

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

John Stafford, LL.D. was made Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1425, and translated to Canterbury in 1443, and died in 1452. Cassan, in his *Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*, p. 212, says that he was the 9th son of Humphrey de Stafford, 6th Earl of Stafford, who was created Duke of Buckingham 14 Sept. 1444. This is impossible; for Duke Humphrey was only one year old at the death of his father, Edmund, the 5th Earl, who was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury in 1403, and did not prove his age and obtain livery of his lands till the 2 Hen. 6, 1423 or 4. Duke Humphrey's youngest son's name was John, but he was created Earl of Wiltshire 5 Jan. 1470, and was K.G. Neither could the Archbishop be brother to the Duke, unless we suppose him to have been made Bishop of Bath and Wells at the age of 20 or 21, which is very improbable; and besides this, the Peerages give no account of any other son of the 5th Earl, except Humphrey, the 1st Duke. Can any of your Correspondents inform me what was the exact relationship of the Archbishop to the noble family of Stafford?—D.A.Y.

A. H. S. in answer to T.'s "Query for Herald's" (May Mag. p. 459), sends the following extract from Barry's *Encyclopædia of Heraldry* (article Chivalry), although he doubts whether that work can be considered a legitimate authority: "Where a lady becomes an heiress, or coheiress, to her mother (which cannot be unless the mother was herself an heiress, or coheiress,) and not to her father, when sometimes happens, by the father marrying a second wife, and having no issue to represent him, she is entitled to her mother's inheritance, and bears a maternal coat, with the arms of her father on a canton, taking all the quarterings which her mother, by descent, was entitled to; and when married, her husband bears the whole on an escutcheon of pretence, and the issue of such marriage, after her death, take them as quarterings; for it should be particularly noted, that neither men marrying heiresses, or coheiresses, *exspectant*, nor the issue of such, can bear arms in this manner." T. has searched with much attention the works of Gwillim, Nisbet, and Edmondson for corroboration and confirmation of the foregoing rule, but is unable to find any notice taken of

this particular case. They appear to be the words of some *old* author.

W. L. W. in answer to the same query, is "inclined to think that the arms of the daughter and heiress of the first wife are to be *impaled* with those of her husband, not borne on an *escutcheon* of pretence; inasmuch as though the daughter be the heiress of her mother, (who was also an heiress,) and consequently is entitled to *quarter her mother's arms with those of her father*, yet not being the heiress of her father, her husband has no right, I think, to bear her arms on an escutcheon of pretence. If this opinion be correct, then her arms are to be thus blazoned with her husband's: Quarterly, 1st and 4th the father's arms, and the 2nd and 3rd the mother's."—In our opinion, this answer is the more correct, at least in *modern* practice; but the due course in these matters is to apply to the Officers of Arms, who have a sort of prerogative to arrange the matter of quarterings at their will under sanction of licenses from the Crown, procured in accordance with their arrangements.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

*Memoirs of Edward Alleyn, Founder of Dulwich College, &c.
By J. P. Collier, Esq. F.S.A. 8vo.*

THE Shakespeare Society has made a good commencement in the present volume. Edward Alleyn, the subject of the memoir, has left a distinguished name as founder of one of the most richly endowed charitable institutions in the country, deriving no little additional claim to our interest, as being connected, first through him, and afterwards by reason of the manuscript records which it possesses, with our dramatic literature; and when, above all, we find, from Mr. Collier's announcement in the title page, that his volume contains new particulars of Ben Jonson and his contemporaries, and even of Shakspeare himself, we need nothing more to excite our curiosity or to assure us of the value of the materials which have been for the first time collected and made public by the liberality of the Master and Fellows of the College, to whom Mr. Collier expresses his obligations, and with whom the lovers of our old poetry (one great and vigorous branch of which is here illustrated with many curious and novel details) will unanimously join. The papers of Alleyn's family preserved in Dulwich College had never been thoroughly examined, though Malone had them in his possession for some time, and published some extracts from them, as Mr. Lysons did others in his *Environ's of London*. Mr. Collier's intimate knowledge of dramatic literature has enabled him to draw from them many curious facts that would have escaped others: and also to make sound and reasonable inferences where the facts themselves have been imperfectly detailed.

Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, was born on the 1st September 1566, in the parish of St. Botolph without Bishopsgate. His grandfather was Thomas Alleyn of Wilton, in Buckinghamshire, and of Mesham, in Bedfordshire. His father, Edward Alleyn, was the second son, who married Margaret, daughter of John Towneley, Esq. of Towneley, in Lancashire. He is described, in 1556, as Edward Alleyn of London, Yeoman; in his will, dated Sept. 1570, he is called "Citizen and Innholder." He died possessed of lands and tenements, which he left to his widow for life, and afterwards to his children, while his "goods, leases, and ready money" were to be equally divided between them. The subject of the present memoir was only four years old when his father died, and his mother married subsequently a person of the name of Browne, who united the occupations of haberdasher and actor. His father-in-law probably brought up young Alleyn to the profession of a player, and Fuller says that "Edward Alleyn having been born in the parish of St. Botolph, near Devonshire House, where now is the sign of the Pye, was bred a stage player, and became 'the Roscius of our age, so acting to the life that he made any part, especially a majestic one, to become him.'"^{*} John

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Alleyn, his elder brother, was, like his father, an Innholder. At that time plays were acted in the courts of inns, and the old wooden galleries held the spectators, so that the family was essentially dramatic.* The earliest period at which we hear of Edward Alleyn was in January 1588-9, when he was purchasing play books and theatrical apparel, and when he mortgaged a house in the same year, in conjunction with his brother, in the parish of St. Botolph. When a great man is born, circumstances are propitious, and great events rise with him. Had Edward Alleyn come into the world half a century later, he probably would have figured as a puritanical preacher, with cropped hair, long bands, and a mortal aversion to pig and plum porridge at Christmas; and certainly Mr. Collier, though we do not wish to undervalue his theological acquirements, never would have written his life. But, fortunately for the young Roscius, stage plays were becoming greatly the vogue; few of the nobility were without companies of comedians, performing, under the protection of their name, as theatrical servants. Even knights, Mr. Collier informs us, had their dependent players; so early as 1553 we hear of those of Sir Robert Beek, and in 1571 of those of Sir Robert Lane. About this latter date the first theatre was opened; and another, the "Curtain," was in use before 1576: both of these were in the vicinity of Alleyn's birthplace. The Blackfriars Theatre was constructed in 1576, the Whitefriars soon after. The Rose, the Hope, and the Swan Theatres on the Bank Side were opened about 1580. When Alleyn was about nineteen, the drama, that was rising so propitiously, and which was afterwards to attain an excellence that for native genius has never been in any country surpassed, was still further encouraged by the direct patronage of Queen Elizabeth, who took into her service twelve players selected from the most distinguished associations of the day.

It was the well-known custom of the time for boys and young men whose beards had not pululated, to assume female parts on the stage, and Mr. Collier thinks that Alleyn may probably have worn petticoats and talked small like a woman; but it is at any rate certain that before 1592 he had established a high reputation. In Nash's "Pierce Pennylesse his Supplication to the Devil," Alleyn is twice mentioned as a performer of distinction. "Not Roscius, not Æsop, those tragedies admvred before Christ was born, could ever perform more in action than famous Ned Alleyn;" and Ben Jonson also couples his name with the illustrious ones of Roscius and Æsop. He is also in the same tract placed on a level with Tarleton, who was the most celebrated comic performer this country had ever produced. He personated Orlando in Greene's Orlando Furioso, which fact is founded on the curious circumstance of a large portion of the original part of Orlando, as transcribed by the copyist of the theatre for the actor, being among the MSS. at Dulwich; part of the handwriting is Alleyn's. It contains no more than was to be delivered by the actor of the character of Orlando, with the *cues*, as they are called, regularly marked. Mr. Collier says he has no hesitation in pronouncing this one of the most singular theatrical relics in existence, and he has therefore printed it entire in the appendix. The variations in it from the printed copy of the play, in the editions of 1594 and 1599, are numerous and considerable, and

* A few of the old inns with the original wooden galleries remain in the Borough, in Smithfield, and in the City.—REV.

will enable us to form an opinion of the very imperfect and slovenly manner in which our old plays usually came to the press. Another of Alleyn's famous characters was Barabbas in Marlowe's *Jew of Malta*: in the dedication it is said, "The part of the Jew was presented by so inimitable an actor as Mr. Allen." He was also the representative of Marlowe's *Tamburlin the Great*:* he excelled in heroic parts, rejoicing in a majestic deportment; and Mr. Collier says that his portrait in Dulwich College shows a contour and person that could enact a tyrant. It was the custom in those days for the friends and patrons of actors to lay wagers as to their respective merits in particular parts, and in one of these Alleyn is pitted against S. Peele; while in another, which is so curious that we shall transcribe it, many of the leading actors of the day are mentioned, and Shakspeare introduced under the name of Will; by which *abridgment* he was, as Heywood tells us,† known among his friends. The paper (which was overlooked by Malone) is as follows:

" Sweet Nedde, now wyne another wager
For thine old friend and fellow stager,
Tariton himself thou dost excelle,
And *Bentley* beate, and conquer *Knell*,
And now shall *Kemp* o'ercome as well.
The money is downe, the place, the Hope;
Phillippes shall hide his head and *Pope*;
Fear not, the victorie is thine,
Thou still as *machless Ned* shalt shyne.
If *Rossius Richard* foames and fumes,
The Globe shall have but emptie roomes
If thou doest act, and *Willies new playe*
Shall be rehearst some other daye.
Consent then, Nedde, doe us this grace;
Thou cannot faile in any case;
For in the triall, come what maye,
All sides shall brave *Ned Allin* saye."

From these lines Mr. Collier gathers that Alleyn was famous in comedy as well as tragedy; for all the actors named, except Burbage, were comedians. Alleyn's profits in his profession now yielded him an income which would enable him to marry with comfort. Accordingly, on the 22nd of October 1592, being then twenty-six, he was united to Joan Woodward, the daughter of the wife of Philip Henslowe, who seemed to have been, as wives of those days were wont to be, both buxom and obedient. She possessed property in her own right, chiefly in Sussex. Henslowe was proprietor of the Rose Theatre, and he and Alleyn entered into partnership in their theatrical concerns; the two families living together in the same dwelling in Southwark. The probability is, that Alleyn never acted in any of Shakspeare's plays, but he actually did in old plays that bore the same name as those of Shakspeare, as *Lear*, *Romeo*, *The Moore in Venice*, *Henry VIII.* and *Pericles*, and it is remarkable that while the Lord Admiral's players and the Lord Chamberlain's players, (to which last company Shakspeare belonged,) played together at the theatre in Newington

* A correct edition of Marlowe's plays is much wanted, and we are happy to hear that Mr. Dyce has engaged to edit the reprint of them announced. We gave a few corrections in a late number, but without consulting the old editions, and only *currente calamo*.—REV. See No. Jan'y. 1841.

† See *Hierarchie of the Blessed Angels*, fol. p. 306.

Butts, the following plays were presented; whether any of them were by Shakspeare cannot be ascertained; but Mr. Collier says,

"If none of these plays were by Shakspeare, but dramas of which he availed himself in the composition of his own plays, the above list shews that he had,

perhaps, been in some way concerned in the representation of them, and his attention might thus have been especially directed to them.

- 9 June 1594. Rd. at Hamlet viii^a.
- 11 June 1594. Rd. at The Tamyng of a Shrowe ix^a.
- 12 June 1594. Rd. at Andronicus vij^a.
- 25 Aug. 1594. Rd. at The Venesyeu Comedy 1^a. vi^a.
- 17 Sept. 1594. Rd. at Palamon and Arsitt ij^a.
- 8 Nov. 1594. Rd. at Seser and Pompe iii^a. ij^a.
- 20 June 1595. Rd. at Antony and Vallea xx^a.
- 26 June 1595. Rd. at the 2d. pte of Seaser xx^a.
- 28 Nov. 1595. Rd. at Hary the V. iii^a. ix^a.
- 22 June 1596. Rd. at Troye iii^a. ix^a.

Soon after Alleyn's marriage the plague broke out in London, and put a stop to all dramatic performances; consequently Alleyn and his companions, Lord Strange's players, were obliged to pick up a livelihood by strolling about the country; he left his wife residing with her father and mother on the Bank Side, and we have some of his correspondence with her. (if correspondence it may be called, when the lady could not write,) which is interesting, not only for the affection which it expresses towards his wife, but for the nature of his own occupations and pursuits. The subject of these letters certainly begins a little inauspiciously, for the writer adverts to a report that while he was absent, his wife had been *carted* by the Lord Mayor's officers! This letter to his lady, in fancied disgrace, we must indulge our readers with, for it answers the ideas we have of the proper style and sentiments which married men should use, when desirous of showing how ardently they approve the pleasing state they have adopted.

"To E. Aline on the Bank Side.

"My good sweet harte and loving mouse, I send the a thousand commendations, wishing thee as well as well may be, and hoping thou art in good helth, with my father, mother, and sister. I have no news to send thee, but I thank God we are all well and in helth, and which I pray God to continew with us in the country, and with you in London. But, mouse, I littell thought to hear that which I now hear by you, for it is well knowne, they say, that you wear, by my Lorde Maiors officer, *mad to rfd in a cart*, you and all your fellowes, which I ame sorry to hear; but you may thank your ij

supporters, your stronge legs I mene, that would nout carry you away, but lett you fall in to the hands of such tarmagants. But, mouse, when I come home, I'll be revenged on them: tell when, mouse, I bid thee fayrwell. I prethee send me word how thou doste, and do my harty comendations to my father, mother, and sister, and to thy own self; and so, swete harte, the Lord bless thee. From Cheelinasford, the 2nd of Maye 1593.

"Thyn ever and no bodies els,

"By God of Heaven,

"EDWARDE ALLEYN.

"Farewell, Mecho Mousin, and Mouse, and farewell bess dodipoll."

Another letter follows this, dated from Bristol, 1st August, 1593, in which he advises his wife, "to keepe her house fair and cleane, and every evening throw water before her dore, and in her bake sid, and have good store of rue and herbs of grace in her windowes: he begs that his oraying tawny stokens of wolen be dyed a very good blak to wear in winter; and that his parsley-bed may be sown with spinach." This shows, as Mr. Collier justly observes, a domestic turn, "always thinking the happiest place in the world was his own fireside;" and he adds, that the terms of endear-

ment which he uses, as *mouse*,* proceed from an amiable and affectionate habit of mind. •In the meantime, Alleyn was becoming a man of substance. In 1596, we find him disposing of a single estate in Sussex for 3,000*l.*—money being at that time worth about five times as much as it is now. He also held the lease of Firie, near Beddington, in Surrey, and sold it in 1596 for an amount equal to perhaps 15,000*l.* of our present money. He appears to have been in partnership with Henslowe, and probably to have derived much of his property from his marriage. He had a debt due to him from Lodge the poet, left him by his father-in-law, for which he arrested him; but though he obtained nothing from the distressed poet, the fact itself has been the fortunate occasion of inducing Mr. Collier to give us some curious anecdotes of Lodge, to correct some former inaccuracies, and to settle some doubtful points as to the identity of Lodge the physician and Lodge the poet, Mr. Collier having proved that both Apollos were his own,—“For physick and farces, his equal there scarce is,” &c.

In 1597, or early in 1598, Alleyn left the stage for a while, went to his estates in Sussex, and resided at the Brill, near Lewes. While he was there, he received some letters from Henslowe, his father-in-law, one of which is very curious, as clearing-up completely a very doubtful and important point in the biography of Ben Jonson. It appears in Johnson's conversations with Drummond (as printed in the *Archæologica Scotica*, vol. iv.), that he had “been appealed to the felds, had killed his adversarie, which hurt him in the arme, and whose sword was ten inches longer than his, for the which he was imprisoned and almost brought to the gallows.” This story has appeared in all the biographies of Jonson, and Gifford (i. p. xix) adds, that the rank of life of his antagonist was not known, but that he was commonly supposed to be a player. This additional information was derived from Dekker's *Satiro-mastix* (1602), when Tucca asks Horace, who was meant for B. Jonson,—“Art not famous enough yet, my mad Horastratus, for killing a player, but thou must eat men alive?” Now it appears by Henslowe's letter that the person slain was Gabriel, a member of Henslowe's company in Hoxton fields. “Sence yow weare with me, I have lost one of my company, which harteth me greatly, that is Gabriell for he is slayen in hogesden fylldes by the hands of bengemen Jonson, bricklayer.” There were, however, two Gabriels in Henslowe's company, Gabriel Synger and Gabriel Spenser, the latter of whom, it is probable, fell a victim to the laws of insulted honour, and died by the same hand that could both “*build the lofty rhyme*” and lofty mansion, and wield, with equal success, the sword, the trowel, and the pen.

The seventh chapter of this work brings us to what Mr. Collier calls an important event in Alleyn's life,—the building of the Fortune Theatre in Cripplegate, from which, till his death, Alleyn received a considerable in-

As in that, so well known speech, of Hamlet's,—

“Let the bloat king tempt you again to bed,

Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse*.”

The commentators on Shakspeare, however, have not observed, that this expression comes to us from the poets of antiquity,—

“*Nam cum me murem, tu cum mea lumina dicis;*”

nor does Mr. Collier seem to know that Politian has given the *reason* of the expression in his *Miscellaneor. Centur. c. xvi.* to which we refer him.

come, and which formed part of the endowment of Dulwich College. The ground on which it stood had been purchased not long before of a person named Gill, who resided in the Isle of Man. It was with some difficulty, and repeated applications, that Alleyn obtained a license for the erection of a new playhouse; for much complaint had been made against the number of playhouses in and near London, and the justices of Middlesex, and of the quorum, did all they could to impede it: Alleyn, however, applied under the plea that the Fortune was only to supply the place of a theatre which had been pulled down, and the Earl of Nottingham interested himself in behalf of his *servants*. The inhabitants* of St. Giles', Cripplegate, also sent a memorial in favour of the designed erection. It was opened previous to October, 1602.

On his accession to the throne, James the First took into his pay the Lord Chamberlain's servants, henceforward called the King's; this was the company to which Shakspeare was attached. His Queen adopted Lord Worcester's players, of whom Thomas Heywood, the playwright, was one; and Prince Henry allowed Alleyn and thirteen of his associates, who had played to the Earl of Nottingham, to act under his name; but the cloud of the plague now arose to dim their new-fangled beams of glory, and Alleyn went with some of his company to amuse the provincial towns. While he was away, a letter was written to him from (not by) his wedded mouse, which is considered of value, as containing in it a mention of the gentle Shakspeare. He is spoken of as "of the Globe," and it shews that he was on good terms with Alleyn's family. Unfortunately, the part of the letter in which he is named is most defective. It runs thus: "Aboute a weeke ago there came a youthe who said he was Mr. Francis Chaloner, who would have borrowed xli to have bought things for * * * and said he was known unto you, and Mr. Shakespeare of the Globe, who came * * * said he knewe hym not, onely he herd of hym that he was a roge * * so he was glad wee did not lend him the monney * * ." And then follows a woman's true postscript, "The youth was a prety youthe, and hansome in appereyll." &c. When Alleyn returned from the country, where he had remained to enjoy the sport of hawking, he was ordered by King James to bring his mastiffs and bear-dogs from the Bear Garden to bait a lion at the Tower. The royal beast did not show his accustomed clemency, but killed the dogs, except one, which Prince Henry ordered to be kept, saying, as "he had fought with the king of beastes, he should never after fight with any inferior creature." The plague having ceased, an order of the Court was issued to the lord mayor and the magistrates, directing them not to interfere with their companies of players, but to per-

* In the testification, under the head of the Libertie of Finsburie, addressed to the Privy Council, there is a somewhat curious statement of the great burden of the poor (A.D. 1600) to the parish of St. Giles, Cripplegate, which appears in their second "Reason and Cause" for being contended with the building of the theatre. "2dly. Because the erectors of the said house are contented to give a very liberal portion of money weeklie towards the relief of our poore, the number and necessity whereof is so greate, that the same will redounde to the continuall comfort of the said poore. 3dly and lastly, we are the rather contented to accept this means of reliefe of our poore, because our parishe is not able to relieve them." It would be curious to know how this parish came so early to be burdened with poor, or whether it was the novelty of the tax, rather than its weight, that so annoyed and alarmed the parishioners; also whether it was the increase of trade and the rising prosperity of commerce that relieved them.—Rev.

mit those of the King, the Queen and the Prince, to act at the Globe on the *Bankside*, at the *Fortune* in Golden Lane, and at the *Curtain* in Holywell. To this document has been appended a list of the King's players; the name of Shakspeare occurs there as second,* and it proves that up to April, 1604, he continued to be numbered among the actors of that company: hitherto, the last trace of Shakspeare as actually being on the stage, was as one of the actors in Jouson's *Sejanus* in 1603. On the 15th March of this last-mentioned year, Alleyn, attired as a genius, delivered a speech to King James, as he passed through London; and Dekker, giving an account of the ceremony, says,—“Genius by Mr. Allin (servant to the young Prince), his gratulatory speech, which was delivered with excellent action, and a well-tuned audible voice.”

In 1600, Henslowe and Alleyn purchased the office of Master of the King's Games of Bears, Bulls and Dogs, of Sir William Stuart, for 450*l.* which, they insisted, was a very bad bargain on their part; and they soon after presented a petition to the King, complaining that their fees and emoluments were not sufficient; that they bought their office at a high rate; that vagrants went about the country with bears and dogs, to their detriment, and without license; and, above all, that they were not permitted to bate bears on Sunday. They lament the loss of a goodly bear named George Stone, and that four of their best bears, worth 30*l.*, had been killed in an exhibition before the King. This dutiful and reasonable petition seems to have remained unanswered, and their grievances unredressed. Alleyn, however, betook himself to his lute to soothe his sorrows; he was fond of music, entertained singers at his table, bought an organ for his chapel, built a music-room, and when he died, left behind him “a lute, a pandora, a cytharn, and six vyols.” In 1606 he rebuilt the house at Paris Garden, which had been going into decay for some time, and which, at a not long subsequent date, was remodelled for dramatic performances; and such of the old growling actors as “George Stone” and his brethren gave way to Ben Jonson, who played *Zulziman* there, and other characters of the same class. In the same year he was in possession of his Dulwich property, and from a deed dated in October, 1606, he is styled Lord of the Manor, which he bought of a poor foolish knight, one Sir Francis Calton, and he added to his property there by other purchases. An indenture has been found bearing the date of 1606, in which Henslowe and Alleyn intended to secure the entire services of an actor of some celebrity at that time, of the name of Downton. This is the oldest precedent of the kind on record, and Mr. Collier says, that it throws light on the relations of manager and actor at the time.

Alleyn, as has been said, lived in Southwark; and it appears from a paper, that Shakspeare also lived there, near the Bear Garden, in 1596, and that he was living there in 1609. A note out of the parish rate-book shews that he resided in what is called the Liberty of the Clink (we are sorry to say, a very *immoral* district, as appears), and he was rated as an inhabitant at 6*d.* a week. Henslowe, Alleyn, Shakspeare, Collins

* Here Mr. Collier corrects an opinion of Malone, that the King's players, of whom Shakspeare was one, had not possession of the Blackfriars Theatre in 1604, which he inferred from this proclamation; but Mr. Collier says the Blackfriars was a *private* theatre, and did not fall within the same regulations as a *public* one. It was built by the elder Burbage in 1576, and was in possession of Shakspeare and his fellows in 1596. See Hist. of Eng. Dram. Poetry, vol. iii. p. 298.

and Burnett, being the only persons rated as high as 6*d.* Shakspeare's female neighbours, the archetypes perhaps of some of his Juliets and Jessicas, seem to have been a Mrs. Cannon, a Mrs. White, the Lady Buckley, and Mrs. Sparrowhawke. We would not at this distance of time judge hastily or unkindly of Mrs. Davison (p. 92), but she hired a tenement of only one penny per week; and we know from a note in the churchwarden's book, of what character the small tenements in the neighbourhood of the play-houses were, and the Globe, Hope, Swan, Rose theatres, with Paris Garden, were all here close together. Alleyn, when churchwarden, with Mr. John Lee, the sidesman, were very laudably active in endeavouring to suppress all immoralities in the parish: and we find in the following entry a mark of their vigilance: "Hull Watty and his wife, for harbouring of Isabell Lawes, and for keeping Alice Backden and Susan Darking, * * maides at their own handes."*

The manuscripts at Dulwich are all silent regarding the time when Alleyn left the stage. He had been lord of the manor of Dulwich in 1606. Shakspeare had seceded as a performer for about two years, and Alleyn, perhaps, might have followed his example: that he had ample property is

* See a curious passage in Cock Lorell's bok, printed by Wynkyn de Worde; a pardoner there says:—

"Syr, this pardon is new founde
 Bysyde London brýdge in a holy grounde
 Late caled the Stewes banke;
 Ye know well all, that there was
 Some relygyous women in that place
 To whome men offered many a franke;
 And bycause they were so kynde and lyberall,
 A marvelous aventure there is befall,
 If ye list to here how
 There came such a wynde fro Wynchester,
 That blew those women over the ryver
 In where ye, as I wyll you tell,
 Some at Saynt Katryns stuke a grounde,
 And many in Holborne were founde;
 Some at Saint Gyles, I trowe;
 Also in Ave Maria aly, and at Westminster,
 And some in Shoredyche drew thedre
 With grete lamentatyon.
 And bycause they have lost that fayre place,
 They will bylde at Colman hedge in space,
 Another noble mansyon,
 Fayerer and even the half strete was,
 For every house new pavd is with gras."

Stowe (*Survey of London*, 10th edit. 1599, p. 372) says these houses were inhibited for a season in 21 Hen. VII. on the interposition of the Bishop of Winchester, who had a palace near them; but we believe they were afterwards licensed by him. Again, the same historian says, they were put down in 37 Henry VIII., but the suppression was not effectual nor permanent. This note is from a *Search for Money* (Percy Society), p. 12. We add the following passage:—

FOLEY.

"In feythe, Syr, over London brýdge I ran,
 And the streyght waye to the Stewes I came,
 And toke lodgyng for a nyght.
 And there I founde my brother Lechery;
 There men and women dyde folye;
 And every man made of me as worthy,
 As though I hadde been a knyght."

See the *New Interlude of the World* and the *Chylde* (Roxburgh reprint).

proved from many circumstances; and actors seldom like the profession well enough to continue in it after they have acquired an independent fortune. Besides, he lord of the manor of Dulwich might not like to appear in "a ginger-coloured doublet," or in "Priam's hose in Dido," or "rich payns with long-spangled stockings as Pericles," or in a "cloth of silver jerkin, with yellow scaling of cary,"* to be grinned at by the groundlings.

On the death of Henslowe, in 1606, Alleyn succeeded to the greater part of the property in the theatres and Paris Garden, besides his patent property. Even in 1601 he had relinquished the chief benefits of the theatres to Henslowe. But he was compelled, by virtue of the office he held of Master of the Games, to superintend the affairs of the Bear Garden. One part of this duty was to take possession of all bulls, bears, and bear dogs, in any part of the kingdom, that might be useful for his Majesty's sports; and they, or rather the deputies they appointed, got into fierce disputes, as may well be conceived, on endeavouring to make good their claims. We suppose the law and the prerogative were not at that time very well defined: for though the great seal was appended to the deputation of their agents, a gentleman of Cheshire, of the name of Venables, charged them with felony, on stealing his dog, and threatened to prosecute them at the assizes.

When Shakspeare left London, he had considerable property in the two theatres, the Globe and Blackfriars. Mr. Collier is inclined to fix the date of his departure from the metropolis in the spring of 1612, when, to use his pleasing expression, "the country was beginning to present its natural invitation to its admirers;" but why he returned to London for the purpose of purchasing and on the next day mortgaging the tenement in Blackfriars, is a question that seems never to have been settled by his biographers. Mr. Collier thinks that Alleyn was the purchaser of Shakspeare's property in the Blackfriars, for which he gave about 600*l.*, nearly 3,000*l.* of our present money; and his belief is strengthened from documents at Dulwich, in which it appears that in April, 1612, Alleyn expended nearly 600*l.* in the purchase of additions to the playhouse; which may have been Shakspeare's share. In 1613, the Globe theatre was burnt, and in less than a month afterwards Henslowe had Paris Garden converted into a playhouse, as well as a "game place," or place for baiting animals.† But we are now arrived at the time when the hero of our tale was to perform some better work than building what the puritans called Devil's houses, or enacting heroes and tyrants. He was now in his 47th year, and he seems to have commenced his great and benevolent project of God's Gift College at Dulwich. Aubrey says he was worked upon to perform this charitable deed, by the apparition of the Devil, who appeared to him while playing the part of a daemon in one of Shakspeare's plays. Mr. Collier does not believe this, for three reasons. 1st. Because Alleyn had long left off playing. 2ndly. Because he never played in any of Shakspeare's plays. And, 3rdly. Because the Devil never frequents the theatres *propria personâ*, but takes on him sundry seductive forms and disguises, unfortunately not at all terrifying. It is however true that, on one occasion, the old theatre, the Rose, did crack and frighten the audience, while the devil was upon the stage in Marlowe's *Faustus*, which part Alleyn sustained; and, on the whole, Mr. Collier, like Dr. Johnson,

* See the Inventory, p. 19, of Alleyn's dresses.

† Mr. Collier has inserted all the particulars in his very curious and interesting *History of the Stage*, vol. iii. p. 284.

does not seem very decisive on the point of supernatural visitations. It is said that Alleyn took his first notion of *Dulwich College* from *Sutton's Hospital*, now the *Charter House*; and he began the foundation in the summer of 1613. With regard to a statement that, has been made in the *General Biographical Dictionary*, that the building was erected under *Inigo Jones*, there is no evidence at all to the fact; a worthy clergyman, of the name of *Samuel Jenyns*, tried to divert this charitable stream from its intended source, and proposed to Mr. Alleyn to be moved to a work of charity towards *Chelsea College*, in order to enable it to support a proper complement of *polemical clergymen*: but Alleyn left the church to find money to fight its own battles, and went on with his original endowment. In the meantime *Henslowe*, Alleyn's father-in-law, who had been afflicted with the palsy, died in the beginning of 1615, the last act of his excellent life being to take a bond for 3*l.* from poor *Mas-singer*, the poet. Whether he died worth 12,000*l.* or only 1,700*l.* does not seem known; but as soon as he died, a bill was filed in *Chancery* by his son against Alleyn and the executors. How it ended is not known, but Alleyn seems to have come into most of *Henslowe's* property. That he knew how to use it with liberality and kindness is shown, in relinquishing a sum equal to about 1,000*l.* of money, to the players of the *Prince Palatine*, who were indebted to that amount to *Henslowe*. In 1616 the towers of *Dulwich College* were rising in the pleasant vale in which it now stands; and it was ready for the reception of some of its intended inmates. *Dekker* wrote some verses from the poet's home—the *King's Bench Prison*—in its praise; and Alleyn now deciding on fit persons to receive the benefit of his institution, according to a good old custom too much neglected, asked the assistance and advice of the rector of the parish. "Now," says Mr. Collier, "singularly enough, the incumbent of the living in 1616, and for some years afterwards, was *Stephen Gosson*, who having written plays himself, which were publicly acted, became, as early as 1579, the bitter enemy of theatrical representations." He then printed his "*School of Abuse*," containing a pleasant invective against poets, pipers, players, jesters, which he followed up at a later date by other attacks. He subsequently entered the church, and, in 1598, when he printed a sermon, called "*The Trumpet of War*," he called himself parson of *Great Wigborough*, in *Essex*. *Gosson* recommended some of the poor of the parish, but *John Muggleton* was "expuls'd," and *Buane* was fined for drunkenness, and Alleyn resolved to have no poor man who was *encumbered* with a wife, or rather who *had* a wife; for the former vile term is unauthorized by Mr. *Gosson's* letter, and we are afraid proceeds from the pen of the biographer: it is in fact a modern phrase, and there being no corresponding idea at the time, it was unknown to our ancestors, and has, we hope, not yet found its way into good society. Does not the poet say, and who shall dare to call the poet false,

"A wife is meant for every man's relief,
To lighten labour, and to soften grief."

Alleyn had some difficulty in obtaining a patent under the great seal for his College, and he had particularly to meet the opposition of *Lord Chancellor Bacon*, who wrote to the *Marquis of Buckingham* on it:—"I now write to give the King an account of a patent I have stayed at the seal. It is of license to give in mortmain 600*l.* bond, though it be a tenure in chief, to Allen that was the player, for an hospitall. I like well that Alleyn playeth the last act of his life so well: but if his Majesty give way thus to amortize his tenures, the Court of Wards will decay." He also alleged the King's

refusal to Sir Henry Saville for 200*l.* and Sir Edward Sandys for 100*l.* for founding lectures. But Alleyn obtained it at last, probably through the kind instrumentality of the Duke of Buckingham. On the 13th of September he celebrated the completion of his great work, by a dinner which cost him 20*l.* The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Arundel, Inigo Jones, and other eminent persons being present. "They first herde a sermond, and after the instrument of creacion was by me read, and after an anthem, they went to dinner." * In a letter from Alleyn to Sir Francis Calton, he asserts that Dulwich had cost him 5,000*l.*, that he purchased it when no other buyer could be found, and that he had been compelled to pay 800 marks for it: it appears to have been formerly abbey land. Sir Francis made some observations not of a laudable kind on this dedication of property which once belonged to him, and "brought some examples from Kanut, David, and Selymus, all in despiht and derogatory of his sincere and well meaning act." But Alleyn defended himself against having done anything from worldly glory or vain ostentation. And when he was reproached by the same person for his former original and his quality as a player, he replied that he was richer than his ancestors, that his means of living were honest, and that he had assisted his relatives and friends. The endowment on Dulwich College was 800*l.* a-year in lands. He maintained two chaplains, Mr. Young and Mr. Harrisone. The latter secretly married Alleyn's niece, a young woman who was a servant in the house. The reasons for the concealment, he says, were, "that it would have been thought unfit, in my poore judgment, that a minister's wife should have served tables, especially the wife of one (be it spoken without arrogancy) that hath taken the degree of master of artes." He says he could have had better matches if he had been careful of himself; yet God has bestowed on him a virtuous and well-disposed maide, whom he would not change for the revenue of the best man of the parish. Alleyn forgave the gentle theft, but made a law that none of his future fellows should be married men: a law which, however it may tend to promote studious and pious habits of life, has long been a sore discomfort to several worthy and conscientious persons, in respect of "virtuous and well-disposed maids," whom they wished to make joint partakers of Mr. Alleyn's bounty. The fine arts do not seem to have attracted much of Mr. Alleyn's attention. His handsomest chimney piece, in the great chamber, was made out of the "upper part of the Queen's barge." He bought 14 heads of the kings of England, and 14 heads of Christ, our Lady, and the Apostles, for a noble each, of Mr. Gibkin. The college library consisted of Minshew's Dictionary (a joint purchase between him and his chaplain); two books of Googe's Husbandry; the Black Prince; An of Bullen; and two or three more. On the anniversaries of his wedding day, he used to entertain his friends with hospitality. One was a Mr. Wilson, who, Mr. Collier says, was no other than the "Jack Wilson," who personated Balthazar in *Much Ado about Nothing*; and Cartwright, who edited Heywood's *Apology for Actors*; and he did not overlook his old acquaintances the Prince's men, the Fortune's company, and the King of Bohemia's men. But Mr. Collier observes, "considering that dramatic poets were so numerous about this period, and a little earlier, and that Alleyn must necessarily have been acquainted with many of them, we are surprised not to see such men as Jonson, Chapman, Dekker, Heywood,

* Mr. Lysons has published a list of the viands and other particulars in his *Environ.* vol. i. p. 98, but the reverend author, it appears, has frequent errors of transcription.

Webster, Marston, Middleton, &c. among the persons occasionally entertained at Dulwich; but we find none such; and Alleyn does not seem in this respect to have kept up his connexion with the stage. In one instance we read that "Goodman, poet, dined here," and a Mr. Mondy (perhaps Anthony Munday) was also received by Alleyn. We read also that Middleton (Mr. Dyce's Middleton) brought him a booke, and he gave Jo. Taylor, the poet, for his journey into Scotland, 4*d*. But in general Alleyn seems wisely enough to have had little to do with authors of any class after his retirement to Dulwich; and when he relieves a few of the more mendicant portion of their craft, it is on a plan of keeping them in a good working condition, seeing that poetry and poverty go best together. "Given to Mathew Roydon, 6*d*," which shews that it was no other than the poet, who wrote an elegy on Sir P. Sidney about 1586. Roydon, Mr. Collier says, must have been very old and very poor in 1622, when Alleyn relieved his wants with the gift of sixpence. Neither did he frequent his old haunts the theatres, except to receive his rents. He gave a shilling to the "boyes of Powles," and once, when he had some friends to supper, "had the boys play a playe," but this was a solitary instance. He still discharged the duty of his office as Master of the King's games; and bought bay mares and sold brown ones at Croydon fair. With Rych, the constable of Eltham, his talk was of oxen; and the following entry shews him to us in his double capacity. On the 10th June, 1622, "baited before the Kyng, and my man washed my sheepe." Meanwhile he did not forget his spiritual concerns: he composed a hymn, which was to be sung in the College with a pair of organs: he bought song books and surplices, furnished the chapel with candlesticks and basins; while for his recreation he rode to London or Windsor, or wherever the court might be. He seems to have enjoyed excellent health, which Mr. Collier attributes to his custom—"equitando, et a mensis lautioribus abstinendo." Sometimes, however, he was admonished by sickness of his frail and perishable nature; and then he received the chastisement with a temperate and thankful mind. "This morning, blessed be God, I sickened att my La. Clerkes. Water for Watt. Sent Doc. List my water." Again, when he was ill, he sent his water to Dr. Gullison, and he paid the apothecary's bill on his recovery, amounting to four shillings. When he got well, he fell into a dispute with Mr. Jacob Meade, his partner in the Paris Garden, about some bulls and dogs, and small cubs of bears, and some hogs, and whether as much as four shillings a day should be allowed to the leopard; and he began a petition on the subject to the Earl of Pembroke, but the matter closed in a peaceful arbitration. In the meantime his worldly prosperity still kept ascending with brighter beams. He bought the manor of Lewisham of Sir Jo. Wildgosse for 1,000*l*., and he purchased land in Yorkshire. He also seemed persuaded

"Principibus placuisse viris haud ultima laus est,"

for we find him living in very good society. He dined with the Lord Treasurer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Winchester, the Speaker, Count Gondomar the Spanish Ambassador, the Lord Mayor, and other persons of distinction: but when he was in London on business, we are afraid that he preferred the company of Mrs. Quickly and Doll Tearsheet; for we find his places of resort were—"Young's ordinary, Hart's ordinary near the Fortune, the Bear, the Horn, the Mermaid, the Cardinal's Hat, the Bell in Westminster, the Dancing Bears near Paris Garden, the Paul's Head, the Bull's Head, the King's Arms, the Red

Cross, the Three Tuns in Southwark, the Hart in Smithfield, and a place he calls by a somewhat suspicious name, "Dolls," near the Rose Theatre.

His theatre, the Fortune, was burnt down on the 9th December, 1621. He rebuilt it, and sold several leases of the respective shares into which he had divided it, from which he contrived to pay all the expenses without drawing on his own purse, and secured an income of 128*l.* a year afterwards. Truly Edward Alleyn deserved to be a thriving man. His new theatre was finished on the 29th January, 1623, and on the 28th June of the same year his wife died. Mr. Collier, however, evidently with a feeling of satisfaction, in which his readers will partake, informs us that she had enjoyed good health during the five previous years, and that he can find no single entry of payment for medicine or attendance, nor any hint of her indisposition in her husband's diary. Now good health is very much dependent on a tranquil mind. And we are told that they seem to have lived together for more than 30 years in uninterrupted comfort and harmony. "Alleyn was a man of a quiet and contented temper (*quare as to contented* *) and his wife most likely possessed an amiable and complying disposition, looking up with respect and admiration to her husband, and heartily to second his plans and purposes. When he went out to visit his friends, she usually accompanied him,* and one of the very latest entries is of this kind—Sept. 24 (1622), 'I and my wife dined at Sir Thomas Grymes;' and there is not a syllable in any of the papers at Dulwich to shew that they ever had the slightest disagreement. The taking of a *second* wife," adds the biographer, "has been held by some a tribute to the *first*, or, at all events, to the matrimonial state; if so, Alleyn appears to have paid that tribute eagerly and early, since we have it upon his own admission, that on the 23rd October 1623, less than four months after the death of his wife Joane, before 'the bak'd meats were cold,' he was in treaty with the father of his second wife, whose christian name appears to have been Constance." What her surname was, Mr. Collier has not ascertained; the Biographical Dictionary gives her the somewhat aphonous cognomen of Kinchtoe, or Klinchtoe, we do not know which,—*stat nominis umbra*. But Mr. Collier says, that this is fortunately an error, and that the documents at Dulwich support the tradition, that she was a daughter of Dr. Donne; we find also, under Alleyn's own hand, that his father-in-law was, of a "reverend calling," and who ever heard of a Reverend Mr. Klinchtoe in the Established Church? At any rate Sir Thomas Grymes was very instrumental in forwarding this match; but as "the course of true love never does run smooth," Mr. Alleyn found his case no exception to the general rule, though Mr. Collier says he was of a *contented* mind, and he and his father-in-law Dr. Donne (we wish it had been the Rev. Mr. Klinchtoe instead), had serious quarrels about money, in the course of which the *beau-père* went so far as to give the *lie* to his adopted son. It appears by a letter which is printed, that Dr. Donne promised to settle 500*l.* on his daughter, which he failed to do. Though Alleyn had performed his part of the contract and more; for in his will he left his wife 1,800*l.* secured on "that capital messuage and inn," called the Unicorn, and three public

* But has it not been the general custom, since the days of the Roman Emperors, for wives to accompany their husbands to dinner? Though Mistress Alleyn could not *write*, she probably could *talk*, and certainly could *eat*, substantial ragons, too, there were, for not stopping at home at Dulwich, while her husband was carousing at the "Dolls" near the Rose.

houses of the name of the Barge, the Bell, and the Cock, and he also gave her 100*l.* for present use: but we will present a short part of the complaint in his own words.

"The Lorde judge this caus between you and me, and so the Lord deale with me, either in mercie or judgment, as I had a trew intention to doe good to these pore men, and no wrong to you nor yours. My language, you take so harsh was this,—that I now perceived you esteemed 500*l.* before my honesty, yea, my reputation, or your daughter's good. You presently being inflamed, sayd it was false, and a *lye*, words in my mynd fitting you thirty years ago, when you might be questioned for them, than now under so reverent a calling as you are; but as fals as you suppose them, I wish they prove

not all trew, for some off them I am to well assured off, before this violence brake forth. You called me a *player* man; I desier always soe to be, for I thank God I never could deceive in my lyfe, and I am to ould now to turne and wear it off, the cursedst fellow in Christedom. My hart and my tong must goe together, and although this be thought great folly in the world, yett I hope [it] will easily forgive the fault, iff it be one. Therefore since I am willing to be so as your knowledg long held of me, I pray you pardon such faultes as my hart in its playness committes."

From these observations, Mr. Alleyn proceeds to state some particular grievances respecting some body linen, and a little nag withheld, and a ring with a stone.

"After our marriage, before Sir Thomas Grymes, upon your recovery, the people all giving joy, you then promised to send my wyfe her mother's embroidred linnen for a New Years gift. After that, my wyfe had a great desire to a little nag off yours, for her own selfe, to use for her health to take the ayre, and hearing you many tymes saye it did you no service, caused her brother George to move you for itt on her behalf, which she making no doubt of was very much hurt in, but to prevent her of the comfort, the nagg was suddenly sent away to Oxenford. Again, she having but two dyamond ringes, you wisht me to tell her you were importuned for your owne, and if she would send you itt, you would return her the ring with the stone

you received in lew thereof. I brought you your owne, but the other you have still. Again, one tyme you tould me in the great chamber you got 9*sh* from the Leet, but I should have lost 500*l.* whereas you always promised the utmost vawew. Again, you were very fond to wish me to (be) as bould in your house as my owne, and to take a lodging at any tyme when I pleased; but when I tould you this time my occasion would have me in toun, and that I was willing to accept your former loving offer, you aunswerd noe with favour, and so I took itt. Many times have I moved you to matters of indifference belonging to your place, but they were rather put by to circumstance, or flattely denied," &c.

In the human breast different passions are for ever crossing and expelling each other, besides that each of them seems to have its allotted station in our journey through life. Alleyn not having found the station of Love very prepossessing, passed on to that of Ambition; and, notwithstanding "his contented mind, and retiring character," desired to make his wife a lady, or in other words, he set his mind on being knighted. His claims were founded on his possessions: he was lord of the manors of Dulwich and Lewisham, the owner of much land and several houses in those manors, the chief proprietor of the Blackfriars Theatre, and the sole owner of the Fortune, besides having lands in Yorkshire, estates at Bishopsgate, and in the parish of Lambeth. The former possessor of much of this property, as well as the holder of the office he filled, had been knighted, and Alleyn therefore hoped to enjoy the same distinction. He made an application for "sum further dignitie," through a friend of the name of Gibb, but Mr. Collier suggests that "his origin and early occupation may have stood in his way;" and whatever his object was, whether a place at court, or knighthood, it does not appear that his friend Gibb was able to obtain it,—but though he got

nothing from King James, he received a copy of verses from Sir William Alexander, (afterwards Earl of Stirling,) then high in favour with the King, and author of the *Stately Monarchic Tragedies*; (which, by the by, read much like Seneca's Latin prose, translated into English verses, though not without some eloquent passages); and which have never been previously published. There is not much poetry in them, but there is good sense and right feeling; and the following quatrain is expressed in the *sustained* style he was so fond of.

- "Then prosecute this noble course of thyne
As Prince or Priest of state, in charge though none;
For acting this brave part, when thou art gone,
• Thy fame, more bright than some's, more high shall shine."

But though poetry can immortalize the dead, it cannot prolong the existence of the living; and we are now drawing rapidly towards the close of "the most useful, honourable, and benevolent career of Edward Alleyn." When Alleyn married his second wife, he was in his fifty-eighth year. There is a tradition in Dulwich College that he was married three times, but no evidence has been produced to support it. It is *barely possible* that he was a widower in 1592, before he married Jane Woodward, but no hint of the kind is given in any extant papers, and therefore we may conclude that he was only twice married. Something in this second marriage, to which we shall allude presently, entirely seems to have disagreed with him; in November 1626, two years after, he was "sick in body," and he died on the 25th of the same month. The precise day had been misstated by Aubrey, and the inscription on the stone of the chapel of the college is also erroneous by a day, the former giving the date of the 21st, and the latter of the 26th, so his burial took place on the Monday following; his funeral, as he desired, was plain and unostentatious, and he was buried in Christ's Chapel, the name which that part of the college had received at its consecration, having attained the age of sixty years two months and twenty-five days: upon which point, his biographer says, there can be no possible doubt. He left in his will, that his executors should build twenty alms-houses, ten in the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopgate, and ten more in the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark; he himself, in his lifetime, having superintended the construction of alms-houses in the parish of Cripplegate. His cousin, Matthias Alleyn, succeeded to the wardenship of the college. Mr. Collier rejects the belief that Alleyn was an author, giving another and much more probable explanation of some memoranda in Henslowe's Account-book, by which it appears that he received certain monies for "Philip of Spain," and "Longshanks," and "his books of Tambercame," and a book called "Machomett." But which pieces Mr. Collier thinks he was instrumental only in getting up, the unnamed poets having intrusted their productions to him in consequence of his interest in the theatre. Notwithstanding his disputes with Sir Francis Calton, Alleyn left him a legacy of 100*l.* but the will makes no mention of his wife's father—the supposed Dr. Donne; and, after all, it is much to be doubted whether this marriage did take place; at any rate, it is curious that Isaac Walton, in his *Life of Donne*, makes no mention of it, and Mr. Collier thinks the tradition should therefore be received with caution. We have now nothing more to add to the history of Alleyn, but that his biographer has succeeded in refuting a statement of W. Cartwright's (p. 153), that Alleyn was a person of such humility, "that he became his

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own pensioner, humbly submitting himself to that proportion of diet and clothes which he had bestowed on others ;" for not only does his portrait at Dulwich shew that he was not inattentive to dress, but some memoranda in his diary mentions sundry delicacies of apparel, which are inconsistent with the ascetic habits ascribed to him ; and if we grant that the "orange tawny silk nightcap" in which he slept, was to gratify Mrs. Alleyn's taste ; yet the "sattin hatband, and silk stockings of watchet and popinjay, and sea-water green,"* must have been of his own selection ; that he did not live longer to enjoy them, all must deeply regret, and that his valuable and active life was brought somewhat prematurely to a close, we are afraid must be laid to the account either of Mistress Donne, or Miss Klinchtoe, or Kinchtoe, or, as Oldys says, Hinchtoe, as may hereafter appear ; for his biographer observes—"We are now drawing rapidly towards the close of the most useful, honourable and benevolent career of Edward Alleyn. *He adds one more proof to the many already existing, that life is generally much shortened, when a man, considerably past the prime and strength of his years, marries a comparatively young woman.*"† (p. 179.) This is a true remark, but Mr. Collier has been preceded in it by Hippocrates, the learned physician of Cos, in whose works, written in the dialect of Ionia, it may be found.‡

* The following memoranda occur. "Paid Booth for dressing my beaver hatt, 2s. 6d. Lining it with taffeta in the head, 1s. 6d. Mrs. Fludd sent me a nightcap, and my wife a pair of rich gloves, gain 2s. Bought a sattin embroidered hattband, 3s. Orange tawny silk for a nightcap, 4d. Mr. Calton sent a pair of gloves of cordivaunt for me, and a pair of rich furred for my wife. A noat of silk stocking which hath beene knitte for me. A pair of Watshed. Do. Rose collar'd. Do. Poppingay. Do. Ashe colored. Do. Decoy. Do. Sea-water green.

† In agreeing with Mr. Collier's observation, we yet think it right to remind him of the saying "audi alteram partem." Having taken the side of the *old husband*, he is bound also to consider the welfare of the *young wife*. Now let him listen to the suggestions of the son of the Pæan Apollo. "In speaking of late marriages, we may mention a fact which has not been generally thought of, and which may in future times have some effect in preventing marriages betwixt parties of very unequal ages. It is said that young individuals suffer in their health from sleeping with the aged, that the former give out a certain amount of their vital principle or warmth to the latter, and thus become sooner deteriorated in their vital endowments. Of this King David seems to have been well aware, when he obtained his young wife ; but it does not appear that the fair portion of the human creatures has been hitherto aware of the opposite effects produced on themselves. Will the time ever arrive when old bachelors will go about in a violent despair of being able to procure a youthful partner to cheer their wintry minds, and resuscitate the fading embers of decaying vitality ? That *old people do abstract the vital principle from the young*, there has been positive proof. Children who have slept constantly with their grandparents, it has been observed, become shrivelled and old fashioned like ; and there is a case recorded of a young girl who became very bad in health, and old looking, which she herself ascribed to sleeping continually with an aged parent." See the Philosophy of Death, &c. by John Reid, 1841, p. 296, &c.

‡ Since writing the above, we recollected that the subject of Alleyn's marriage had been alluded to in our Magazine : (see New Series, vol. i. p. 512, vol. iii. p. 610) by which it appears from the Parish Register of Camberwell that, "1623, Dec. 3. Edw. Alleyn Esq. was married to Mrs. Constance Donn." She was the eldest daughter of the Dean of St. Paul's, and after Alleyn's death, became the wife of Samuel Harvey of Abury Hatch, Essex, in whose house Dr. Donne was seized with his last fatal illness. For further information on the subject we refer to the Magazine, in the places which we have pointed out ; the communications having been sent us by G. S. Steinman, Esq.

MR. URBAN, Cork, May 18.

IN your "Minor Correspondence" for this month, R. C., in reference to the expression of our Saviour,—"*ὁ δὲ διὰλίζωντες τὸν κωνάριον*," of which he repeats the various interpretations of Wickliff, Tyndale, Cranmer, &c. some reading "straining out," while the authorized version has "straining at," asks whether any continental translation adopts this last interpretation? The text is in St. Matthew, xxiii. 24.

I have, in consequence, consulted several foreign versions, and cannot discover a single instance of similar construction. Those of Catholic countries generally, it is known, follow, as their direct model, the Latin Vulgate, which has "*excolantes culicem*," as literal as well can be, and rendered in the early Rhemish translation (1582), as stated by R. C., "*straining a gnat*;" but the modern Catholic editions read, "*straining out*," as more intelligible. The French of Le Maître de Sacy, the most accredited and popular in use, is rather paraphrastic: "*Conducteurs aveugles, qui avez grand soin de passer ce que buvez, de peur d'avaler un moucheron*." Luther's interpretation is—"Ihr verblendete Leiter, die ihr Mücken seiget, und Kameel verschlucket;" and the old Italian one of Antonio Brucioli, long held in high estimation, and assuming to be derived immediately from the Greek, says—"Illi culem, che la guardate in una pulcia." None of these, nor, I believe, any other, present the sense or construction of our English version, which makes the verb, *strain*, neuter, as I comprehend it, and in quite a different acceptance from the active verb, which, assuredly, is more consonant with the original, *διὰλίζωντες*, ("*per colum transfundere*") to pass through a strainer or colander, as explained by Pasor, Stephens, Ernesti, &c. Stephens refers to Plutarch, (Symposium, vi.) for the word, the Latin equivalent for which in the Vulgate, *excolare*, is not, indeed, sanctioned by classical authority, though to be found in the collection, "*Scriptores de Re Rustica*," as quoted in Forcellini's Lexicon, where, in relation to its scriptural meaning on this occasion, it is elucidated as generally understood,—"*excolare vinum in quod culcx incidit*." Our authorized version is evidently

erroneous, and the source, consequently, of error in the missionary translations of which it is the prototype.

Yours, &c. J. R.

MR. URBAN, June 19.

I AGREE with your correspondent Mr. GOUGH (p. 603) that the practice of setting up the Royal Arms in churches is not consequent on any law. It has been urged, I believe, that the practice is followed as declaratory of the Regal Supremacy, and therefore it might be expected that the arms of Henry the Eighth would be commonly found conspicuously affixed in many of our old churches. This, however, is not the case, as I do not recollect having met with any notice of this monarch's arms appearing in any one. I consider an examination of our ancient churches will shew that the practice is of much older date than the Reformation. The royal arms carved in stone or painted on glass, are commonly to be found in such edifices, not, it is true, in an obtrusive situation, as they are in modern structures, but still holding a conspicuous rank among the ornaments; and, either from the situations in which they are placed, or the style or their execution, they generally appear to be coeval either with the structure itself, or some important alteration. Two instances occur to me: in the south window of the choir of the Temple were, until the late repairs, and I hope they will be restored, two heater shields, charged with the arms of England; and a very fine shield may be seen in Leggley Church, Bucks, occupying the upper part of a window, in both cases evidently coeval with the structures: these and numerous other instances lead me to believe that the practice was intended as a mark of respect to the reigning sovereign. I have met with the arms of Elizabeth in some churches, in particular St. Martin and St. Thomas at Salisbury, where they are painted on panel and framed. On the front of the organ gallery at Waltham Abbey are the arms of Mary similarly executed, and which, no doubt, are commemorative of the repairs said to have been bestowed by that Queen upon the church of the dissolved abbey; and this instance will, probably, be deemed conclusive against the claim of regal su-

Duchesne, from p. 84 to p. 90, gives some indications by which to distinguish these objects; stating, that the largest do not exceed four inches, and for the most part they are of smaller dimensions; that the grounds are generally black, although not always so; that an inscription on a Paper Niello, in the body of the work, should read from right to left: in short, the general rules as regards a Niello in silver, appear to me to be, that it should be of the period, coupled with a self-evident proof, that it was made as an object of art for itself, and not destined for the purpose of printing engravings from, or, to use his own more comprehensive and authoritative words, "*qu'elle n'était pas destinée à fournir des Epreuves:*" see also his *Table générale des Matières*, p. 373, for a list of those with a white ground.

Duchesne, at p. 24, quoting preceding authors, gives a list of the articles for which works in Niello were made to ornament; from the substantial sword-handle, similar to that, the solitary Niello in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, to the more delicate inlayings by compartments, of the ebony cabinets, which in Italy, according to the wealth of the husband, he states, were destined as marriage presents to the wife: but it is very singular, that, although he specifies thus particularly these ebony cabinets and their uses, yet, in his catalogue, *not one* does he describe; and it is clear he knows only that they *have* existed—doubtless, the series of 12 medallions with the life of our Saviour above mentioned, together with those with the History of Adam in sulphur,—and of Abraham in paper, described by him from p. 129 to p. 135 in his work, were confirmatory to him, of the statement of the authors he quotes.

Some of the extraordinary prices paid for these small objects of art, measuring merely inches and portions of an inch, beautiful though they certainly are, have already been incidentally cited. Duchesne in a note, at p. 114, is of opinion, that the original silver at the Museum of Florence, of the sulphur Niello now in the British Museum, would have sold at the time he wrote, for more

than twice the value of the sulphur, which had then, he writes, been sold for 2500 francs:—a mistake, for it had when he wrote, as he *previously* states, been sold to the Duke of Buckingham for £250, which is 6,000 francs: again, a Niello in paper, smaller than the Pax at Florence, or that in paper in the collection of the Archduke Charles at Vienna, has sold for 300 guineas: and a smaller one in silver, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, has sold for 315 guineas.

Having thus, with your permission, stated these particulars, you and your readers will now be the better enabled to appreciate my discovery and purchase, scarcely less extraordinary, after the general ransacking of the last half century, than would be the picking up a pendant to the Transfiguration of Raphael, by a similar hazard; no less than three of these ebony cabinets, inlaid with silver Nielli in their original states, which, as I have before stated, were quite unknown to have been spared by time, even to Duchesne.

The collection I have, consists altogether of 33 original Nielli in silver, 28 inlaid in the cabinets, the complement being 5 by Marc Antonio in a book bound in silver in original state, brought from a convent near Ancona: forming, if I may rely on the work of the learned Duchesne, the largest and finest collection, of these most scarce works, that is yet known in the world; all of them too, of the most delicate kind, made to be regarded by the eye, and not of that more substantial sort, made for use and handling, of which the great majority of those in silver preserved, saved from their little, or non use, consists.

The cabinets or caskets, covered with an age of dirt, were said to have formed part of a consignment, of the clearing out of cinque-cento chairs, picture frames, and furniture, from a palace at Venice; and curious enough, at the same time, I bought a Florentine cabinet in Pietra dura, on the door of which is a representation of a palace at Venice, which may, or may not be, the palace, from whence the Nielli were sold and ejected, as so much antique rubbish, to feed the auction rooms in London.

I am expecting shortly the arrival

of a distinguished connoisseur, who has kindly promised to catalogue them, in a proper manner; and I shall ask you at a future opportunity, to favour me, by inserting it in the Gentleman's Magazine, as one of the surest ways of making these Nielli known, to those who interest themselves in this, not unimportant, link in the history of the arts.

I cannot conclude without offering my thanks to Monsicur Duchesne, from whose interesting work, aided by seeing other collections, I have gathered all I know on the subject; and also to Mr. Dominic Colaaghi, for the present of the work of Duchesne, which he most kindly gave me, on my first acquiring my collection.

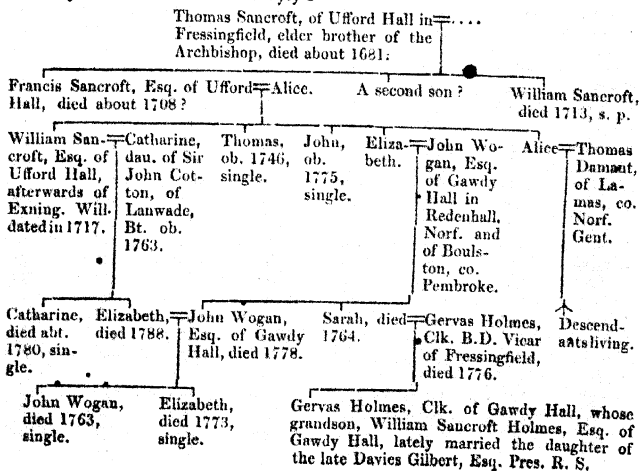
Yours, &c. S. P. Cox.

MR. URBAN, *Norfolk, May 18.*

YOUR correspondent ROUGEDRAGON, in his notice of the family of Archbishop Sancroft, contained in your May number, does not seem to be aware of the pedigree contained in Doyly's Life of that eminent Prelate, compiled from authentic documents in the hands of the representatives of the family, and by which the descent of the Archbishop is deduced from William de Sandcrofte, who was living temp. Hen. III. It is there stated that by a charter without date about the time of Hen. III. or Edw. I. Adam le Bavent, (not Wavent), son of Roger le Bavent, granted lands in Fressingfield, in the hamlet of Chepenhall, to Henry, son of William de Sandcrofte, and Margery his wife. If this was only a confirmation of an earlier grant made by the deed referred to by Mr. King, perhaps he would have the kindness to favour me with an extract from the abstract of it to which he alludes.

I subjoin a continuation of Doyly's

pedigree, shewing the lineal descent from Thomas Sancroft the elder, and, I believe, only brother of the Archbishop; but it is not improbable that there were descendants of his uncle Dr. William Sancroft, Master of Emmanuel, who has doubtless been confounded with the Archbishop, and from whom the James Sancroft of Yarmouth, whose obituary has called forth Mr. King's communication, may have been descended. That there were other branches of the family is certain; and by a deed dated in 1703, by which William Sancroft, in compliance with a request of the late Archbishop, granted a rent-charge out of lands in Fressingfield, for the benefit of the poor of that parish, a Mr. Charles Sancroft is, with Thomas Sancroft and others, constituted a trustee. This Charles Sancroft was a linen-draper in London, and living in 1735, which is all I able to state respecting him.



Some estates in Fressingfield which were Sancroft property, are in the possession of the Holmes family; but the manor and mansion called Ufford Hall, the seat for so many generations of the family, were sold under the will of Mr. Wogan, and are now the property of Lord Henniker. The Hall is now a farm house; a fine old chimney-piece of carved oak still exists in one of the rooms.

The family of your "Lover of Lite-

ature," Mr. Green, was nearly connected with that of Sancroft. In one of the Archbishop's letters given by Doyly, he mentions his cousin Mr. Green; the relationship is not shewn on the pedigree, but I believe it was through his mother. The person alluded to was doubtless Dr. George Green, whose epitaph in Wilby Church, Suffolk, you may not think unworthy of a place in your column. It is this:

Memoriæ sacrum
viri reverendi GEORGII GREEN, S.T.P.
Georgii et Mariæ Green filii,
Collegii Emanuelis apud Cantabrigienses olim socii,
Ecclesiæ parochialis de Cliff juxta Hoo in agro Cantiano
tum Rector tum Commissarius
(ex collatione Reverendissimi Presulis Sancroft ejus consanguinei)
Christianæ ibidem gregi per annos plusquam quinquaginta
Pastor fidus præfuit et invigilavit,
Ecclesiæ ut par erat Anglicanæ propugnator acerrimus,
et monarchiæ legibus munitæ assertor strenuus,
in iis vindicandis plus equo vehemens nonnullis est visus,
utriusque pariter inimicis quippe paulo asperior;
sed probi et cordati viri zelus laudabilis
ex nequaquam vitio verti debuerat;
cætera quidem commodissimis moribus fuit præditus,
et optimorum quorumvis amicitiam impense coluit.
Iis dum vixit charus iisdem charus obiit
Octob. XV. AN. MDCCXXXIX. ætat. LXXXIV.
Hoc Maritor
Thomas Green et Georgius Brooke
Executores posuere.

I have already trespassed too much upon space that might have been better filled; but whilst the ink is in my pen, allow me to make one observation on the hypothesis of your correspondent in the same number, D.A.V. with respect to the Ninth Iter of Antoninus. I am not satisfied that either he or the late Mr. Woodward have established the position of Sitomagus at Dunwich. The conjecture rests mainly, if not entirely, on the agreement in distance, and the direction of Stone Street. Now I cannot think the mere existence of a Roman road (for there can be little doubt that the Stone Street was a Roman road) tending in that direction, to be sufficient evidence to identify it with this Iter, in the absence of any vestige of a way between Caister and Bungay, a distance of ten or eleven miles in a direct line; and it

is to be observed that in all probability the valley of the Waveney was, in the Roman period, an estuary of the sea extending beyond Bungay, and not likely to be fordable there. It is certain that the line of road passing from Caister through Tasburgh, Stratton (*via strata*) and Dickleburgh, towards Scole, was a Roman way. The river was fordable both at Shotford (Scotoford) and Billingford, near both which places Roman pottery has been found. I will hazard no new conjecture, but with all deference to one who has evidently well considered the subject, and is acquainted with the country, I submit we ought not to leave a known track, which exists at the commencement of our journey, to follow an imaginary one.

Yours, &c. A GLEANER.

MR. URBAN,

AS you have already allowed some space to communications relating to Dr. Donne, the account of his descendants, by Mr. Steinman, some years ago, and that of his Welsh ancestors by a later correspondent, perhaps the following notes, made during and in consequence of a reading of Mr. Alford's late publication,* may be found suitable for your Magazine. They chiefly show how entirely the helps towards the biography of the Dean which are contained in his own writings have hitherto been overlooked. They do not pretend to be more than a specimen of what has been left undiscovered; a person with stronger motives for inquiry, and with a better access to books than I have usually had, might easily find out much more.

It is certainly a very unpoetical work to set Isaak Walton right in his chronology and facts; but surely no one will maintain, that, because a man has had the good fortune to find a very pleasing biographer, the facts of his life must never be accurately looked into. Such a doctrine would equally forbid all inquiry into the real history of persons who have been made to figure in historical plays or romances.

The references are according to Mr. Alford's edition.

The first point which I shall touch on, is the religion of Donne's youth. Mr. Southey (*British Poets*, p. 714) tells us that he was "educated as a Papist," and speaks of his "conversion to the Protestant faith." On the other hand, Donne himself, when Dean of St. Paul's, writes, (*Letter 74*.) "My tenets are always for the preservation of the religion I was born in;" and he elsewhere (*vol. iv. p. 420*) speaks of himself as having received his baptism in the English church. The explanation of this seems to be, that in those days the laws recognised no religious body but the Reformed English Church; that Donne's parents yielded outward

conformity, notwithstanding their being Romanists in heart; that he himself made no distinct profession in his youth; and that, when at length he embraced the Anglican opinions, he only became in reality, and declared himself to be, what the law had always considered him to be. (*Comp. vol. vi. p. 146*.) In a letter to Sir G. More, (*Kempe's Loseley MSS. No. 135*) he shows great eagerness to clear himself of an imputation of "loving a corrupt religion."

There cannot be any reasonable doubt of Donne's honesty in the choice of his religion; but there is no force in two of Mr. Alford's reasons for supposing him honest, viz. that he could not have been influenced by interest, as "at that time he had no design of taking orders," and that the Romish Church's "approval of that ascetic sanctity of which the seeds were even now sown in himself, must have formed a powerful recommendation in her favour." If, to use his own words, his "irresolution retarded his fortune" as a *layman*, a resolution in favour of the Romish side would not have retarded it less; and it is very certain that he never had any love for that peculiar sort of "ascetic sanctity" by which the practical teaching of the Romish Church is distinguished from that of our own. In proof of this see *vol. i. p. 375*; *vol. ii. 142, 307, 410, 480*; *vol. iv. 524, 573*; *vol. v. 83, 289*.

In 1596 Donne accompanied the Earl of Essex to Cadiz, and in 1597 he sailed with him on "the Island voyage." Walton tells us that he then spent "some years" in Italy and Spain, and that on his return he obtained the place of secretary to the Lord Chancellor, which he had held "five years," when he lost it in consequence of his marriage. Mr. Alford supposes that we have no trace of him from the time of his return with Essex in 1597 until Elizabeth's death, in March 1603, when, as *Sermon 153*

* *The Works of John Donne, D.D. London, 1839.* In the *British Magazine* for that year may be found a short controversy between Mr. Alford and myself on the merits of his labours. Further acquaintance with the work has certainly not improved my opinion of it; my purpose at present, however, is not to judge Mr. Alford, but to furnish some contributions towards an account of the life of Donne. Such of the circumstances formerly stated as are serviceable to this purpose shall be mentioned in their proper order.

shows, he was in London. "About that same time," according to the editor, "he was appointed secretary to the Chancellor, and his marriage took place in 1603 or 1604."

The real time of the marriage is ascertained by a letter in the Loseley MSS., which is dated Feb. 2, 1601, and in which Donne says that it took place "about three weeks before Christmas" [1601.] Thus Walton's "some years" abroad and "five years" with the Chancellor must have been comprised between Oct. 1597, when Essex's fleet returned,* and December 1601. In another of the Loseley letters, Donne writes to the Chancellor, "I was four years your Lordship's secretary;" he must, therefore, have been appointed almost immediately after his return from the Azores. His travels in Italy and Spain, if he ever travelled in those countries at all, must have been performed before he joined the Cadiz expedition.

The Loseley MSS. also enable us to know that Donne obtained the secretaryship through the Chancellor's "good son," (No. 139,) i. e. Sir Francis Woolley, whose mother was then his Lordship's wife. Whether Walton was altogether right in speaking of Mrs. Donne's "competent years" as an excuse for the rashness of the marriage, may be differently determined by different persons, as Mr. Kempe informs us, (p. 321,) that her age was then seventeen.

Sir F. Woolley gave Donne and his wife an asylum in his house; where, according to the biographers, they remained until his death; they then lived at Mitcham; and thence, "after the year 1607," according to Mr. Alford, they removed to Drury house. As it appears that Sir Francis did not die until 1610, there is strange confusion here. Moreover, in attempting to fix the dates of Donne's letters, Mr. Alford seems to assume that the family continued at Mitcham until 1609, when, as he supposes, Donne went to Paris with Lord Hay.

A close examination of the Letters

might do something towards clearing away the difficulties which occur in this part of the history; but I shall not attempt the task of such an inquiry.

It does not seem to have been noticed, that Donne had obtained some place about Lincoln's Inn in or before the year 1607. On Dec. 22 he speaks (Letter 11) of his service there as "ended for next term." This place was most probably the same which he mentions in Letter 22 as given him by the Master of the Rolls.

I am following in general, as to the order of my observations, Walton's Life of Donne, but the order of time seems to point out this as the proper place for noticing his account of Donne's acquaintance with the Herbert family, which is to be found, not in the life of Donne, but in that of G. Herbert. He tells us, that the mother of the Herberts, being left a widow, took up her abode at Oxford, that she might watch over the education of her son Edward, afterwards Lord Herbert of Cherbury;† and that during the four years which she spent there, she became acquainted with Donne, who was then nearly forty years of age, and had a wife and seven children dependent on him.

It appears from Lord Herbert's autobiography, that his mother's residence with him at Oxford began after his marriage, which took place in Feb. 1598-9, and ended in 1600 or 1601, when they removed to London. If, then, Donne knew Lady Danvers (as she afterwards was called), while she resided at Oxford with her son, it must have been before his own marriage, as that did not take place until December 1601, and when his age was at least a dozen years short of forty. If the acquaintance was formed at a later time, it may have been brought about through Mrs. Donne's family, as her father obtained from the Crown the wardship of Edward Herbert. (Kempe's Loseley MSS.) The letter from Donne "to the Lady Magdalene Herbert," given by Walton, is dated July 11, 1607.

Walton tells us that Lord Hay was sent on an embassy to Henry IV.;

* Southey's Naval History, Life of Essex.

† "To recompense to her children the loss of a father by giving them two mothers." For this phrase Dr. Wordsworth (Ecol. Biog. iv. 32 Ed. 3) gives credit to B. Oley, who uses it in his Life of G. Herbert. That writer, however, derived it from Donne's funeral sermon on Lady Danvers, vol. vi. 272.

that Sir Robert Drury went with him, and that Donne accompanied Sir Robert. It is strange that Mr. Alford has retained the mistake as to Lord Hay, since Dr. Zouch, whose edition of Walton he appears to have used, corrects it on the authority of the *Biographia Britannica*. Lord Hay never was ambassador in France until 1616; Henry was assassinated in 1610, and Sir R. Drury died in 1615.

It would appear that Donne made two visits to Paris; one during Henry's lifetime, the other in 1612. Many of his letters were written from the Continent during the second of these expeditions; Mr. Alford dates all these as if they had been written on the first visit. There are not in the collection any letters written during that visit, nor have I observed any record of it, except some words in a letter of 1612, which the editor has noticed,* and a doubtful allusion in one of the sermons, which appears to have been hitherto overlooked.† It does not appear that Donne and his patron travelled in the train of any ambassador. They remained some time at Amiens;‡ and after leaving Paris proceeded to Frankfurt, in order to witness the election of the emperor Matthias. They returned by way of Spa, and the Low Countries. Mr. Alford, from not observing the coherence of the letters written on this tour, has dated most of them in 1609, and one or two in 1619, in the latter of which years Donne accompanied the embassy to the Elector Palatine, and other princes of Germany.

It was while at Paris with Sir Robert Drury, that Donne, according to Walton, had a vision of his wife with a dead child in her arms. Writers on Apparitions (Ferriar, p. 63, Hibbert,

p. 332) have endeavoured to show how such a vision might easily have been engendered by circumstances in which he was, working on his peculiar temperament. Mr. Alford suggests, that in ages which believe in ghosts, ghosts will readily be seen. (Vol. i. p. xiv.) The defective nature of the evidence for the story does not seem to have been as yet noticed. Walton did not hear it from Donne, but from "a person of honour, and of such intimacy with him that he knew more of the secrets of his soul than any person then living;" it was told many years before the good man wrote Donne's life, and we may be sure that it lost nothing in his hands. Walton, as has been shown, committed several mistakes with respect to Donne's journey on the Continent; and Letter 29, which, as Mr. Alford observes, must have been written shortly before the date of the vision, proves that he cannot be right in stating that Donne got to Paris in twelve days from the time of leaving London, and saw this sight two days later. I am inclined to think that Donne saw something such as Walton describes, and that about the time when his wife was brought to bed; that this may be accounted for on the principles of Hibbert or Ferriar; and that the circumstances to which the story owes its marvellousness were added to it between 1612 and the time when the life was printed.

After what has been said, it is hardly necessary to note that the biographers are mistaken in fixing the date of the "Pseudomartyr," which was published in 1610, after Donne's visit to Paris in company with Sir Robert Drury.

Donne's epitaph states that he was ordained in 1614. Letter 102, which is

* "That which was much observed, in the King's more childish age, when I was last here, by those whom his father appointed to judge." Letter 47, cf. vol. i. p. xiii. note.

† "I have known the greatest Christian prince (in style and title), even at the audience of an ambassador, at the sound of a bell kneel down and pray." Vol. ii. p. 579. This may perhaps mean an emperor of Germany; but if it means a "Most Christian King" of France, Henry would seem to be the person intended, rather than Louis XIII. who, when Donne was last at Paris, was but eleven years old.

‡ Nelson, in his *Life of Bishop Morton* (quoted by Dr. Wordsworth, E. B. iii. 635,) states that Donne studied law at Amiens, and wrote from that place to Morton, asking his advice as to the expediency of taking a doctor's degree and practising in the Court of Arches. The residence at Amiens was probably nothing beyond his stay there while with Sir R. Drury; and in Letter 32 he writes, "For my purpose of proceeding in the profession of the law, so far as to a title, be pleased to correct that imagination wherever you find it. I ever thought the study of it my best entertainment and pastime, but I have no ambition, no design upon the style."

dated Jan. 27, without mention of any year, contains these words, "There are very few days past since I took orders." In Letter 50, written on St. Thomas's Eve, 1614, he speaks of himself as about to take orders, but evidently not immediately. His ordination, therefore, must have taken place in January 1614-15.*

Walton states that he received the degree of D.D. at Cambridge in the same month of the summer in which he was ordained. We have seen that he was ordained in winter, and it has been already shown by others that the degree was conferred in March.†

"Immediately after his return from Cambridge," Walton continues, "his wife died." She did not die until nearly three years and a half later, August 15, 1617. His first sermon after her death is said to have been preached in the church of St. Clement Danes, on the text, "Lo! I am the man that hath seen affliction by the rod of His wrath." (Lam. iii. 1.) This is the text of Sermon 129, which, however, has no allusion to his domestic sorrows, and was preached at St. Dunstan's church, with which he was not connected until 1624. "Engagements to St. Paul's" are mentioned as having a share in urging him to activity after his loss, but it does not appear that he was connected with the cathedral until the deanery was conferred on him. An error of an opposite kind is committed in the story of his appointment to the preachiership of Lincoln's Inn, "in this time of sadness," as he had been appointed "in the 14th of James," (*Major's Walton*), i. e. before March 24, 1617. It has been already shown that the biographer is also wrong in supposing that Gataker was his immediate predecessor (*Zouch*). Walton mentions his old familiarity with the benchers as a reason of his being chosen preacher. Christopher Brooke, his old "chamberfellow," was

now a bencher. It is to be remembered, too, as I have shown, that Donne, long before this time, and while a layman, held some office connected with the inn.‡

The length of Donne's absence when he accompanied Lord § Doncaster (formerly Lord Hay) to Germany, is said to have been "about fourteen months." The Sermons furnish better information. The 148th, his farewell sermon at Lincoln's Inn, was preached April 18, 1619; the 72d, at the Hague, when he was on his way home, on the 19th of the following December. The next of those preached in England is 15, which bears date March 3, 1619 [-20].

About a year after his return out of Germany he was made Dean of St. Paul's, and immediately after vicar of St. Dunstan's in the West. The former of these appointments took place Nov. 27, 1621; the other, in March or April 1624 (*Wordsworth, Zouch*). Letter 82 gives the following account of his connexion with St. Dunstan's: "I am not so bound as the world thinks to preach there; for I make not a shilling profit of St. Dunstan's as a churchman, but as my Lord of Dorset gave me the lease of the impropriation for a certain rent, and a higher rent than my predecessor had it at."

Walton tells a story of Donne's falling under the displeasure of James I. because "some malicious whisperer" told the King that the Dean had in one of his sermons represented him as inclining to Romanism, and had found fault with the injunctions for catechising. The latter part of the supposed charge seems to have grown out of the fact that Donne, by the King's command, preached at Paul's Cross, Sept. 15, 1622, in *explanation and recommendation* of these injunctions. (Serm. 155.) The 73d, 74th, and 75th letters show that the King with whom Donne got into trouble was not James, but

* Sermon 116 is dated 1611, which must be a mistake. The earliest date next to this is that of Serm. 142, which was preached at Greenwich, April 30, 1615.

† He was incorporated M.A. at Oxford, April 18, 1610, having previously taken the same degree at Cambridge. *Wood*.

‡ Serm. 92 was "preached at Lincoln's Inn, preparing them to build their chapel." Mr. Alford has overlooked a sermon of which there is a copy in the Brit. Museum, entitled "Eucænia, the Feast of Dedication," preached at the consecration of this chapel, on Ascension-day 1623. The Museum also contains a sermon preached at Whitehall, which is not in the reprint.

§ Viscount, not Earl, as Walton and Mr. Alford call him.

Charles I.; that his sermon was supposed to be somehow connected with one lately preached by Archbishop Abbot; that Laud was the mediator between the King and the Dean; that the King himself heard the sermon; * that Walton is mistaken in saying that the King sent for Donne; and that the speech which he is said to have made when the doctor's character was cleared, is the worthy biographer's own invention.† Walton is also wrong in saying that the King was inclined to believe evil of Donne by the circumstance that "a person of nobility and great note, betwixt whom and Mr. Donne there had been a great friendship, was at that very time discarded the court, and justly committed to prison," if by this description he means Carr, Earl of Somerset;‡ since that person's fall happened so long before as 1615. After relating the story of the sermon, Walton proceeds, "he was made dean the fiftieth year of his age, and in his fifty-fourth, a dangerous sickness seized him," during which he composed his *Devotions*. If this statement were correct, Mr. Alford would be right (as Donne was born in

1573) in fixing on 1627 as the date of Letter 68, which was written when the *Devotions* were printed. But Mr. Alford elsewhere, (i. xvi.) rightly makes 1621 the year of the appointment to the deanery, and says that the illness was "three years later." In fact the *Devotions* were printed while Charles I. to whom they were dedicated, was yet Prince of Wales, i. e. before March 27th, 1625. (Comp. Letter 68, and vol. iii. p. 494.)

Walton says that the anchor seals which Donne gave to his friends were made during his last illness, which is probably correct; but the biographer's words would also lead us to suppose that the device was then first adopted. Mr. Kempe has shown that this was not the case, and that Donne's ordination was more likely the event which led him to substitute the anchor for his old crest. This is confirmed by a comparison of some words in his poem on the seals,

"Adscitus domui Domini, patrioque relicto

Stemmate, nanciscor stemmata jure nova." with a passage in a sermon (vol. iv. p. 479.) "This is the first time in all

* The sermon is the 108th, "preached to the King at Whitehall, April 4, 1627." Donne writes (letter 75.) "The best of my hope is, that some overbold allusions or expressions in the way might divert his Majesty from vouchsafing to observe the frame and purpose of the sermon." Such passages as the following may be meant. "The Apostles, when they came in their peregrination to a new state, to a new court, to Rome itself, did not inquire, how stands the Emperor affected to Christ, and to the preaching of his Gospel? Is there not a sister or a wife that might be wrought upon to further the preaching of Christ? Are there not some persons, great in honour and place, that might be content to hold a party together, by admitting the preaching of Christ?" Again—"Very religious Kings may have had wives that may have retained some tincture, some impressions of error, which they may have sucked in their infancy from another church, and yet would be loth those wives should be publicly traduced to be heretics, or passionately proclaimed to be idolaters, for all that."

† Walton's "custom of putting long speeches into the mouths" of his characters, which, as Mr. Keble says, (Pref. to Hooker, p. ii. ed. 1.) "deceives no one," is confessed by him in the Preface to his *Life of Sanderson*.

‡ In formerly noticing Mr. Alford's oversights as to this part of Donne's history, I allowed myself to be misled by one of his notes (on letter 16) into identifying the "Sir R. Karre" of Donne's correspondence with Somerset. The fact is, that there were four Sir Robert Kers in those days; (Nichols, "Progresses of James I." vol. ii. p. 412,) and that Donne's friend was he who was in 1633 created Earl of Ancrum. He is styled "now Earl of Ankerum" in the heading of letter 57, which appears to have been furnished by the first editor, as the letters appeared in 1651, and the Earl was then alive. Mr. Alford dates some of the letters to him too early. Sir Robert appears to have been dependent on a nobleman, (letters 19, 106, 109,) probably Somerset, who was his relation, and in 1614 (letter 49) introduced him into the Prince's bedchamber establishment. If "my Lord," then, mean Somerset, the letters in which he is mentioned must have been written after 1612, as that was the year in which he was raised to the peerage. Letter 104 was addressed to him when his title was Viscount Rochester. Donne speaks in a letter (50) written Dec. 20, 1614, of publishing his poems, and dedicating them to Somerset, who was then Lord Chamberlain.

my life,—I date my life from my ministry, for I 'received mercy,' as I received the ministry, as the Apostle speaks," &c.

The mention of Donne's will in the Life reminds me that in the British Museum the will of his son John, which Ant. à Wood calls "fantastical and conceited," is bound up with certain broadsides by Baxter, Calamy, and others of the same way, in a volume labelled "Sayings of Pious Men," and that the Catalogue ascribes it to Dean Donne.

Walton prints part of a letter written by Donne during his last illness, and gives as its date Jan. 7, 1630. Mr. Alford prints the whole, and tells us in a note that "it was written in January 1630." It is surprising that he has followed Walton's statement, as there is proof in the part of the letter which Walton did not print, that it was written before Christmas.

Mr. Alford seems not to be aware that the year was then reckoned to begin on the 25th of March. Thus, although he rightly states that Donne died on March 31, 1631, he dates the letters written in his last illness, as if they were of the winter of 1629-30. The same error has caused him to state (whether from a reckoning of his own, or after some other illustrator), that Donne's last sermon was preached on Feb. 12. Walton tells us that it was preached on the first Friday in Lent; which was Feb. 12, in 1629-30, but not in 1630-1, which is the year with which we are concerned.*

I have now gone through Walton's Life; and, as in doing so I have often had to contradict him, it seems fit that I should here beg that I may not be thought insensible to the many and great merits of his delightful biographies. Dr. Ferriar, after filling a volume with an exposure of Sterne's plagiarisms, concluded it with a sonnet in honour of the author, whom he had been so laboriously pulling to

pieces. If I were capable of writing sonnets worth the reading, I would willingly bestow a like tribute on the worthy Isaac Walton.† As I have no such gift, I must now leave him, and shall proceed to make a few remarks on the notes which Mr. Alford has attached to the letters. Some of these, which relate to dates, have been already rectified, either in a general way or more particularly; of such I shall not say more; and a regard for your space forbids me to mention many of the others. Letter 1 is addressed "to my good friend G. H.," and bears date Dec. 12, 1600. The editor explains G. H. to mean George Herbert; and tells us that the letter was written during Donne's imprisonment after his marriage. On this it may be remarked, that the date is a year before the real time of the marriage, and three years before that which Mr. Alford elsewhere assigns for it; that Herbert was in 1600 only seven years old, and there is reason for believing that Donne did not know his family so early; and that it is very evident from the letter itself, that not Donne but G. H. was the prisoner. Donne was then secretary to the chancellor, and had been managing some business for his friend. Mr. Alford too had forgotten this letter when he wrote (l. xi.) that we have no record of Donne's having been in England between 1597 and 1603.

Letter 32 is said to be "probably to Sir H. Goodyere, and written about 1609." This is one of those which, as has been said, belong to the year 1612. It has so much in common with 48, which was addressed to Sir H. G., that it can hardly have been meant for the same person.

Letter 36. "Before 1610." Certainly a good deal later, although I have not the means by me of ascertaining the true date.

Letter 38. "Probably written about 1610." The mention of Mr. Pory

* See Sir H. Nicolas' "Chronology of History."

† By the way, Walton's account of an atheistical party, in his Life of Hooker, is in a great measure taken from a passage in one of Donne's Sermons, (vol. ii. pp. 354-5.) This circumstance may probably be noticed in Mr. Keble's second edition, which has not fallen in my way. The image of "preaching like an angel from a cloud," which occurs in the description of Donne's pulpit eloquence, is from one of Donne's poems (vol. vi. p. 365).

shows that it was written abroad in 1612; probably from Spa: (Compare Letter 45.)

Letter 40. "August 30, 1611." This date is not of Mr. Alford's conjecturing; but the allusion to a sermon might have led him to suspect it, as Donne was not ordained until 1615. The various circumstances which are mentioned in it—such as Sir Edward Herbert's embassy in France, the state of affairs in Germany, Boucquois' death, which, according to the *Biographie Universelle*, took place at Neuhaeusel, July 10, 1621, and my Lord of Canterbury's "accident," (i. e. Archbishop Abbot's having shot a keeper),* all show that 1621 is the year in which the letter was written.

Letter 47. It seems questionable whether this was written "from Paris."

Letter 60. "Probably in 1620." Rather about the same time with Letter 64, which is dated Oct. 11, 1621.

Letter 61. "Written about 1620." While the Prince was abroad, in 1623.

Letter 68 is dated "August 16th; here, 1622." There is abundant reason for concluding that 1622 must be a mistake for 1612. "Here" alludes to the difference of the New Style, used where the letter was written, from the Old Style, used in England. The editor's note on it is "most probably Frankfort." If so, Frankfort must be in the way from Spa, by Louvain, to England.

Letter 70. "To the Honourable Knight Sir G. P." This letter would seem, by what is said about the son of the person to whom it is addressed, to have been written, like Letter 72, to Sir H. Goodrewe. "Your son Sir Francis" would thus mean Sir Francis Nethersole, who married one of Sir Henry's daughters.

Letters 71 and 72. The former of these was sent along with another, which had been written before it. The mention of the same public events in both, shews that the 72nd, is the

letter which accompanied the 71st. The last-written bears date 24th Sept. without mention of the year; the other alludes to Donne's sermon at St. Paul's Cross, on the injunctions for catechizing, which was preached Sept. 15, 1622. Mr. Alford dates both "probably 1623."

Letter 80. "Probably in January 1630." The reason of this conjecture would seem to have been, that the letter mentions a report of Donne's death, and it appears from the next in the collection, that there was such a report during his last illness. But this was written during the lifetime of "the duke" (Buckingham), and therefore before August 1628. Again, it was written from Chelsea, where Sir John Danvers lived, and where George Herbert then was, and therefore probably before the death of Herbert's mother, Lady Danvers, in June 1627. Although it had been rumoured that Donne was dead, it does not appear that he had been ill. A pestilence was then raging, which gave rise to the story. The letter was written on the 21st of December, which Mr. Alford has overlooked. On Jan. 15, 1625-6, Donne preached at St. Dunstan's "the first sermon after our dispersion by the sickness," (150.) It would seem, therefore, that Dec. 21, 1625, is the true date of the letter. In his funeral sermon on Lady Danvers, Donne says that he had been an inmate of her house during a time of general sickness not long before.

The only other observation which I shall now make on the late edition, relates to the portrait prefixed to it, the original of which, according to the editor, is the work of Vandyck. That painter was born in 1599. In 1619 he left the school of Rubens, and in the same year Donne visited Germany. But as Vandyck proceeded southwards from Antwerp, on his way to Italy, and Donne both went and returned by Holland, (Comp. Brewer's Goodman, ii. 195, and Donne's Sermons, 148, 149, 72.) it seems impossible

* Donne is made to write "I have been sometimes with My Lord of Canterbury since by accident, to give you his own words." For by we ought to read *the*. Mr. Alford must have been misinformed when he said that Leicestershire was the scene of the homicide (note on Letter 63), as the dispensation issued to the Archbishop, (Cardwell, Doc. Ann. iii. p. 137), describes it as having taken place "in parco quodam vocato Bramzill-park, apud Bramzill, in comitatu nostro Southampton." It was at Bramshill, the seat of Lord Zouch.

that they should have met; and thus, as Donne never was abroad afterwards, the picture, if by Vandyck, must have been painted in England. Now his first visit to this country was in 1626, when he met with little encouragement, and remained but a short time; nor did he return until 1631, on the 31st of March in which year Donne died. These circumstances make it very improbable that Vandyck was the painter. Perhaps the portrait may have been painted by some Fleming, while Donne was abroad with Sir R. Drury in 1612. The apparent age of the subject agrees with this supposition, in so far, at least, as we can judge from the print, which Mr. Alford declares to be "beautiful," but denounces as incorrect. When I formerly ventured to question whether the dress were that of a clergyman, the editor replied that the portrait in an early edition of the *Ductor Dubitantium* exhibits Bp. Taylor in the same costume. At the time of noticing this answer, (see Brit. Mag. for August 1839.) I had not seen the portrait to which Mr. Alford refers, and therefore allowed

the statement to pass. I am not disposed to insist that Donne's dress cannot be clerical; but it may be observed that Taylor wears a cassock, and Donne a jacket; that Taylor has a scullcap and a scarf, and Donne has neither. These points of difference are just what would distinguish the dress of a clergyman from that of a layman.

The 42nd Letter contains some words which remind one of Milton's lines on Shakespeare: "I am not come out of England, if I remain in the noblest part of it, your mind; No prince would be loth to die, that were assured of so fair a tomb to preserve his memory." Unless Milton saw the letter in MS., he cannot have borrowed from it, as his lines were printed in 1632, *i. e.* nineteen years before Donne's Letters. It is probable, however, that both authors got the idea from some earlier source; and this may very possibly be pointed out in some editions of Milton, which I have not at present an opportunity of consulting.

Yours, &c. J. C. ROBERTSON.

Boxley, Maidstone, March 22, 1841.

MAUSOLEUM AT BELVOIR CASTLE.

(With a Plate.)

THE accompanying Plate, which forms one of the embellishments to the Rev. Irvin Eller's History of Belvoir Castle, and for the use of which we are indebted to the publisher of that work,* Mr. Ridge, of Grantham, represents the interior of the Mausoleum erected by the present Duke of Rutland, near Belvoir Castle, together with the monument of the late Duchess, the style of which will at once be recognised as that of Mr. Matthew Wyatt, from its resemblance to the monument of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, erected by the same artist in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

"So the truthfully concluded from observation, is this last resting-place of mortality, that, though there are several by-paths which lead to its site,

the uninformed stranger would, in all probability, pass it repeatedly without being conscious of its presence. On every side but the avenue by which it is approached, the Mausoleum is fenced by high paling of closely set boards; which are themselves overtopped, in the inside, by thickly spreading laurels. It is only by application to the head porter at the Castle, that access can be obtained to the Mausoleum. After opening a boarded gate, the porter leaves the visitors at the entrance of the avenue, till he has unclosed the gates of the Mausoleum. The sombre avenue, with its aged yews and firs, is no inappropriate introduction to the scene that follows. When the lamented Duchess selected this as her resting-place, it is probable that it was recommended to her judgment by its seclusion and the character of the scenery. As soon as the

* See the review department of our present Magazine.

exterior folding doors are opened, a pair of magnificent brass gates present themselves, and through them is seen the tomb and sculptured representation of the Duchess, as in the act of ascending to the clouds above! I have observed the effect of this scene under almost every variety of atmosphere; I have accompanied friends of almost every shade of temperament; memory has pondered again and again upon the subject; yet, neither from the resources of my own mind, nor that of others, can I obtain words which will at all adequately describe the impressions made by this scene.

"It was the especial wish, I believe, of the architect, and some of his Grace's friends, that the Mausoleum should be of marble, and of Grecian architecture. Fortunately for the principles of good taste, obstacles, almost insuperable in their nature, prevented the carrying out of this design. It was eventually decided that the Norman style should be adopted, and from models actually in existence in Normandy.

"If it be allowed to apply to a building dedicated to the special purpose of burials only, the general terms of ecclesiastical architecture, I would describe the Mausoleum as consisting of a porch, the projection for which is continued to the same elevation with the rest of the building; a nave, a chancel, and an angular apsis. The circular arch of the porch is decorated with mouldings of a zig-zag character, and roses of the field; and springs from piers with detached columns, whose capitals are ornamented with boldly sculptured leaves. The elaborate iron work on the doors was modelled from that on a door in an entrance of beautiful Norman character, in the south side of Sempringham church in Lincolnshire. Over the arch is a corbel table, consisting of grotesque heads alternately with a dotted lozenge moulding. Above this is a parapet, with a nebulé corbel table. The roof of the porch is vaulted and intersected with ribs springing from flowered corbels at the four corners. The porch is separated from the nave by the superb brass gates before alluded to; which are hung in a plain round arch. On these gates are the cyphers E. R. intertwined, and a ducal coronet.

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"The nave is a square, the side of which is twenty-three-quarter feet. The floor, a mosaic of freestone and black marble, has, in the centre, the ventilator of the vault beneath. At each angle are four massive Norman columns with plain bases, and having capitals foliated in a triple series; from which spring a corresponding number of ribs ornamented with zig-zag moulding; and at the point of intersection, with a boss, on which are sculptured the Rutland arms. The circular-headed windows of this portion of the Mausoleum, are also decorated on the face with zig-zag mouldings; the sides and soffits being boldly splayed in the interior. The arch of entrance to what has been denominated the chancel, is a remarkably effective specimen of Norman work, in the massiveness of its constituent parts, the richness of its decorations, and the general breadth of its appearance. The floor is an area of mosaic, consisting of entrochi and black marble. The length of the chancel is eleven feet four inches; its breadth within the bases of the piers, ten feet six inches.

"Within the apsis is the beautiful memorial of the departed Duchess. A sort of low altar tomb, of statuary marble, bevelled off at the sides so as to have something of the appearance of the coffin, is decorated with niches, in which are emblematical figures representing Faith, Hope, and Charity, Resignation, or self-government, Britannia, and Fortune with a bandage. The Duchess is represented as rising from the tomb, with expanded arms, and the face elevated towards the clouds, in which are seen four cherubs, the children who have preceded her to the grave,—one of whom is holding over her a crown of glory. The group is lighted from above, and from the two sides, by windows of glass stained with ruby, amethyst, topaz, and emerald colours. This arrangement of the light is judiciously contrived so as not to be obvious to the visitor, except upon close examination. The sculptor employed on the occasion was Matthew Wyatt.

"The foundation stone of the Mausoleum was laid by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, March 1, 1826. The plans for the elevation,

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finally adopted, after much consideration, were those sent in by Messrs. Wyatt. It was consecrated by the present Bishop of Lincoln, Nov. 28, 1828; and a sermon was preached on the occasion, in Kington church, by the chaplain to the Bishop, the Rev. Mr. now Dr. Graham, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Chaplain to Prince Albert. The bodies of the late Duchess, and of nine others of this noble family, were removed from the vault at Bottesford to the Mausoleum in the following August. It was then closed till the autumn of 1829, when the remains of John the third Duke, and his children, including the celebrated Marquis of Granby, were removed to it."

We may here mention that another statue of the Duchess, "represented in simple drapery, with sandals," by Mr. Matthew Wyatt, is placed in a room of the Castle named after her Grace the Elizabeth Saloon; and that in the Regent's Gallery is also a bust of the Duchess, by the same sculptor, placed "on a fluted column, the top of which is gracefully and appropriately decorated with a wreath of flowers: beneath which there is the following inscription: ELIZABETHA RUTLANDÆ DUCHISSA, OBIT XXIX NOV. MDCCCXXV." This was executed after her death, from the painting by Sanders.

It will form an appropriate conclusion to the present article if we make some extracts from a memoir of Elizabeth, Duchess of Rutland, which we find at p. 134 of Mr. Eller's book, and which was printed and privately circulated shortly after her decease:

"Her Grace was the second daughter of Frederick Earl of Carlisle; she was born Nov. 13, 1780; married to John-Henry fifth Duke of Rutland, April 22, 1799; and died Nov. 29, 1825.

"In this distinguished lady were united the attractive softness of the most perfect grace and beauty, with a vigour of understanding, and a clearness of intellect seldom equalled in either sex. Her taste was pure and refined; she excelled in every female accomplishment; and, by her own spontaneous efforts, in the midst of gaiety and pleasure, had stored her mind with much solid knowledge. Her piety was fervent, simple, and unaffected; her mind was early imbued with a deep sense of religion, which was confirmed by

reflection even in the joyous days of youthful happiness.

"She was the idol of that domestic circle, which was the joy and pride of her heart. Unostentatious, but persevering in her efforts to improve the whole country around her, she gradually and imperceptibly accomplished her well-formed plans, by a judicious application of the ample means which the indulgence of the kindest and most affectionate husband placed at her disposal.

"By her good management his estates were improved, and the surrounding villages embellished; and while her general views were enlarged and magnificent, she did not disdain to interest herself in the most minute details, that could improve the habits, or increase the comforts of the poorest cottager. Her Grace was a successful practical farmer, upon a large scale, and her exertions were rewarded by several prizes and medals from the societies for the encouragement of planting and agriculture. She was particularly accurate in the economy of her farm, and made it not only an object of amusement to herself, but of beneficial example to others. To those who remember this country twenty years ago, it may be said of this distinguished lady, 'Si monumentum queris, circumspice.' While occupied in pursuits like these, and in personally superintending the education of her children, her active and capacious mind embraced a wider range. Belvoir Castle will long remain a splendid monument of her taste in architecture; and there exist many of her designs and plans, in progress, and in speculation, which would do credit to a professional artist. About eight years ago she had completed in detail very beautiful designs for an entrance to Hyde Park Corner, and for the embellishment of the Parks. Her taste and talent suggested and directed the designs for the proposed Quay, on the north bank of the river Thames; and she entered with ardour and enthusiasm into various plans for the improvement of London and Westminster. The elevation of York-house, now in progress, was the production of her Grace's taste: and the plans, even to the most minute particulars, were formed under her immediate direction. But, above all, she had devoted much time and taken great pains in the formation of a plan for a royal palace, suited to a sovereign of the British empire, and which it was proposed to place in a situation, uniting all the advantages of health, convenience, and magnificence. These are subjects sufficient to occupy the life of a professional man; but it is the remarkable feature in the cha-

acter of this extraordinary woman, that while she was engaged in these various, and often laborious, occupations, she would have appeared, to a common observer, to be absorbed in the enjoyment of the gay and brilliant pleasures of that distinguished circle, of which she was herself the brightest ornament."

*Anecdotes of David Wilkie and his
"Blind Fiddler."*

TOWARDS the end of 1806 Mr. Wilkie was in London, very short of money, and sent some of his paintings to Andrews, a picture-frame maker at Charing Cross, to sell. One of them, the original Blind Fiddler, stood long in the window. At last, Mr. Stuart, (of the Morning Post newspaper,) who had often stopped and admired it, being seen doing so by an old acquaintance, who recommended him to purchase it, as a work of merit, went into the shop and asked the price—five guineas. He directed Andrews to put it into a frame, and he left it with him for several weeks. There was another picture on sale by Wilkie, but being disfigured in varnishing, Mr. Stuart did not purchase it; he has since heard who did.

In the spring of 1807, some friends being at dinner with Mr. Stuart, Mr. Wordsworth the poet mentioned a new artist of unusual and singular merit, who had made his appearance, and described Wilkie's picture, then making a great noise, the picture which was first exhibited at the Royal Academy. On showing Mr. Stuart's purchase of Andrews, Wordsworth expressed his firm belief that it was by the same artist, Wilkie.

Mr. Stuart's curiosity thus excited, he attended the opening of the doors on the first day of the exhibition at the Royal Academy, where about 300 persons were assembled, and a rush was made at entering, like those which take place at the theatres. On examining Mr. Wilkie's picture, Mr. Stuart had no doubt it was by the same hand, and, guided by the catalogue, he went directly to Mr. Wilkie, then residing in Upper Norton Street, whom he found painting the same subject over again, "the Blind Fiddler," but something different in the background, and with two other figures introduced, and rather larger in size. He proposed that Wilkie should paint a picture for

him, but he declined, saying he was deeply engaged to paint for Lord Mulgrave, and that, at present at least, his design was to paint for fame, not for money. He added, that the picture Mr. Stuart was possessed of was one of his latest productions, and he was glad it had fallen into such good hands.

Several years afterwards, Mr. Stuart being at dinner with Sir George Beaumont in Grosvenor Square, Sir George said to him, "So, Mr. Stuart, I find you have the original of my picture, 'the Blind Fiddler.'"

About seven years ago Mr. Stuart met Sir David Wilkie in company at Mr. Rennie's, in Chesham Place, and entered into conversation with him respecting this picture. He recollected all the circumstances, and added that Andrews knew well who he was, and where to find him, though he had told Mr. Stuart the contrary, when Mr. Stuart expressed a wish to have another picture by the same artist.

A few years ago Sir D. Wilkie called on Mr. Stuart, and reviewed his picture, the original Blind Fiddler, now in Mr. Stuart's possession, and held a pleasant conversation with Mr. Stuart on the arts. He gave an anecdote respecting Rubens' great picture, the Descent from the Cross, which Mr. Stuart could not find in any of the English books; a very entertaining one.

MR. URBAN, *M—H—Yorkshire,*
June 10.

IN your Magazine for the present month, p. 597, is a communication from W. M. Maude, esq. of Knowsthorpe near Leeds, relating to the late Thomas Maude, esq. of Wensleydale, in which he states that Mr. Maude was a distant relation of his, and that he was, in early life, in the habit of visiting him at his retreat at Wensley: if so, Mr. W. M. M. can, perhaps, connect Mr. Maude with some of the many highly respectable northern families of that name; if he can, he will gratify the curiosity of more Yorkshire genealogists than one by doing so.

That several individuals of the name of "Maude" were patrons of the living of Ilkley, in Craven, and presented to it, from 1554 till 1640, I well knew; but that they were ancestors of Mr. Maude of Wensleydale, as Mr. W. M.

M. states, I very much doubt: similarity of name is no proof of consanguinity.

It seems a little curious that neither of your correspondents, viz. Mr. W. M. M. of Knowsthorpe, nor (Miss?) E. M. of Moor-house, can point out the place of Mr. Maude's birth—the first says in *Downing Street, Westminster*, in May, 1718; the other at *Harewood*, in 1717; they cannot both be right.

The following is a copy of the inscription on Mr. Maude's Tombstone in Wensley churchyard:—

"Sacred to the memory of THOMAS MAUDE, esq. of Burley, in the West-riding of this county, who departed this life Dec. 23rd, 1798, in the 81st year of his age."

Below are the well-known lines in Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*:—

"How blest is he who crowns, in shades like these,
A youth of labour, with an age of ease;
Sinks to the grave with unperceived decay,
While resignation gently slopes the way."

In Mr. Maude's Wensleydale, under Leyburn, are the following lines:—

"Why need we want the shining sphere to know
How music charms—why spreads the heavenly [bow?
While Gargrave's piercing lore descends from far,
Along the Milky Way the tube-sought star;
Whose skill can teach—whose candour will explain
Each distant wonder of Urania's reign."

To which lines the following note is appended:—

"A gentleman residing at Leyburn, whose abilities in mathematics, astronomy, and their dependencies, are well known, far beyond the limits of this vale."

Of this gentleman, Mr. George Gargrave, who formerly communicated several valuable articles to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I should like, with Mr. Urban's permission, to say a few words, as I am now, perhaps, one of the very few persons living who are old enough to recollect him.

He was born at Leyburn in 1710; was educated by his uncle, Mr. John Crow, who, I have been told, conducted a large and respectable school at that place: under this able teacher Mr. Gargrave acquired a considerable knowledge of the classics, and a pretty fair acquaintance with the mathematics of that period. His taste lay chiefly

towards astronomy, and he was generally considered one of the best practical astronomers at that time in the North of England.

About the year 1745 he became associated with Mr. Joseph Randall, in the once highly famed academy at Heath, near Wakefield, in this county. This establishment, however, was upon too liberal and too expensive a scale for the time, and the speculation failed in 1754. Mr. Randall went to the neighbourhood of York, where he became an experimental agriculturist: he died at York, in 1789, at an advanced age.

Mr. Gargrave removed to Wakefield, and commenced a mathematical school there, in which he was highly successful, so much so, that in 1768 he was enabled to retire to Leyburn, his native place, upon a handsome competency. He died in 1785, and was buried in the church yard at Wensley, where he has a head-stone with the following inscription:—

"To the memory of GEORGE GARGRAVE, of Leyburn, who departed this life Dec. 7th, 1785, aged 75."

The following tribute to his memory appeared in a York newspaper the week after his death: it was always understood to have been written by his friend Mr. Maude:—

"On Wednesday last died Mr. George Gargrave, of Leyburn, a gentleman well known to the rising generation of this age, and equally remembered by them with gratitude and respect, for the instructions which he so ably imparted to his pupils in the capacity of a teacher of mathematics, formerly at Heath, near Wakefield, afterwards at Wakefield and at Leeds, and since, in a more retired sphere, at Leyburn, the place of his birth. His attainments reached the higher branches of analysis, and in astronomy he was deeply and practically skilled. He possessed the quality of infusing into the minds of his pupils whatever he taught, in the most mild and successful manner. As a member of society his demeanour was courteous and gentlemanly—he lived beloved, and he died lamented by a numerous circle of friends—indeed his suavity of manners was such that he had no enemies."

"He knew indulgence was to frailty due,
And failings best of men have not a few,
But these, as mists that cloud the morning ray,
Are lost, and vanish in the blaze of day."

Mr. Gargrave was the author of the following articles in the *Gentleman's Magazine*:

1. A Translation of Dr. Halley's Dissertation on the Transit of Venus. *Gent. Mag.* June, 1760, signed G. G. and dated Wakefield, Jan. 1760.

2. Observations on the Transit of Venus over the Sun, made at Wakefield, by G. G. June 6th, 1761. *Gent. Mag.* 1761, pp. 251 and 296.

3. Observations on the Transit of Venus, made at Leyburn, by G. G. June 3rd, 1769, and on the solar eclipse the day following: dated Leyburn, June 8th, 1769, *Gent. Mag.* p. 276.

4. Observations on an Eclipse of the Moon, made at Leyburn, by G. G. July 30th, 1776. *Gent. Mag.* August, p. 357.

5. Memoirs of Mr. Abraham Sharp, of Little Horton, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, a very eminent mathematician, mechanic, and astronomer, by G. G. dated Leyburn, Sept. 4th, 1781. *Gent. Mag.* Oct. pp. 461, 2, 3.

These memoirs have frequently been copied by various writers, particularly by that egregious book-maker the late Dr. Hutton, in his *Mathematical Dictionary*; by the Rev. Mark Noble, in his continuation of *Granger*; and even by yourself, Mr. Urban, in your *Magazine* for 1807, p. 1143; but I believe it was never before publicly known who was the author.

In addition to his mathematical acquirements Mr. Gargrave was skilled in music, and he was a very superior penman; I have seen specimens of his writing, in the early part of his life, which were exquisitely beautiful, and I possess a pretty large 4to. manuscript, on the "*Doctrine of the Sphere*," written by him between 1754 and 1760, which would do credit to any of the eminent calligraphers of that day, yes, even to *Champion* himself; the constructions and diagrams are very far superior to anything of the kind I ever saw; they are, indeed, remarkably elegant.

Mr. Gargrave possessed a good library, and a valuable collection of mathematical, philosophical, and musical instruments, which were all dispersed soon after his death; some of them fell into my possession, particularly a very curious brass armillary sphere, 12 inches diameter, with the date 1597, which had formerly belonged to *Ralph Thoresby*, the *Leeds* antiquary, and which is particularly

mentioned in the catalogue of his museum. In *Whitaker's* edition this very instrument is expressly stated to have been sold to *George Gargrave* in 1764.

Yours, &c. L. R.

. We are informed by the Ven. Mr. Archdeacon *Wrangham*, that Mr. Maude's "*Reaper*," was uncompleted at the time of his death, is one somewhat thick 12mo. volume. Mr. *Blanchard*, the printer of the *York Chronicle*, and of the book in question, informed Mr. W. that on the decease of the author the family directed the whole of the impression to be destroyed, which was done with the exception of two copies, one as an heirloom for the family, the other for himself. The latter Mr. *Blanchard* gave to the Archdeacon; who has a very similar volume of some essays which Mr. *James Montgomery* had inserted in successive numbers of the *Sheffield Iris*, and afterwards collected in a small 12mo. which, for some reason, was rigidly suppressed. *Edit.*

MR. URBAN,

IN the notice of Mr. Jesse's *Windsor* in your last number, I think your reviewer has been as desirous to exhibit his own talent as to give an account of the author's. As a good-natured banter it is very well, but I should have liked a more detailed mention of the merits of what appears an useful volume. It is not, however, for that point that I write, but to say, that in one instance,—that, I mean, relating to the "*garters*,"—I think your reviewer has justly found fault with Mr. Jesse's want of gallantry. Does that gentleman not know that *Venus*, when she went to a dance, was attired by the *Graces*? and are we not informed from high authority that to every part of the female dress a guardian sylph is attached? This leads me to mention a circumstance in connection with the present subject. I have long possessed a few lines which I found in an old edition of *Pope* that I bought of the late Mr. *Faulder*, and which were written on a small scrap of paper, apparently the back of a letter, and were inserted among the leaves in the second canto of the *Rape of the Lock*; whether they were rejected lines by *Pope*, or whether by *Swift* or *Gay*, it would be difficult to say; but I give them to you exactly as they stand, and they are certainly appropriate to the subject under discussion:—

"Where the soft garter spreads its silken ties,

How oft, alas ! an ambushed danger lies !

Watch it, ye Sylphs ! with peculiar care,

Eye the firm knot, and tranquillize the fair ;

But chiefly in the dance's giddy bound

Close your long files, and doubly press it round ;

When danger threatens, raise the opposing

Nor ever let unguarded beauty stand."

Such are the lines ; they are written

in a small, neat hand :—was Pope's of that description ? If they should prove to be his, they will be a rich possession to me ; but had he written nothing better than the lines Mr. Jesse has quoted from Windsor Forest, I think with your reviewer, that he would deserve to be called the "w goose" of Twickenham," instead of the "swan."

Yours, &c.

A KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.

SCHOOLHOUSE AT GARSINGTON, CO. OXFORD:

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, June 24.*

AS you presented your readers, in a former number, with an account of the College School House at Garsington, illustrated by an engraving, I trust they will not be displeased with another view of it, more in perspective, and exhibiting an agreeable landscape.*

At the extremity of the wall, which surrounds the site, are the remains of a parochial cross, elevated on steps ; coeval, probably, with the church, if not prior to it. But, unfortunately, it has long since been dismantled of its characteristic termination ; and the modern substitution is rather curious.

It is a small cubic block of freestone ; three sides of which were intended as a sun dial, though the gnomon is gone. The fourth side, facing the north, has the following inscription ; which, I conclude, records the scientific donor of the sun dial :

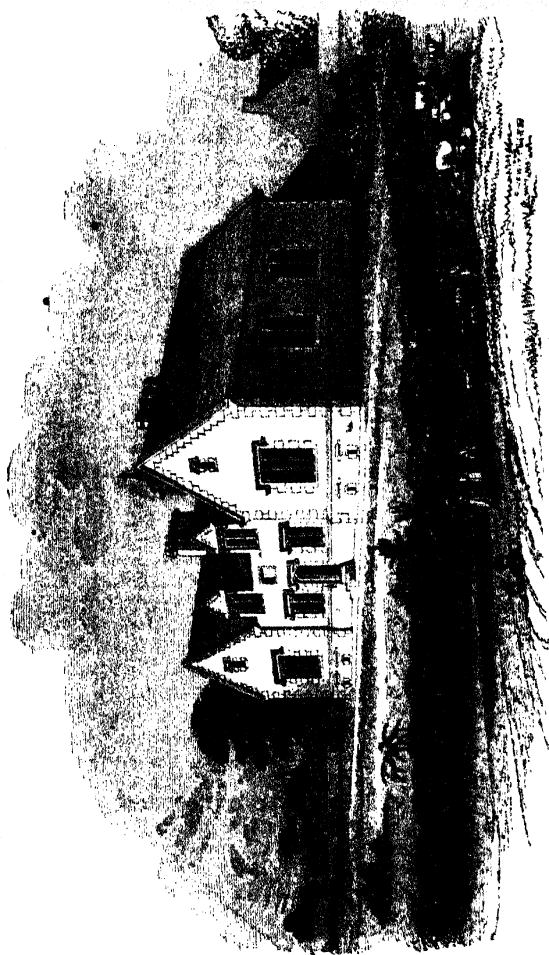
THOMAS
JOANES,
CONSTABLE,
1771.

Such are the records of science :—such the vicissitudes to which these ancient memorials of our christian forefathers are subject. William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, published a small work significantly entitled "No Cross, no Crown ;" and the popular ferment of his day had been directed with equal and combined hostility to both. At length it was found necessary to substitute the terror of the law for the "naked gospel ;" but the cross was ill supplied by the sun dial, the stocks, and the constable. Adjoining this cross are the stocks, probably repaired when the constable gave the sun dial : a convenient appendage, because the culprit imprisoned there was either to be taken before a magistrate within the space of six hours, or released. Let us hope that better days may succeed, and better manners, under the influence of a national system of education, based on religion ; which it is the object of such parochial foundations as the present to promote. May the schoolmaster, whether abroad or at home, never forget the motto of William of Wykeham, the most liberal and efficient of all patrons and promoters of sound education : "Manners maketh man."

Yours, &c. J. I.

* I subjoin an additional list of SUBSCRIPTIONS :

	£	s.
The Rector of Garsington (2nd Subscription)	100	0
Mrs. Ingram (Do.)	50	0
"An old Pupil of the President,"	5	0
Rev. J. Wilson, Fellow of Trin. Col.	2	2
Rev. W. S. Phillips, formerly Fellow	1	0
Edward Cane, Esq. formerly Scholar	3	0
S. F. Phelps, Esq. Warminster	1	0
Rev. W. J. Copeland, Fellow	3	3
Rev. T. L. Claughton, Do.	3	3
Rev. Isaac Williams, Do.	2	0
Rev. J. Calcott, Linc. College	1	0
Rev. H. A. Cartwright, Fellow	5	0
Rev. G. Griffenhoofe, Senior Fellow	50	0
Lady Susan North, Wroxton Abbey	5	0
Lt.-Col. North, Do.	5	0
Wadham Wyndham, Esq. M.P. Sarum	10	0
Lord Ward, Trinity College	10	0
Rev. Dr. Williams, Warden of New College	5	0
By the Rev. H. P. Guillelard, Fellow of Trinity College	3	0
Wm. Hoskins, Esq. Trinity College	2	2
Rev. R. F. St. Barbe, Rector of Stockton	1	0
Mrs. St. Barbe, Stockton, Wilts	1	0
Rev. T. Miles, Curate of Stockton	1	0
Miss Benetts, Norton House	1	0
Rev. J. G. Tyndale, Rector of Holton	1	0
The Very Reverend the Dean of Lismore	1	1



SCHOOLHOUSE AT GARSINGTON, CO. OXFORD.

MR. URBAN, 16th May, 1841.

I HAVE lately learnt from advertisements in the daily papers, with some regret, that the Chapel in the Broadway, Westminster, is to be taken down, for the purpose of building a new church on its site; and with some surprise I saw a notice of an application to the Ecclesiastical Court for authority to take down the Chapel, when the Judge doubted his power over the structure, as it was stated and admitted on the argument that the Chapel had never been consecrated; and the reason assigned for the omission appeared to me most extraordinary, which was, as stated in the report, that this Chapel was one of the churches built during the Commonwealth, and therefore not consecrated. I must confess I felt somewhat surprised at this assertion, for two reasons: first, it conveyed to me the novel piece of information that churches were actually built during the Commonwealth, whereas I had previously deemed it to have been an age in which churches, instead of being built, were destroyed or profaned, either levelled to the ground, or turned into slaughter-houses for cattle, or to equally disgusting purposes. Upon looking into the history of this Chapel, I find the real state of the case to be more in accordance with the history of the times. Truly this Chapel existed in the time of the Commonwealth, but so far from being built or even used as a place of worship at that period, it had been during the civil war converted into a stable, a much more probable action for the Puritans to have perpetrated than the building of a Chapel, either consecrated or not. The truth is, that the Chapel was commenced by Marmaduke Darell, brother and executor of the Rev. Dr. Darell, prebendary of Westminster, soon after the year 1631, and was finished in 1636 by the assistance of several pious benefactors, at the head of whom appears the honoured name of Laud. This fact, and the circumstance of a cruciform arrangement in the plan, will evidently account for the treatment it received from the Puritans, whose fury was in this case more than ordinarily excited by their viewing in the church a memorial of the martyred archbishop.

It may still be true that the Chapel was not consecrated, but if so the reason is obvious: it possessed no endowment; and both Laud and Juxon knew their duty too well to consecrate an unendowed church; but even this is, I think, doubtful, for reasons to be hereafter assigned.

It is to be regretted that the present Chapel affords one more instance of the modern mode of treating old churches: instead of repairing the fabric as repairs were needed, the building is neglected and allowed to fall into ruin, and then a new structure is called for, subscriptions are solicited, and an economical and dubious looking edifice is reared in its place.

There is a character about the present edifice which we look for in vain among the scores of new churches rising in all quarters of the metropolis: the altar-screen was old, and bore a sculpture of a pelican, a favourite device of Archbishop Laud, as it had been of Bishop Fox, and was at an after period of Sir Christopher Wren. A marble font stood in the south aisle, and, as before observed, there was the semblance of a cruciform arrangement in the plan.

The fittings of the church are in point of date subsequent to the Restoration, when the Chapel was again fitted up for divine worship by sundry liberal benefactors. It is probable that the Chapel was consecrated at this period, as there are numerous flat stones on the floor inscribed with the names of persons who have been buried beneath—a sufficient evidence, I should consider, of the fact of the consecration; one of these stones records the name of a member of the family of the original founder.

In the east window some fragments of painted glass still survive the sad effects of neglect and the mischief of idle boys. Among them is, or was, a shield of arms, bearing a memorial of the restoration of the Chapel, Or, on a chevron between three leopards' faces sable, a mullet for difference argent. These arms appertained to Sir William Wheeler, baronet; there were also two cherubic heads and a crowned portcullis. As no pains were taken to preserve the windows from being broken by idle boys, I fear these small fragments have disappeared

since I visited the structure in 1829. There are several monumental tablets in different parts of the building, one of which commemorates Jervas the painter.

From Strype's edition of Stowe's Survey, it appears that a south window had been glazed at the expense of Sir William Wheler: it bore this inscription, "*Deo et huic sacello Gulielmus Wheler, Mil. et Baronellus, hanc fenestram consecravit.*" The shield of arms remaining in the east window is probably the last relic of this donation.

It is greatly to be regretted that this structure, which I have shewn possesses a more than usual degree of interest, should be destroyed: If it had been timely repaired it might have stood for years to come; but the love of novelty, now so prevalent, has demanded its destruction; and a more showy structure may arise upon its site, but which will never possess the interest attached to the old walls of the condemned edifice.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

MR. URBAN,

AS a second edition of Mr. Tytler's History of Scotland is announced, while a volume is still wanting to complete the first, allow me to offer some remarks on *second editions*, with reference to that elaborate work, in the hope they may meet the author's eye.

Gibbon says, that many improvements might have been introduced into his Roman history, but that he was unwilling to injure the purchasers of the first edition. So handsome a principle deserves to be highly commended, for unfortunately it is much too rare. The purchasers of a first edition, indeed, are entitled to every consideration, for they are the real encouragers of a work, and without them it would be suppressed irretrievably. At the same time, any positive improvements, or necessary corrections, ought not to be absolutely excluded; and the question is, how these two points may be combined?

In the third edition (1650) of Leigh's *Critica Sacra*, is the following notice, fronting the title page, which appears to furnish an answer to the question:

"The Bookseller's Advertisement to the GRANT. MAG. VOL. XVI.

Reader. I thought it very suitable to joyn together in one volume the two bookes of *CRITICA SACRA*. That on the Old Testament hath very many additions; and the author hath engaged himself to adde no more to either part, except by way of supplement, to be published and sold by itself.—THOMAS UNDERHILL."

I hope that on this principle the advantages of a second edition may be secured to the purchasers of the first; with which view I will specify some points requiring attention for that purpose.

To all the volumes, except the first, is prefixed a table of contents, a very useful appendage to an historical work. But the first volume, though typographically complete without it, is in other respects imperfect and ununiform; such a table, then, might be printed and subjoined to the last volume when it appears, so as to admit of binding up with the first. The former editions, I would here mention, of Milner's Church History have no index; but the last has, and it is also sold separately, for the convenience of such persons as purchased the earlier editions.

At p. 453, vol. i. the note BB, referring to p. 319, and relating to the battle of Bannockburn, is omitted, the author observing, "From the size of this volume I shall include this note in the illustrations of volume second." The second volume (probably from one of those inadvertencies which so fatally beset the writers of elaborate works,) contains no such note as was promised. Perhaps the author's closer examination will restore it to the second edition; but why should it not also be appended to the last volume of the present one, as a reparation of an error due to the purchaser?

On the same principle, any corrections that may suggest themselves to the author might be rendered available.

At vol. v. p. 191, line 22, for *whom*, read *who*.

Ibid. p. 194. The mother of Francis I. was not Queen Mother of France, as she never had been Queen; she should be called, the King of France's Mother.

Ibid. p. 216. *Methuen* is so termed by anticipation; see the next page.

Ibid. p. 255. "The King having
G

first, in the spirit of the times, taken a pilgrimage to the shrine of the Virgin at Loretto." Of course it is not meant that James V. made a voyage to Italy, but that he visited a chapel at or near Leith, which bore that name, just as there is one near St. Servan in France. (Department of Ille et Vilaine,) dedicated to *Notre Dame de Lorette*. But the passage requires explanation for the sake of readers who may not be aware of its meaning.

Ibid. p. 300. In the account of the transactions at Fala, Mr. Tytler omits to mention Scott of Thirlestane, whose readiness to march into England was rewarded with armorial distinctions. So, at the accession of James IV. he had omitted the interesting account of Lord Lindsey of the Byres and his brother, which Sir Walter Scott has related in his History of Scotland.

Ibid. p. 360. For *cruelty*, read *cruelties*, on account of grammar, as the plural *they* follows after.

These suggestions, I trust, will not be considered impertinent, however selfish they may appear, as I confess to being a party concerned in them. Having purchased the first volume at its appearance, and continued the work till the last which has yet appeared, viz. the seventh, I naturally feel interested in what has been said. Yet I can also say, that the same feeling exists elsewhere, without there being the same personal cause for it, out of a general sense of what is due to purchasers of first editions. Not that every erratum, verbal correction, or even alteration of a sentence, should help to swell an appendix, but that first editions should not be depreciated, by any material advantages bestowed upon second ones. Neither do I think, that this principle should be carried to an extent, that would perpetuate errors, or hinder real improvements at any future time: what I plead for is, that justice should be done, while there is time and opportunity for doing it. Yours, &c. J. T. M.

MR. URBAN,

THE following short account of the supply of London with water by the New River Company probably may be interesting to some of your readers.

The Company supplies a great part of London with water at the rate of

three-fourths of a farthing for one imperial barrel of 36 gallons, and this abundant supply is continued through the night, to be used in case of fire happening.

In the year 1833 the New River Water-works Company supplied 171,975,000 imperial barrels of water to the metropolis, 21,000,000 of which were raised by machinery 60 feet above the level of the New River head; the remainder is supplied by the river, which is 84 feet above the level of the Thames, a sufficient elevation to supply seven-eighths of the New River district without the aid of steam or other power.

The number of houses supplied was 70,145; the capital expended from its commencement has been £1,116,964; the rental received from houses supplied with water amounted to £93,307, and from land and houses £6,601, or a total income of £104,999; the expenditure was £61,163, leaving £43,746 to be divided, or not quite four per cent. upon the capital.

In the same year the quantity of water raised by the several metropolitan Water-works Companies was equal to 357,288,807 imperial barrels; the number of houses supplied was 191,066; the average daily supply was above 35 millions of gallons, or 183 gallons per house upon the average.*

Yours, &c. W. R.

MR. URBAN,

PERHAPS of all the devastations of modern times in art, there are none to be more regretted than those in our churches generally; and they may be mentioned as instances of the effects produced by the omission of art (mechanical) in the education of the people, and the ideal art (or pictorial) at our public schools and universities.

In the church of Earl's Colne, Essex, in 1825 there were four monumental effigies, surmounting the tombs of the De Veres, Earls of Oxford, the family who built Hedingham castle, in the same county. These four tombs,

* See Observations on the past and present Supply of Water to the Metropolis, by Thomas Weekstead, Civil Engineer, London, 1835; and the Report to the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1834.

with their effigies, equal, if not superior, to anything we have in the country, have been removed from the church, and are now to be seen decorating a modern building, called the Priory, in the possession of — Cawarden, Esq. M.D. (brother to the late Rector, who has changed his living for another elsewhere). A part of one of these tombs may be seen let into the brick wall over the garden door, and others of much finer work, and never intended for exposure to weather, are similarly treated in the brickwork of the entrance to the stable yard, while the rest are placed with the effigies, some above and some below, in a shed leading to the conservatory. I beg to draw your attention, Mr. Urban, and that of your readers, to this circumstance, as I fear such wholesale removals may form a precedent, if some step is not taken to ensure their being replaced.

THE ITINERANT ANTIQUARY.

MR. URBAN, *London. June 10th.*

WHETHER reviews on my works have been favourable or unfavourable, I have never yet ventured to make any comments upon them in print, and I should not have been induced to deviate from my general practice in the present instance, had not the notice of my edition of Lydgate's Minor Poems, which appeared in the last number of your Magazine, involved a new principle in editing old English manuscripts, which is, in my opinion, an injudicious innovation. I will endeavour to state, in as few words as possible, the reason of its inefficiency in practice.

Your reviewer appears to blame me because I have spelt the same words differently, in accordance with the MSS. from which I have printed my texts, and he takes the opportunity of remarking that "the orthography should be consistent in print, though manuscripts are most unsettled in that respect." Now if your reviewer has any experience in these matters, he will upon reflection soon see the bad effect of this plan. For example, the modern word "head" is spelt *hed*, *hede*, *heved*, *hevede*, *heed*, and *heede* in one and the same MS., viz. MS. Cotton. Titus, C. xvi. How are we to reconcile the orthography in this instance? Are we to modernize the

spelling, and so put "head" for "heved," and thus effect a complete revolution in the language? But sometimes in a metrical treatise the latter form is required for the rhythm, and may also probably rhyme with some word entirely obsolete, and which is incapable of being modernized with any good effect to keep company with the other. If we do not modernize the spelling completely, I am quite at a loss to know which form to choose, unless the reviewer will charitably publish a dictionary of middle English on this method.

Much more might be said on this subject, but really the incorrectness of your reviewer's plan is so very obvious to my mind, that I cannot persuade myself that any one will require arguments against it. But perhaps you will allow me, while on the subject of this review, to add a few remarks on some other points of less importance.

Your reviewer has selected three readings which he considers to be "faulty," from a poem, of which only three MSS. are known to exist, all in the Cottonian library. The texts of two of these MSS. were easily accessible to the reader, having been printed by Sir H. Nicolas; but the third was not previously known, and as it was, on the whole, a very good copy, I thought it as well to print exactly from that MS. I have more fully explained this in p. 1.

At p. 64 there is a slight typographical error, the word "asoft" being divided; but the reviewer, who undertakes to correct this, reads "as oft," which makes the passage unintelligible.

From p. 109, the reviewer quotes a passage in which he says, "there are neither proper rhymes nor sense." There is some truth in this; but the poem itself is preserved in *only one very bad manuscript*, and it would be next to impossible to restore it.

In the following line, at p. 121,

"Gees to swymme, among to take theyr flight;"

the reviewer thinks there is some error in the word "among." It appears to me to be right enough, meaning "at intervals." See Sir F. Madden's Glossary to Sir Gawayne, p. 364.

The line from p. 54 needs no explanation. See *Reliquia Antiqua*, vol.

i. p. 14. The passage from p. 88 would be readily understood from the notes at the end of the volume, and I never intended to make a glossary; albeit such words as "ample," &c. are not very difficult to understand. Again, the line at p. 231, which your reviewer quotes, refers to a cherry wake or fair. This at least, is my opinion; but we shall probably have some further elucidation of it from Mr. Dyce, in his new edition of Skelton, which will, no doubt, be performed in his usual accurate manner.

I observe that your reviewer misprints Burgh, the poet, *Bayle*, and that, in the very first quotation from my book, commencing "Here dyed," &c. which is little more than a line, there are six great blunders, which make absolute nonsense of the passage.* I merely mention this to observe that some little palliation might be afforded to typographical errors in my own book, for the blunder which the reviewer finds at p. 43, is nothing else, nor is it so important as the errors in the passage above-mentioned.

Yours, &c. J. O. HALLIWELL.

MR. URBAN,

EVERY one has heard of the original genius of Leibnitz. His universal knowledge is not yet, perhaps, so generally known. There is scarcely a department of human knowledge which was not the subject of his study and research, and among the rest Philology. It cannot but be allowed that observations on that head, coming from the inventor of the "Differential calculus," ought to have great weight. Now, in his tract on the origin of nations, he says, that "there remain, in modern languages, traces of some ancient language most widely diffused, extending from the British isles to those of Japan;" that "this language must be better preserved in that of Ireland, or if there were an island still further to the west—than in any other. Wherefore the Irish language will restore to us the ancient Britons, and still

more ancient Gauls and Germans; and from Ireland the most ancient Celtæ will be recalled into light." According to these observations, the Pelasgic or mother of the Greek and Roman languages must have been a dialect of the Celtic, and the roots of words, seemingly themes or underived, in most, at least, European languages,* ancient and modern, may probably be found in the Irish. Such inquiries have frequently amused me, and I now send you, Mr. Urban, one of my lucubrations on that subject.

On this occasion we shall want, immediately, but two radicals, monosyllables. But before introducing them, it will be necessary to observe, first, that in ancient languages, bh or ph, dh or th, or gh or ch, are commutable, in the different dialects, and sometimes even in the same dialect. Of this there are examples even in the highly cultivated language of Greece. There is *ὄρνιθες* and *ὄρνιχες* ornithes and orniches, *θηρ* and *φηρ*, ther and pher, *αὐχὴν* *ἀνφῆν*, and several examples of the sort may be seen in the Greek Grammars of Valpy and Thiersc. We should, doubtless, find several such in English, if the dialects of Yorkshire, Dorsetshire, and Devonshire were admitted. Even in the fixed language of dictionaries we may see something of the sort. If laugh and cough were written as pronounced, we should have the varieties lauph and couph.

Secondly, in the different dialects, and in the same dialect in composition, the vowels are all commutable. The Germanic languages afford an example of this familiar to every one. There is stane, steen, stein, stone, and the latter is frequently pronounced stun in composition. The general rule is that a, o, u, are indifferently used; also, e and i; but they are all occasionally so. See the Proleg. of Skinner and Wachter; the Archaeol. of Lloyd; and Valpy, G. G. 189. *et seq.*

Thirdly, the diphthong *ao* is to be sounded as *oy* in May. And the reader, while occupied with this article,

* The passage is printed "Here dyed this translation, a nobil parte, and the yonge felowese gave his prologe on this wyse," instead of "Here *doyed* this translation, a nobil poet, and the yonge folowere gan his prologe on this wyse."

* There seem to be at least two exceptions besides the Turkish. The Russian or Sarmatic and the Welsh, very much altered by the mixture of ancient British, i. e. Irish words, from its original the Punic or Lybian, the language of the Carthaginian multitude.

must give the same sound to *e*, *ε*, and *η*; it being the Pelasgic, as of all the continental nations. In Irish writings of more modern date, this diphthong is disused, and *e* long or *ae* substituted for it. It will be found that it shared the same fate with the Greeks and Romans, the former using *y*, generally circumflexed, and the latter *e* long, and sometimes when it should be aspirated *je* or *ye*.

A 1. Ath, oth, uth; adh, odh, udh;
Genit. aoth, aodh, uidhe, fire.

2. abh, or aph, obh, ubh; Gen.
aobh, uibhe.

3. ach, och, uch; Gen. aoch,
eoch, uiche.

In form 3. the Irish use *g* as well as *c*.

B. 1. Ar, air, a stone. It changes
in composition to 2. er, 3. ir,
4. or, 5. ur.

If any one should consult a dictionary for the purpose of verifying these words, he will find in O'Reilly's book, ath, a kiln, and athan, fire. This is undoubtedly a mistake, and athan is, obviously, the derivative, the kiln. His mistake is the more inexcusable, since he translates adhan, assuredly the same word as athan, a caldron. A similar derivative from A. 2 is obhan, proved a derivative by the English word oven, which is exactly the same word, bh being sounded as *v*. Also from A 3, there is Auchen, Goth, and Ugen, Swed. (Wachter in Ofen).

In seeking for ar, he will find art only. But *t* is certainly adventitious to this word—is a suffix—as proved by a multitude of words in which it is found in composition, as in cahir, a wall of stone, arneamb, a whetstone, williair, a stone pit, or quarry, &c.

The radical A. 1 is found in the Greek αἶθω, aitho, I burn; and in the English, heat, hot. A. 2. is found in αἶω, auo, I burn, and in the English derivative oven. A. 3. in αὐγή and in several others, which we shall now pass over. It is obviously the root of the Latin focūs.

The radical B. 1, 2, seems to have changed its signification in the Greek ἔρα, the Roman terra, and the Germanic erd, ert, earth; the Roman being formed from the original B. 2, by prefixing *t*, the German by suffixing it, as in the Irish, art. Such changes of signification are not unusual: and indeed it is a greater wonder that a word should not vary

its signification, after a lapse of ages, and in distant countries, than that it should. The Irish big signifies little; gealloch, certainly the same word as yeallow, yellow, is white; and vuidhe, evidently the same as white, yellow; breac (black) is speckled, and dearc (dark) red. But there are abundant proofs that the Irish have preserved the original Pelasgic sense of the word ar.

Aristotle, de Part. Animal. l. 3. c. 7. says that there should be in the body of animals, an *ἔστια*, a fire place or kitchen, for cooking the food for the sustenance of the body. That accordingly, the heart supplies the heat, and the liver concocts the food. Lactantius, as may be seen in Faber's Thesaur. Art. Jecur, compares the liver to an hearth. It is curious that the original framers of the Pelasgic and Celtic languages had theories of this sort, for we shall find that they denominated both heart and liver from hearth-stones. Indeed the ancients must have been well acquainted with the form, anatomy and functions of those organs, from the minute observations made upon them in sacrifices for the purpose of divination.

Combining together the genit. of A. 1. with B. 1 and 4, we get aotha, aothor, literally the stone of the fire. This latter word is to all intents the same as the Greek ἥτορ, and would be exactly so written now (hetor) by the Irish.

Inverting these roots (the nominatives) we get arath a fire-stone. This by contraction becomes heart and hearth, *h* being added to the latter for distinction-sake.

The radical ar takes the prefix *c* and becomes car, cor, as in the well-known derivative carog, corig, carock, a rock. The word cor, compounded with A. 1. gives coradh, and by contraction cord, the original form of the Latin cor, as appears from its genitive or "patricius casus."

The form caradh gives by a like contraction the Greek καρδία, card-ia, and κραδία, crad-ia. So that both those forms are equally original.

There is another less usual form of the genitive aodh, viz. aoidh. This, compounded with car, gives, by contraction, craoidh, which is the modern Irish for the heart.

Joining together A. 2. and B. 1. we

get *aothar*, *aophar*. The latter of these is identical with *ἥπαρ*, *hepar*, the liver. Also, compounding A. 3. (genit.) with B. 4 and 5, we get *aochor*, *eoohur*, whence *jecor*, *jecur*. As *alhan*, *obhan* are derivatives from *alh* and *obh*, so *archan*, genit. *aochan*, is a derivative of *och*. Joining this with B. 4. we get *aochanor*. Accordingly the Latin language has *jecinor* and *jocinor*, for the liver.

Abhar, compounded of A. 2. (Nom.) and B. 1. taking the common prefix *c*, becomes *chabar*. So, there is *Helbon* and *Chelbon*, *Harran* and *Charran* &c. This is the Hebrew for the liver. The Hebrews borrowed this word, among many others, from those whom they conquered: and in return, the Hebrew became the language of the Phœnicians, as the Saxon of the Britons, &c.

The ancient gutturals and aspirates have been silenced in almost all modern languages, as in the English *yacht*, *fought*, &c. The French have not only banished the sound but the form also. Suppressing the guttural in *ogher*, (by putting *y* for *g*, as we, in year from gear, yard from gard, &c.) composed of A. 3. and B. 2. and prefixing the usual *f*, we get *foyer*, an hearth, and omitting *r* for distinction-sake, *foye* the liver. Les François l'appellent *foie*, parceque, comme dit du Laurens, *c'est le foyer, ou li cuisine, ou se cuit, et prepare le sang*. Furet. Dict. Univ.

Prefixing *c*, (as in the Phœnician word adopted by the Hebrews,) to *aodhar*, compounded of A. 1. (Genit.) and B. 1. and 5* we get *caodhar*, *caodhur*. This by suppressing the aspirate, as before, becomes *cœur*, the heart, in French. Hence we may justly conclude that *caodhar* was the form used, if not by the Franks, by the ancient Gauls.

The modern Irish cut off the last syllable of *aodhar*, and use *aodh*, *aedh* only for the liver. This is undoubtedly an abuse of language.

The radical *obh*, *ogh*, taking the prefix *l*, becomes *lobh*, *logh*. These forms are recognized in our word-book. From *logh*, *luh*, was made *lux*, *λύξ*, &c. and *Loge*, the name of the Scandinavian god of fire. The genitive of *lobh* is *laobh*, *laoibh*. This latter compounded with *er* (B. 2.) gives liver, the triphthong *aoi* being sounded as *ee*. The Saxons deified

the radical, much more poetically than the Scandinavians—*Loue*.

With *aruth*, which may signify the heart, or liver, or both, join the Latin inseparable *spex*, and you have *aruth-spex*, whence by contraction *haruspex*. *Specio* and *spen* are not without their radicals in the Celtic.—The transferring the aspirate from the middle and end of all those words to the beginning is very remarkable. The same takes place in the Irish. Thus the Irish call and write a hill near Dublin, *Hedar*, properly written *aodhar*, so named, on account of the *cromlec* or hearth-stone on one of its summits. In the Danish language, varying from the Pelasgic pronunciation, it was called *Hoather*, *Hothr*, whence it is now called *Hoatb* by the Anglo Irish. We know that the Romans gave the radical B. 2 the prefix *t* in *tera*. This would change *aocher* to *aochter*, plural *aochtra*. The Romans would change this to *extra*, and, for distinction sake, *exta*. They used *x* for the Pelasgic guttural, making from *erogh* *erux*, *logh lux*, *rioh rex*, *oireach*, a chieftain or prince, *orix ap. Cæsar*, &c. We need no longer be puzzled to account why things within (*entraile*) were expressed by a particle (*ex*) denoting things without.

The Greek *χ* is supposed by Valpy (a distinguished philologist) and others to have been a guttural. But probably it had not that rude, guttural sound of the German and Irish *gh* and *ch*, when they end a syllable. As *χ* never ended a word, it probably never ended a syllable, even when followed by *μ*, which is the only case of any difficulty. It is remarkable that in the names of the Ptolemaic geography of Ireland neither *ξ* nor *χ* are to be found, although gutturals abounded in the originals. Thus from *roboghd* was made *Robogdii*, a name synonymous with *Silures*, and of the same import with *Daln'aruidhe*, or *Harudes*, which followed it. Of *lovepus*, the name of the city which gave name to the country, every vestige remaining in the locality indicates the original to have been *Igherin*.* I have fancied that, when

* I have strong reasons for concluding that the consonant of *Alouivon* Albion was also mistaken—that the original was *Almhuin*, not *Albhuin*, of the same meaning and roots as *Alexan*.

the Gauls were located in Britain, and thence called Wallish (Gaulish) by the Saxons; now Welsh, and the Britons transplanted into Gaul, these latter called the largest of the adjacent islands by this very name, *Igherin*, whence the Normans made *Guerns-ey*. The only ancient notice of this island is in Anton. Itiner. where, according to D'Anville, the correct reading is *Sarmia*.

I have been led to think that the author of this part was some Greek of Marseilles, who had lived so long in the country as to be conversant with the language. The Greeks certainly avoided the harshness of the guttural in the compound last mentioned by prefixing σ to χ , i. e. by converting it into a sort of κ (for ask the vulgar Irish say *ax*) like the Romans, making *ἑσχαρ-α*, an hearth, from the Pelasgic *aogher*, *eghar*, the same.

You will perceive, Mr. Urban, that these radicals, and their compounds above mentioned, form component parts of the names *Hetr-urii*, *Hetr-uscii*, *M-arub-ii*. These latter, a people of the *Marsi*, were much addicted to religious ceremonies, like the former, *Æneid*. vii. 750. But I must reserve these for a future occasion, as well as the analysis of the names *Tyrrheni*, *Tyrsceni*, *Tusci*, and *Marsi*, since they require the laying down two other radicals, which would extend this letter to too great a length.

I shall now set down two other derivations from one of those roots, to show that the variation of the vowels is Pelasgic, and that we were right in making *athan* the derivative. Our word-books give *fes*, a mouth. Join this with *aobh*, the genitive of *abh*, and you have *vesev-us*, a mouth of fire, *Georg*. ii. 224.

— "vicina Vesevo
Ora jugo."

Join it again with *uibh*, the genitive of *ubh*, and you have *Vesuvius*. The plural of *athan*, a furnace, is *aithne*—*Ætna*, plural, because there are several craters or furnaces, *Georg*. i. 472.

— "ruptis fornacibus *Ætnam*."

The vulgar are in the habit of substituting the oblique cases, one for the other, and for the nominatives, in all languages. There are some ugly things of this sort still remaining in the English pronouns, though denounced by

the grammarians. The Irish dictionaries are full of errors of this kind. *Aschan*, a corrupt word of this sort, would have for its plural *aschna*. This would be pronounced *Hecna*, which was corrupted to *Hecla* by the Norwegians. Iceland, when first visited by the Norwegians, in the ninth century, had, according to their own accounts, a few straggling inhabitants who spoke the Irish language. The craters of Iceland are innumerable; see *Barrow*. We need not be surprised at this change of letters by the Northerners, seeing that the Italians did exactly the like, making *Palermo* from *Pænormus*, and the Greeks *λίτρον* from *νίτρον*. The Danes of Ireland found a difficulty in pronouncing a similar *n*, and so changed *Liumenach* to *Limerick*. So the French alter *London* to *Londres*.

The regular *achan* would have *aichne* for its plural. This would serve very well for the original of *Hecna* and *Hecla*. But I think the corrupt form is the more probable origin. Indeed, the Norwegians probably had this word in their own language, since the Goths had *auchen*, and the Swedes *ugen*, synonymous with *ofen* and *oven*, as *Wachter* tells us.

The *f* in *fes* is a prefix. The original is *es*, and our word-books give this letter, with the metaphorical meaning of "food." Of *es* we have the remains in *ἑσθια*, *esca*, *es*, *est*, *esum*, &c. from *edo*. Of *fes* in *vescor*, &c. *festus*, *feast*. It is evident that *es* is literally of the same sense as *os*; therefore it is probably the same word, on account of the usual interchange of the vowels, as in *illi*, *olli*; *genu*, *γόνυ*; *vester*, *voster*; *versus*, *vorsus*, &c. If so, the *r* of the genitive is a corruption, introduced in order to distinguish the cases of this *os*, from those of *os*, a bone; and *Ath-os*, fire mouth, would have the very same meaning and roots as *Vesuvius*.

The radical consonant is, for the most part, preserved in the derivative. But it, as well as the radical quantity, sometimes falls a sacrifice to some convenience. Thus the radical *r* of *ῥπαρ*, preserved in the inflexions of the corresponding Latin word *jecur*, gave way to *t*, for the preservation of analogy, as in *φρέαρ*, *δελεαρ*, *πῆραρ*, &c.

It is not improbable that *es* and *fes*

are the originals of *terra* and *Vesta*, the rather as they may have taken the common suffix *t*. If so, *Vesta* must have been a very ancient and venerable goddess, presiding over the cooking and eating department. We can hence get a glimpse at the reason why it was so important to preserve the fire unextinguished, and why the vestal virgins were punished for neglect by—starvation.

We have seen that the English word *love* signifies fire or flame. Let us inquire how the Greeks and Romans denominated that passion. The seat of love was supposed by some ancients to be the liver, as appears from Horace's *ulceret jecur*. It has been most generally supposed to be the heart. Now *ἔρως*, the original of *ἔρως* (as appears from the genitive) compounded of B 2, and the second form of A 1, may stand for either of those organs. In fact, it is the same word as the English *heart*, *ereth*, *erath*, *heart*. *Amh* is another form of the radical A, and hence *amor* is evidently descended from the same ancestry. So, at the present day, instead of "my love," "my heart" is used by lovers.

The form *amh* will not be doubted by those who see that the words *ham*, *hag*, and *hoff*, are used in the several Germanic dialects to stand for an house. These words are, in fact, our very radicals, used metaphorically. Thus in an English survey of Ireland (I think Petty's) instead of the number of houses in a district, is set down the number of "smokes." The Irish words for house are also those very radicals, but diversified by prefixes, *damb*, *teagh*. The former of these two will remind the reader of *domus*, and *δῶμα*.

It would appear from the above that *ἑράω* is the derivative from *ἔρως*, not the latter from the former. This accords with a conclusion that I had long ago come to, viz. that in the origin of languages the nouns were framed before the verbs (which, if I recollect right, is contrary to Lord Monboddo's theory) because the verbs, intimating actions, could be expressed, without words, by gestures. Thus the Egyptian hieroglyphics are a sort of primitive language. The figures depicted are necessarily of things, substantives, and the chief difficulty of decyphering the meaning, consists in finding out the

relation of position, locality, and gesture, by which the verbs are expressed. A clue to this difficulty has been lately discovered with the utmost ingenuity by the learned Doctor Wall, of Trin. Coll. Dublin, and given in his "Orthography of the Jews," Part I, p. 283. Previous discoveries did not go further than the symbolical meaning of the figures. Or, perhaps, the original verb may have been *ἑράω*, not *ἑράω*.

Yours, &c. BRIGAS.

P. S. It may be necessary to add a word to obviate objections founded on the more modern pronunciation of these words, which suppresses not only the gutturals, but even all the aspirated consonants, as the French language does, except in a few words borrowed from the Greek. But the more ancient pronunciation is not to be measured by this standard. Thus, in Halliday's translation of Keating's Ireland, in which the names are written as now pronounced, *Aruidhe*, the name of a district in Antrim, is written *Arry*. But the more ancient pronunciation is still preserved in the name of that region, which is *Routs* or *Roots*, and *Bede* calls a fictitious personage, supposed to give name to it, *Reuda*. So, the word *Brighan*, *Brighand*, the old orthography, as appears from some inscriptions, is now not only pronounced but written *Brian*. Yet this was the name from which the Romans made the *British*, and Ptolemy the *Irish Brigantes*. The Britons too, subsequently, suppressed this guttural, and hence the *Brians* and *Bryants* of England. The French have done the like in this word, having changed their *Brigantia* to *Briançon*, while the Spaniards retain the *g* in *Braganza*, and the Germans in *Bregenz*. So, also, the word *nodhar*, *hedar*, above, would now be pronounced *hehir*. But Ptolemy calls an island near Dublin *Hedri*, a slight mistake of the text, or perhaps a contraction for *Hedar-i*, i.e. *Hedar-island*. *Hoath* is now a peninsula, separated from the main land by a very narrow and low isthmus, and was probably once an island. But this is uncertain, since peninsulas were called islands, by the Irish, as by the ancient Greeks. I, now written *ey*, and pronounced *ee*, is found still attached to islands in that neighbourhood, as *Lamb-ey*, *Dalk-ey*. So *Angles-ey*.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memorials of the Order of the Garter, from its Foundation to the present Time; with Biographical Notices of the Knights in the Reigns of Edward III. and Richard II. By George Frederick Beltz, K.H. Lancaster Herald. Royal 8vo. pp. ccxiv. 440.

IT is with very great pleasure that we welcome the appearance of this long expected volume; which, though it comes as a substitute for a design once promising to be more extensive and therefore more important, is still a contribution of high value to the substantial and authentic history of some of the most illustrious characters that have graced the English annals. It is now many years since Mr. Beltz first announced a History of the Order of the Garter and of its Knights. The difficulties of the task, when executed with the care and research that he has expended upon it, have now induced him to limit the memoirs in the present publication to the knights elected in the reigns of the Founder and his successor. He says,

"Our researches and collections were adapted to a much later period; but the time which we have been able to devote to the pursuit, has proved insufficient for the completion of that branch of our original plan. We are but slightly consoled by the reflection that our distinguished predecessors, Ashmole and Anstis, experienced a similar disappointment,—and for the same cause, namely, the difficulty, almost insuperable, of adequately supporting by coetaneous testimony the narratives and assigned dates of transactions belonging to the early part of our history; and without which a compilation of this nature would be comparatively of little value."

Mr. Beltz commences his preface by a warm testimony to the merits of Ashmole, who presented his Commentaries on the Order of the Garter, the result of a research commencing some years before the restoration of the monarchy, to the Sovereign and Knights in chapter in 1674:

"Clear and precise is the classification
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of the several subjects of which they treat; they have left nothing to be desired for all purposes of reference upon points affecting the laws and ceremonies of the Order, from its foundation to that time."

Ashmole, nevertheless, failed in making his lists of the early Knights complete or correct in chronology, and subsequent editors have not attempted to improve it, being content with appending the modern additions to the series. Mr. Beltz's recapitulation of the errors in so illustrious a catalogue is, indeed, not a little surprising. In the first place, Ashmole mistook the persons of two of the founders of the order, Grey and Audeley: and during the three first reigns, there are the following discrepancies observable in his list:

"Under that of Edward III., the names both of Sir Fulk and Sir William Fitzwarine are inserted; but the former, although a very distinguished commander in the wars of that period, was not honoured with the Garter.

"Richard Fitzalan earl of Arundel, and Sir Thomas Felton, are incorrectly comprehended within that reign; they having been elected by Richard II.

"Henry Percy the first earl of Northumberland, William Ufford second earl of Suffolk, Thomas Holland second earl of Kent, and Thomas Percy earl of Worcester, are wholly omitted; whilst William Beauchamp lord Bergavenny, Sir Thomas Granson, and Sir Robert Namur, who were elected during the reign of Edward III. are placed under that of Richard II.; and Sir John Sully, called "Sulby," who had been also elected by the royal Founder, is numbered among the Knights chosen by Henry IV.

"Under the sovereignty of Richard II., the names of Michael de la Pole earl of Suffolk, Sir Robert Knolles, and Sir Robert Dunstanville, are given; but there exists no evidence that they were Knights of the Order."

"Richard lord Grey is stated to have been chosen by Richard II.; but was in fact admitted into the Order under the reign of Henry IV. Robert de Vere duke of Ireland, Sir Henry Percy, called "Hotspur," Thomas le Despenser earl of Glou-

cester, and John Montacute third earl of Salisbury, who were elected by Richard II., are altogether omitted. The earl of Arundel and Sir Thomas Felton, the count Palatine duke of Bavaria, John Beaufort earl of Somerset and marquess of Dorset, Sir William Arundel, the Soudan de la Trau, and Sir Simon Felbrigge, who were all elected by Richard II., are misplaced under other reigns; the two first under Edward III., the four following under Henry IV., and the last under Henry V.

"The catalogue during the reign of Henry IV., incorrectly describes William as *Gilbert* lord Roos; omits Richard Beauchamp fifth earl of Warwick, and Henry lord Scrope of Masham; and transfers the Kings of Portugal and Denmark, and Henry lord Fitzhugh, who were elected into the Order under this Sovereign, to the reign of his successor."

These errors are attributable to the circumstance of the early records of the Order, previous to the reign of Henry V. having been lost; and, in consequence, minute facts have to be assembled from Wardrobe accounts and other miscellaneous records, in order to form a body of collateral evidence. With regard to other questions of the same kind, Mr. Beltz shows, by copious proofs, that the name of Rupert Count Palatine of the Rhine, temp. Hen. IV. is an error for Albert (Aubert); and that the names of Henry III. King of Spain, Lewis Duke of Briga, Gilles de Bretagne son of John V. duke of Brittany, of Sir Philip Wentworth temp. Hen. VI., and Paul Baptist Spinola, have been sometimes erroneously assigned to a place in the Order. By proofs and arguments equally ingenious and satisfactory, he has ascertained that the "Count of Mont Grison," temp. Edw. IV. whose identity had wholly eluded the researches of Vincent, Heylin, Ashmole, and Anstis, though he was styled in the Garter catalogues as "of Naples," is in fact Inigo d'Avalos, Count of Monte Odoriso, a man of great historical importance as Grand Chamberlain of Naples, whose name was spelt in the English records Mont Orizo, and by the misreading of the initial letter wholly obscured.

We have now adverted to the most important points in Mr. Beltz's prefatory introduction. It is succeeded by a summary view of the history of

the Order; in which its origin, changes, and general government are traced, down to the present times. After some introductory remarks on chivalric usages and associations, Mr. Beltz arrives at the conclusion, that

"The germ of this splendid fraternity may be traced to the *TABLE RONDE*, by whomsoever invented, which, according to the testimony of our ancient authors, corroborated by the public records, was, soon after the Conquest, and, occasionally, until the reign of our first Edward, erected in England for the entertainment of knights assembled to exercise themselves in feats of strength and courage; qualities which then constituted almost the only recommendation to distinction.

"The revival of these chivalrous conventions, in a more brilliant form, was reserved for King EDWARD THE THIRD. His sagacity in council and promptitude in action have, by the common consent of historians, assigned to him a pre-eminent rank among the monarchs, his contemporaries. Engaged in bitter hostilities with France, whose sovereign alone rivalled him in fame and power, he anticipated substantial benefits from a device to gather around his standard, and attach to his person and policy, the flower of the European Knighthood. His taste for jousts, hastiludes, and tournaments, concurring with that of the age, presented the means of accomplishing his object; and it can scarcely be doubted that, at the particular festivities to which allusion will presently be made, his plan of founding a military society, of strangers as well as subjects of exalted valour, was conceived and matured."

That particular occasion from which the Order took its rise, has been one of the points which has always furnished matter for dispute, and it necessarily occupies some space in Mr. Beltz's pages. Very various have been the dates assigned by different authors, and the most prevailing opinion has been for the year 1349. It is somewhat amusing, but very agreeable withal, that the result of Mr. Beltz's investigations is in favour of the gossiping Froissart. That popular and somewhat careless writer, but who was well acquainted with the English court and its occurrences, gives, in his 213th chapter, an account of "How the King of England founded a Chapel of St. George, and ordained the Feast of the Blue Garter, to be annually there-

in celebrated;” and, though he has committed the error of stating the number of the Knights at forty* instead of twenty-six, it is now proved that he supplies the correct date, viz. on St. George’s Day, 1344. It is singular that no description of this memorable feast should be given by any native chronicler; but so it is, and we must be grateful to Froissart for his aid. “There were present,” he says, “the earls, barons, knights, ladies, and damsels of the Kingdom of England. The festivities were on a grand and noble scale, with much feasting and tourneying for fifteen days. Many knights from Flanders, Hainault, and Brabant crossed the sea, in order to be present on the occasion; but from France there came none.”

“Of the principle which governed the nomination of the first knight companions, we know as little as of the form in which the election was conducted. The fame of Sir Reginald Cobham, Sir Walter Manny, the earls of Northampton, Hereford, and Suffolk, had been established by their exploits, long before the institution of the Order; and would have amply justified their admission amongst the Founders, if military merit had been the sole qualification. Those distinguished captains of the age were elected subsequently upon the vacancies created by the deaths of persons of less apparent pretensions. Is it, therefore, an improbable conjecture (more especially considering the youth of several of the primary knights, and the small celebrity of others), that the distinction was, in the first instance, bestowed upon those who had excelled at the joust which shortly preceded the foundation?”

We should say this supposition has every appearance of being the truth. The foreigners who were included among the primary Knights of the Garter were Jean de Grailly, Captal de Buch in Gascony; Sir Henry Eam of Brabant, a name unknown to the English records before the foundation of the order, but afterwards a knight attached to the service of the Black Prince; and Sir Sanchet d’Abrichecourt, of Hainault, but whose father (as supposed) had served in the army of England.

On the popular traditions regarding

the adoption of the Garter as the name and symbol of the order (such as the Countess of Salisbury dropping her garter, &c.) we will not stop to dilate: they are duly considered and disposed of by Mr. Beltz; no other result, however, is arrived at, but that the Garter was assumed as an emblem of the tie or union of warlike qualities.

Mr. Beltz has given a complete and carefully compiled series of all the Knights of the Garter, the last of whom, Robert Marquess of Westminster, elected on the 11th March 1841, is the 688th that has received this illustrious distinction. Next follows a List headed, “Ladies of the Order,” or the names of those ladies for whom robes of the order were provided for the Feast of St. George from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VII. From Mr. Beltz’s observations in another place (pp. 244—6), it appears that there is ancient authority for the title here given to them, as they are sometimes designated “*Dominæ de Secta et Liberatura Garterii*,” and, at others, “*Dames de la Fraternité de Saint George*.” There is, however, no account of any form of election or ceremonies of admission for ladies; and it is found, that “the favour was not limited to the consorts and relicts of the Knights of the Order, but extended to others of their families,” and very probably to any ladies resident at Court, whom the Sovereign, from his own grace, or at the nomination of a Knight Companion, was pleased to invite to be present at the festivities and solemnities; as at its very foundation, Froissart says, “the Queen of England, accompanied by three hundred ladies and damsels, all noble and gentle women, and uniformly apparelled, were to be present.” It is possible that the delivery of robes to the King of Spain (p. xiv.) and some other males mentioned in the preface, may be explained in the same way.

We have looked at the annals of the order in the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth on a point which excited some interest at the commencement of the present reign, the mode of wearing the order by female sovereigns.

* It is remarkable that at the present time the Knights, with their female Sovereign, amount to the number of forty; for though the number of twenty-five ordinary knights (besides the Sovereign) remains, the Foreign Princes and Princes of the Blood Royal are supernumerary, and are, together, fourteen.

Nothing, however, there occurs on the point; but under the reign of Anne we find the following:

"Queen Anne, upon her accession, commanded the chancellor of the Order to summon a select number of the knights, for the purpose of obtaining their opinion touching the manner in which she should wear the ensigns as Sovereign. The companions to whom the consideration of the point was committed, were the marquess of Normanby, the duke of Somerset, the earls of Rochester and Feversham, the duke of Devonshire, and the earls of Portland and Pembroke. They expressed their opinion that the George might be worn pendent from a ribband about the Queen's neck; the Garter on her left arm; and the star upon her breast; which was accordingly, by the direction of the knights, reported to her Majesty by the chancellor."

Subsequently, at an installation, she "assumed her stall, wearing the mantle and collar of the Order."

"To return to the *"Ladies of the Order."* A note in p. ccxi. informs us that

"Garters, of the same fashion as those of the knights, were also provided for ladies; but the delivery was not annual, like that of the robes. Ashmole, p. 212, states that the figure of the countess of Tancarville upon her tomb (probably Antigona, wife of Henry the 2nd earl, and natural daughter of Humphrey duke of Gloucester.) was decorated with a Garter around the left arm, a little above the elbow; and, in the church of Stanton Harcourt, the figure of Margaret Byron, the wife of Sir Robert Harcourt, K.G. is represented with the like decoration. Both these ladies were living in the reign of Edward IV. The figure of Alice Countess of Suffolk at Ewelme, temp. Hen. VI. is also represented with the Garter round her left arm."

In the reign of Charles I. on the 22nd May 1638,

"An attempt was made to revive the ancient custom of issuing the ensigns and robes of the Order to *LADIES*. Sir James Palmer, acting as deputy for Sir Thomas Rowe, chancellor, moved the Sovereign, 'That the Ladies of the Knights Companions might have the privilege to wear a Garter of the Order about their arms; and an upper robe, at festival times, according to ancient usage.' Upon which motion the Sovereign gave orders 'that the Queen should be made acquainted

therewith and her pleasure known, and the affair left to the particular suit of the ladies.' On the 10th of October in the year following, the deputy-chancellor reported to the Sovereign in chapter the answer which the Queen was pleased to give: 'whereupon it was left to a chapter, to be called by the Knights-companions, to consider of every circumstance, and how it were fittest to be done for the honour of the Order.' A chapter was appointed to be held for the purpose; but owing, at it is supposed, to the civil wars nothing was done therein."

We have derived the foregoing remarks from that part of Mr. Beltz's work which relates to the corporate history of the Order, as best suited for comment and extract within our space; but we must distinctly state, before we conclude, that the author's personal memoirs of the Knights, and his genealogical details, inasmuch as they are the result of long and unwearyed research, and are full of original and important information, are those portions of the work which deserve the highest credit and approbation. The active and chivalrous period in which his heroes flourished is one very favourable to the interest of biographical narrative; and few readers will fail to derive gratification from so authentic a history of the captains of Cressy and Poitiers, and the gentle and gallant knights of the pages of Froissart.

A more attentive and complete perusal than we have yet been able to bestow upon these memoirs would probably fail in suggesting any material remarks upon so elaborate and well-considered a work. We may, however, mention that Mr. Beltz, in p. ccxxiii, has forgotten the article in the first volume of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, which proved the distinction between Beatrix countess of Arundel and Beatrix lady Talbot.

With regard to Sir William Fitzwaryne, K.G. there appears to remain some little obscurity not yet cleared up. He is identified (p. 96) with the person called "William Fitzwaryne le Frere" in public records, and with the Sir William who was *once* (only) summoned to Parliament, in 1342. It is suggested in a note that "the de-

scription *le frere* may warrant the conjecture that he was brother to the chief of the family, Fulk lord Fitzwaryne, a person of great distinction at the period." We do not dissent from the opinion so expressed; but, as we believe such distinctions were usually applied to distinguish two persons of the same name, we would inquire, was there another William? and, if so, what relation? A sepulchral effigy of the Knight of the Garter still exists in Wantage church, Berkshire (see a plate recently published in Hollis's *Monumental Effigies*): but, as for the person buried in the Grey Friars' church in London, as mentioned by Stowe (Beltz, p. 97), together with his wife "Isabella quondam Regina Man,"* there is every probability that he was William *Bourchier* lord Fitzwaryne,† who died in the reign of Edward the Fourth, and the wife of whose son, together with her father Sir John Dynham, was interred in the same place. If the lady bearing the lofty title of "Queen of Man," could be identified, this point would probably be determined.

The History and Antiquities of Leath Ward, in the County of Cumberland; with Biographical Notices and Memoirs. By Samuel Jefferson. Carlisle, 8vo. pp. 516.

THE county of Cumberland is divided, not into Hundreds but into Wards, an arrangement which, according to this author, is owing, in common with the subdivision of other counties into hundreds, "to the wise policy of Alfred the Great." But had Alfred any jurisdiction over Cumberland? We rather imagine not. And if so, in what ancient record are the Wards first mentioned? This should be one of the first questions to be investigated by a Cumberland historian. Dr. Burn gives a more satisfactory account of this peculiar division of Cumberland and Westmorland. He says the Wards were "the districts of the like number of High Constables, who presided over the *wards* to be sustained at certain fords and other places, for re-

pellling plundering parties out of Scotland." (Burn's *Westmorland*, pp. 12, 13.)

A very recent alteration has taken place in the division of Cumberland. The five Wards of which it consisted have been formed into six. Leath Ward, however, remains unaltered (p. 496.) It comprises the south-eastern portion of the county; is about thirty-five miles in length east and west, and in breadth north and south very irregular, in no part exceeding fourteen miles. It contains twenty-one parishes, of which that of the town of Penrith is first noticed in the present volume. The history of Cumberland has been described by a very competent judge, (Mr. Hodgson, the historian of Northumberland,) as "a wide and rich, but uncultivated field." It has only been surveyed, not cultivated, by Messrs. Nicolson and Burn, by Mr. Hutchinson, and the Messrs. Lysons. But we should not forget another survey made by the historian of Northumberland himself, and contributed to "The Beauties of England and Wales,"—an early evidence of his love of topography, and his patriotic affection towards his native county. Mr. Jefferson discloses the circumstance, that

"The History of Cumberland which bears Mr. *Hutchinson's* name is usually attributed to him; but that gentleman appears merely to have written a few parts, furnished notes for some parishes, and left the management and editorship to others. His *Histories of Northumberland and Durham* having established his fame as a writer, he lent his assistance and countenance to that of Cumberland, which now bears his name."

And now we are called upon to give our opinion of Mr. Jefferson's own performance: We could not conscientiously give it the highest praise: for to bring it into a comparison with the erudition and taste of Mr. Hodgson would be extravagant. We think its compilation has been rather hurried; but life is short, and topographers are not immortal. On the tomb of too

* See the Register of the Grey Friars, *Collectanea Topograph.* vol. v. p. 272.

† Dugdale (*Baron.* ii. 131) says this Lord was buried at the *Augustine Friars* in London, which is probably a mistake for *Francisca*. In vol. i. p. 447. Dugdale led the way in assigning (erroneously, as we think) the burial in Stowe to the earlier Baron.

many a county historian the motto may be inscribed

Magnis ille exiit ausis.

The world, in one sense, is more indebted to publishers than to collectors, that is, to the publishers of their own generation who diffuse the collections of preceding times, rather than to the collectors of their own generation, who bury their stores for posterity. The former process Mr. Jefferson is very laudably engaged in accomplishing. He has the use of a MS. history of the diocese, compiled towards the close of the seventeenth century, by the Rev. Hugh Todd, D.D.; of the MS. collections of Bishop Nicolson, and others in the library of the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle. He also pays greater attention to the Church architecture than has been previously done, and publishes copies of the sepulchral memorials.

Among these, in the church of Skelton, we find the following :

"To the memory of HENRY RICHMOND BROUGHAM, Esq. who died 23rd April 1749, and lies near this place, where his father Peter Brougham, Esq. and his mother Elizabeth, his brother John, and sister Mary, are likewise interred. Erected by John Gale, Esq."

The Peter here mentioned was the great-uncle of Lord Brougham. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Christopher Richmond, esq. which Christopher's mother was Mabel, elder daughter and coheir of John Vaux of Catterlen. The children of the marriage of Brougham and Richmond all died without issue, as above noticed; and the remarkable part of the matter is, that Lord Brougham and Vaux is *not* descended from the heir of the latter family. We think, however, that Mr. Jefferson, on concluding his pedigree of Vaux of Catterlen in p. 149, should have mentioned that Lord Brougham's title was derived from that family, in the way we have mentioned.

Another object of interest in the volume is the castle of Greystoke, which our author states is at present undergoing a very extensive repair, from designs of A. Salvin, esq. F.S.A. architect.

The volume is closed with biographies of several eminent natives or re-

sidents of the district, among which is one of Father Huddleston, contributed by Dr. Lingard.

On the whole, though it is obvious that twenty-one parishes cannot be fully discussed in 500 not very large octavo pages, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Jefferson's book is, and ought to be, very acceptable to the county, and that it is published at a price which will meet the convenience of all purchasers. The embellishments are of an inferior kind; and, without increasing his expences materially, the author might certainly obtain more correct drawings and more interesting subjects. In this respect we shall hope to see an improvement in Mr. Jefferson's next volume, which will contain the history of Allerdale Ward above Derwent.

The History of Belvoir Castle, from the Norman Conquest to the Nineteenth Century; accompanied by a Description of the present Castle, and Critical Notices of the Paintings, &c. By the Rev. Irvin Eller, of Queen's Coll. Camb. 8vo. pp. 410.

THIS work is executed in an agreeable manner, and we think will give general satisfaction. It is also very handsomely embellished, as will be perceived from the plate presented to our readers in a previous part of this Magazine.

So attached are we to works of this description, that we should be glad to see every ancient Castle find its historian, and every noble family its genealogist. But histories cannot be written off-hand, unless some laborious pioneer has cleared the way, and stored up the necessary materials. For Belvoir Castle and its lords, this has been most copiously done by Mr. Nichols in his *History of Leicestershire*, of which the present author has largely availed himself.

The descent of the Castle of Belvoir is an unbroken line of inheritance from the Conquest to the present day; through the male descents of their successive families. The first possessor was Robert de Todeni, standard-bearer to the Conqueror, whose male issue, bearing the name of Albini, lasted until 1247. Next came the family of de Ros, barons of Parliament and men of renown, who lasted until 1508. Their



hetress was married to St Robert de Manners, and from that alliance is lineally descended the present Duke of Rutland.

The family of Manners were anciently seated in Northumberland. Camden has referred the derivation of their name to the possession of Etal and other *manors* in that district; but this etymology is on its face improbable; for why should one family take a name from a circumstance which was equally applicable to all its neighbours? We believe the name will be found localized in Normandy, like so many others of the great Normans of the olden time.*

The title of Rutland, which was bestowed by Henry VIII. in 1526, was given to the house of Manners in commemoration of their descent from the blood royal through the grandmother of the first Earl, Anne Duchess of Exeter, sister to King Edward IV. it having, previously, been a title used by the junior members of the house of York. At the same time, as an augmentation of the ancient coat of Manners, a chief of the royal arms was granted, as now borne by the Duke of Rutland† and his family. The present head of this illustrious house is the thirteenth Earl and fifth Duke. The first, second, third, and sixth Earls, and the second, third, fourth, and fifth Dukes have all been Knights of the Garter, a number we think unequalled by any other family. The sixth was also a Knight of the Bath, so created (before his accession to the title) on the ceremony of the creation of Charles Duke of York in 1603-4; but it is an error in p. 58 where it is stated that his brother Earl Roger was created a Knight of the Bath at the Coronation of James I.; and another that Ben Jonson's *Masque of the Metamorphosed Gypsies* was performed at Belvoir in that year (1603). This performance took place on the 5th August

1621, the *Masque* having been first produced at Burley on the Hill two days before. (Nichols's *Progresses, &c.* of King James I. vol. iv. pp. 673, 710.) It was in 1617 (not 1616, as p. 59) that the Earl attended the King to Scotland. In the following page there is a more serious misapprehension. The scandalous account given by Arthur Wilson of the Duke of Buckingham's marriage is quoted; and it is conjectured that that marriage probably took place "soon after" the Earl went as Admiral of the Fleet to fetch the Prince and Duke from Spain in 1623. It would not have been difficult to have found the date of the marriage in question. It is thus recorded in Camden's *Annales*: "1620. May 16, the Marquess of Buckingham married Catharine daughter of the Earl of Rutland privately at Lumley House." The Earl, therefore, was in 1623 already Buckingham's father-in-law, and was probably appointed to the Fleet on that account. It is somewhat remarkable (but of course an accidental coincidence) that the Earl of Rutland and Sir George Villiers had been together elected and installed Knights of the Garter in 1616. Wilson's story is in some degree supported by a letter written on the 29th April before the marriage took place, when it is mentioned as the current opinion that "the Match must go on with his daughter, or also he (the Marquess) should do her great wrong, as well in other respects, as that she hath condescended so far, for her sake and his mother's, to be converted and receive the Communion at Easter." (*Prog.* of James I. iv. 606.)

We may add, from the same source, that King James the First made in all seven visits to Belvoir, in the years 1603, 1612 (when Henry Prince of Wales met him, and the fatigue of the journey is supposed to have led to his fatal illness), 1614, 1616, 1619, 1621, and 1624.

We pass over the full particulars of the civil war and siege of Belvoir Castle, and the rest of the historical narrative derived from Mr. Nichols's *Leicestershire*, until we arrive at the present century, where Mr. Eller has made various additions, and inserted

* Many particulars of the early history of the house of Manners will appear in the second Part of Raine's *History of North Durham*.

† In the alliance of the fourth Duke who died in 1787, with Lady Mary Isabella Somerset, who died in 1831, this coat was impaled, with another composed from the ancient royal arms of England.

several documents connected with the present Duke of Rutland. Among these is a speech made by his Grace to the Waltham Agricultural Association in Oct. 1839, in which is introduced an old letter "from a nobleman in London to a friend in the country," found by the Duke on looking over some old papers," which is so apropos to the present period of corn-law discussion, that we are induced to extract it :

"Sir,—I doubt not but by this time you are very deep in the faculty of law-making. I desire much, that if any laws be past, we may have the heads of the heads of them; the titles of the chiefest.

"I had some conference with Sir R. Buller concerning a bill that no Corn should be imported until it came to some extraordinary price. Of this having some consideration, there seem to me many reasons very strong for the converting this bill into a statute.

"A first is, because the importation of corn is an exportation of money; and that, even in case of necessity, is a hurt to the commonwealth, though then tolerable for the avoiding of a greater hurt; but in unnecessary cases altogether inexcusable.

"Secondly, if importation be ultimately allowed, the cheapness of corn will take away the benefit of husbandry; and the benefit being taken away, husbandry itself (which is usually undertaken for benefit) will decay. And if husbandry decay, there are likely to grow two main inconveniences: the one, that the poor must starve for the want of work, the effect whereof hath too much appeared in the conversion of tillage into sheep-pasture; a second, that in short time, this kingdom, to be set to a rent, will be less worth per annum many thousand pounds. For I think within this twenty years husbandry hath in many places doubled the yearly value of land, which, if tillage decay, is likely to return to the ancient meanness.

"And whereas there is a seeming objection that importation makes cheapness, and cheapness seems to favour the poor; I affirm that this importation will especially hurt the poor, and for their sakes especially it is forbidden; for if corn be cheap, and the poor man have no money, what avails it to him that corn is cheap, when he cannot buy it? If money be carried out of the country, and the poor man be not set on work by reason of the decay of tillage, I wonder how he shall buy this cheap corn without money? I think it were better that corn were for

seven shillings a bushel, and yet by reason of tillage the poor man should earn eighteen pence or two shillings a week, than corn being at five shillings, he should earn twelve pence, or perhaps nothing. For, without question, half of the work at least will be abated. Besides, there are two inconveniences at this time which accompany cheapness, and make it unprofitable to the poorest sort of men. The one is, the wickedness of bakers, of whom I hear it reported, that at this time they make their bread after ten shillings the busbell; a second, of the town merchants, who buy ship loads of corn, and sell it so much under the ordinary price as may serve to undo the husbandman, and yet so near the price, that the poor hath far less benefited by it than the commonwealth, yea themselves, have harm.

"Thus I have expressed to you the considerations which entered into my thoughts upon this business, which, if you think them worth the mentioning, I pray you to communicate to Sir R. Buller, which I do not to add to better judgments, but rather to submit them to their approbation. And I wish that this letter may be prevented by a statute before it come into your hands.

"And so wishing you the direction of the Highest, and that the hand of the Almighty may be with you all, unto the making of laws wholesome and restorative for this poor and sinful land, I take leave, ever resting,

Yours most assuredly to be commanded,
J. ROUS. (DE ROOS.)

April 30.

"To my loving and much esteemed cousin Richard Carey, esq. London."

The editor has appended a note to state that "this letter is supposed to be three or four centuries old." We believe, however, that he is under a great mistake. We take it to be not much above two centuries old; and we presume the "Sir R. Buller" mentioned in it is Sir Richard Buller, who was M.P. for Cornwall temp. James I. Of the genuineness and accuracy of the letter we have no suspicions: but we think the signature may have been altered to F. Rous instead of F. Rutland (Earl Francis).

Regarding Belvoir Castle itself, it is well known that it is a magnificent modern structure formed upon an ancient groundwork. It is altogether grander than Arundel, but not so interesting as Windsor or Warwick, from the absence of ancient portions. There

is a considerable variety in the style of the several parts, so much so that "it has been asserted that the four sides are intended to be specimens of the four styles of architecture which prevailed in this kingdom to the end of the reign of Henry VII." But the author states that no such arrangement exists, nor was intended. The most prominent features of the north-east front are Norman; the north-west is principally occupied by the entrance, forming a porch and cloisters, of the Decorated character, composed from portions of Lincoln cathedral. The south-east and south-west fronts are not assigned by the author to any particular style, nor perhaps could that properly be done, unless we should use the term modern-castellated: they were designed by Wyatt, with the exception of the chapel,* added by the Rev. Sir John Thoroton. This gentleman was the family chaplain, and the circumstance of a clerical amateur having had the control of so great a work is remarkable. We transcribe his epitaph at Bottesford church, which records his architectural skill and services:

"In memory of the Rev. Sir JOHN THOROTON, Knt.* M.A. Rector of Bottesford, and during twenty-three years the Domestic Chaplain, the valued friend, and the faithful companion of the Duke and Duchess of Rutland.

"No man was ever more gifted with the mild virtues which adorn human nature; and no man more entirely possessed the attributes of an attached friend, a good subject, and a sincere Christian. Possessed of great natural taste, he devoted his leisure to the cultivation of it. Of his architectural talent, the new buildings erected at Belvoir Castle will be a lasting monument: for he participated in every plan connected with them, from their commencement in the year MDCCCI: and, during the latter years of his life, he had the chief direction both in the design and execution of them.

"He died at Belvoir Castle on the xviii Dec. MDCCCXX, in the LXII year of his age, and is buried in the chancel of this church.

"Many will say of him, but none more

* The Prince Regent bestowed the honour of Knighthood on this *edifying* divine during his visit to Belvoir Castle, and on the day of the Christening of the infant Marquess of Granby (who died shortly after), Jan. 4, 1814.

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sincerely than his sorrowing friend the Duke of Rutland,

"Multis ille bonis seculis occidit;
Nulli sebilior quam mihi."

The fire which occurred in 1816, destroyed a great part of Wyatt's buildings at Belvoir, and made way for the designs of Sir John Thoroton. It is remarked in p. 191 that the series of segmental blocks marking the battlements of the south-east and south-west fronts, distinguish what was left untouched of Wyatt's work, whilst his successor adopted instead a "series of elegantly elongated moulded trefoils."

The interior of the mansion, with its ornamental furniture, particularly the pictures, is minutely described, and this we consider the most valuable part of the volume. Biographical notices of the artists are inserted. By way of introduction to the Picture Gallery the author has availed himself of the account of the formation of the collection, given to the historian of Leicestershire by the Rev. William Peters, who had the charge of the collection, and is himself well known as a painter. He states that John the third Duke delighted much in the management of the pencil, and employed many of his leisure hours in that most pleasing amusement, and would frequently buy a good small picture at an auction, and *carry it home himself*. Charles the fourth Duke was a great patron of the painters of his day, — Gainsborough, Cosway, West, &c. and particularly Reynolds. Of Reynolds's pictures no less than nineteen were consumed by the fire in 1816, of which the most important was the Nativity (from which the stained glass window at New College, Oxford, was taken), for which the artist had been paid 1200*l*. Of all the pictures burnt at the fire a catalogue is given by Mr. Eller, containing the valuation at which they were appraised by a Mr. Rising, and that at which they were insured. Of Sir Joshua Reynolds's pictures the original prices are also stated.

Before quitting this part of the subject, we must remark that there is one passage in p. 207, in which we think the author has shown himself exceedingly bold as a connoisseur:

"In a carved oak frame, a *Portrait of Chaucer*, 1400; 9½ inches broad, by 12 inches high. The author of this work would hazard an opinion, that this was painted by Occleve, one of the first of our poets."

This is grounded upon Vertue's mention of "an illuminated manuscript of Thomas Occleve, in which there is a portrait of Chaucer, painted by Occleve himself:" but has Mr. Eller considered what painting was in England in 1400? If we thought his conjecture at all probable, we should inquire what are the materials, and style, of this ancient English painting.

We must now take leave, after one more brief extract, which we make as affording a most satisfactory testimony to the liberal hospitality still maintained at this feudal castle:

Consumption of Wine and Ale, Wax-lights, &c. from December 1839 to April 1840, or about eighteen weeks.

Wine, 200 dozens; Ale, 70 hogsheads; Wax-lights, 2330; Spermaceti 630 gallons.

Dined at his Grace's table 1957 persons; in the steward's room 2421; in the servants' hall, nursery, and kitchen departments, including comers and goers, 11,312 persons.

Of loaves there were consumed 3,333; of meat 22,963 lbs; game, 2,589 head.

The volume will be a pleasant companion on a visit to Belvoir Castle, and still more so to recall its beauties to mind after returning from such a visit.

The Cherwell Water Lily, and other Poems. By F. W. Faber, A.M.

IN correctness and elegance of diction, in poetic feeling and expression, in acquaintance with the poetic art, in pleasing imagery and thoughts, these *Poems* are superior to any that have been for some time submitted to us. The spirit of Wordsworth pervades the volume, not in the way of imitation, but as a guide and example, which we recognise in the manner in which the subject is viewed by the Poet's mind, and in the language which he uses, to express his feelings. There is a thoughtfulness, a sympathy with nature, a quiet gentle attachment to the exercise of the milder affections, an absence of all exaggeration of assumed passion, and all intense and

unnatural violence of language, which bespeak a purer taste and a better school than the one which has for several years spread its dark and lurid fire over the Parnassian fields. We are unable to give such a view of the whole volume as we should have liked, and which would have done justice to its merits; but let the reader do for himself what want of room compels us to decline; and we think he will come to the conclusion that Mr. Faber has, by this volume, taken no inferior place among the poets of the age.

THE ISIS.

Early one twilight morn I sought
A favourite woodland shade,
A place, where out of idleness
Some profit might be made.

The voices of the little birds
Were musical and loud,
Buried among the twinkling leaves,
A merry, merry crowd.

But when the gallant sun rose up
Into his own broad sky,
The very wood itself did seem
Alive with melody.

And there the golden city lay,
Safe in her holy nest,
And softly on her clustering towers
The blush of dawn did rest.

Onward for many and many a mile,
Through fields that lay below,
Old Isis, with her glassy stream,
Came pleasantly and slow.

The Spring, with blossoms rich and fair,
Had fringed the river's edge,
Pale May-flowers and wild hyacinths,
And spears of tall green sedge.

The ripple on the flowery merge
A pleasant sound did yield,
And pleasant was the wind that wav'd
The long grass in the field.

And there is something in the stream
That fascinates the eye,
A charm in that eternal flood
That ever glideth by.

For still by river-sides the hours
Will often lapse away,
'Till evening almost seems to steal
A march upon the day.

So should it be with man's career,
Each hour a duty find,
And not a stone be there to check
The current of the mind.

The path of duty, like the stream,
Hath flowers that round it bloom,
The thicker and the lovelier
The nearer to the tomb.

And ah! the best and purest life
Is that, which passes slow,
And yet withal so evenly
We do not feel it go.

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The days of old were days of might
In forms of greatness moulded,
And flowers of Heaven grew on earth
Within the Church unfolded.
Her grace fell fast as summer-dew,
And Saints to giant stature grew.

But one by one the gifts are gone
That in the Church resided,
And gone the Spirit's living light
That on her walls abided,
When by our shrines he came to dwell
In peace and pleasure visible.

A blight hath past upon the Church, .
Her summer hath departed,
The chill of age is on her sons,
The old and fearful hearted.
And sad, amid neglect and scorn,
Our Mother sits and weeps forlorn.

Narrow and narrower still each year,
The holy circle groweth,
And what the end of all shall be
Nor man nor angel knoweth;
And so we watch, and watch in fear,
It may be, that the Lord is near.

The Sonnets are many of them of great merit, well constructed, and the language supported by thought and reasoning, as well as adorned with poetic imagery. We give the 20th.

THE AFTER-STATE.

A spirit came upon me in the night,
And led me gently down a rocky stair,
Unto a peopled garden, green and fair,
Where all the day there was an evening light.
Trees out of every nation blended there;
The citron shrub its golden fruit did train
Against an English elm—'twas like a dream,
Because there was no wind, and things did seem

All near and big, like mountains before rain.
Far in these twilight bowers beside a stream,
The soul of one who had but lately died
Hung listening, with a brother at his side.
And no one spoke in all that haunted place,
But look'd quietly into each other's face.

TO A BOOKISH FRIEND.

Talk not of books,—thou hast not been with me,
Free and bareheaded where the wind is wildest,
Lifting its loud voice on the tumbling sea,
Or riding fast o'er Loughrigg's mazy knolls.
Not now where ebon night's dread power is
mildest, [tolls
In Kirkstone, when the wandering night wind

Hoarse minute bells among the rocky towers;
Nor bask'd at noon in Brathay's hazel bowers;
Thou hast not seen the dawn's first blushing
beams

Gild the grey battlements of Ravenscar,
The hills, the pines, the hundred foaming
streams,

Nor talk'd all night to some most heavenly star,
When Solitude hath got her holiest dwelling,
By the black tarn where Fairfield meets Hel-
vellyn.

LLYNSYVADDEN.

By summer lakes and copsewoods green,
We too in happy times have been,
And blither pilgrims never rode,
Since Leven down her valley flow'd;
Or mass was sung and prayer was said
In Furness o'er the Christian dead;
That was a day of love and mirth,
Which may not dawn again on earth;
Each plant that in the hedges grew,
Foxglove, and fern, and bell of blue,
And bleeding-rose branch,—all were bright
With more than summer's common light.
We thought that day, by Leven brink,
Sad thoughts, which youth delights to think:
That in its morning it may feel
How well and gently love can steal
On drooping hearts and troubled eyes,
And take our sadness by surprise.
Another year is well nigh told,
My heart and spirits have waxed cold,
From growing thoughts, fresh sins and
fears

More than in all my other years.
Sweet are the oaks in summer tide
By Llynsyvadden's reedy side;
Or the cool alders arching o'er,
When Usk indents his earthy shore.
There hath not been a brighter dawn
On old Llanthony's mountain lawn.
Or Houndy's wave—not since the hour
When Mynarch feasted in Tretower.
By rock and sea the tyrant Sun
Reigned fiercely o'er the cloudless noon;
And I had dreamed yon mist wreath still,
Was resting on some Cambrian hill;
And fancy for a while had given,
To Usk the sweeter song of Leven.
Alas! how changed is all the scene:
Mountains and streams, and dingles green,
The ivied tower in every vale.
Some haunt of legendary tale,
The flowery slope, the mossy spring,
No tuneful words or thoughts can bring;
They pass through spirits ill at ease
Like summer winds through leafless trees,
For then it was thy heart and eye
That touch'd and stirr'd the poet's fire.
But now along the hills alone
The colour from my dream is gone,
And lonely hearts will often move
Harsh doubts of those they fondlest love.

Sadness is selfish,—and the throng
 Of thoughts in loneliness too strong }
 To make or leave a home for song.
 Llanthony lurks in Ewin's vale,
 And Wye half clasps her Tintern pale,
 And Usk is flowing every hour
 By Ragland, Brecon and Tretower.
 Yet could I see the summer smile
 Just now in Furness' haunted pile,
 The broken choir, the hollow grove,
 Which we did people with our love ;
 Wye, with her woodland tides, might be }
 A place, a name forgot by me,
 And Usk run downward to the sea.
 Yes, by my love for thee I swear,
 These mountains green and vallies fair,
 With all their castles, are not worth
 One ruined abbey in the north.

*A Few Words to Churchwardens on
 Churches and Church Ornaments.
 No. I. suited to Country Parishes. Pub-
 lished by the Cambridge Camden So-
 ciety.*

THIS pamphlet, we are happy to see, has attracted considerable notice ; the object of its publication is to call the attention of the Churchwardens of rural parishes to the state of the fabric of the church, and to endeavour to awaken in them a feeling in favour of the building, with the praiseworthy design of preserving it from decay and ruin, and saving from mutilation and destruction the ancient ornaments which still exist. The condition of too many of these edifices is disgraceful to the Establishment ; and we sincerely hope this tract will produce some changes in the management which may lead to better results. It is truly said that

“ — many people who have not troubled themselves about the matter seem to believe that, so long as the church is in such repair as will keep it from tumbling down, so long as its windows give light enough, and the doors turn on their hinges, it skills not how much the building has been spoilt, how much of its beauty has been lost, how damp and unhealthy it has become. But do you think it befitting the majesty of Him whose house this is, that things should be done in it which the poorest peasant would not do in his cottage ? Do you think that it is,—I will not say seemly, but even decent,—that the church windows should be blocked up with brick or boarded over with wood ; the roof patched and plastered till it can hardly be called the same, and the floor be made up

of bricks and stones, and tiles, and these the cheapest of their kind.”

The greatest evil which exists arises from the damp occasioned in all cases from the accumulation of earth against the walls ; and it is truly said that “ the great cause of almost all the ruin and unhealthiness that are found in our parish churches may be told in one word, DAMP.” The very inefficient processes which are usually resorted to for applying a remedy for this great evil are pointed out, and a recommendation is given to do away with the cause of the damp by removing the accumulation of earth from the outside of the building, and the effect by washing the walls with sulphur acid. The attention of the parties to whom the tract is further especially addressed, is particularly directed to the preservation of the church, with its screen and other contents, and to the font and its correct position. Some very useful hints are given respecting the restoration of the mullions, tracery, and labels of the windows, with a recommendation to apply to the Society from which this tract has emanated, or a corresponding one at the sister university, both of which societies proffer their services for the purposes of aiding in the restoration of similar subjects.

The size of pews, and the modes of obtaining fuller accommodation in churches, form prominent subjects in these hints. It would indeed be desirable to repew most of the churches which are incumbered by the clumsy pews set up too often from a feeling of selfishness and pride. The area of the nave if covered with seats, having low backs, and poppy-heads at the ends, would in point of effect greatly improve the building, and do away with that appearance of exclusiveness which pews cannot fail to create.

We shall not further notice the contents of the work, than by recommending our antiquarian readers to assist in carrying into effect the objects of the publication. We heartily wish that it may have its full effect in arousing the class of officers to whom it is addressed, to a sense of their duty, and the importance of the charge committed to their care ; and if they closely attend

to the instructions given in this publication, the appearance of their churches will not only be greatly improved, but the comfort of the congregation, and its consequent increase, will be assured and confirmed.

Chronicon Mirabile; or, Extracts from Parish Registers; principally in the North of England. 8vo. pp. 160.

THE evidence rendered by parish registers to genealogists, is not exceeded in value by any other available source of information; indeed, from the period when escheats and visitations cease, they become the principal and ordinary authority. As the researches of genealogy have become more minute, and therefore more certain and satisfactory, a larger use has been made of registers; and various antiquaries and topographers have published extracts—the unwrought ore of the mine, which, from the migratory properties of families and individuals, belong in many cases to the history of localities at some distance from the place where they occur, and are consequently more useful to other authors than to themselves. Malcolm's *Londinium*, and Lysons's *Environs of London*, are books very valuable in this respect; and several series of extracts from parish registers have recently been published in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*.

The Editor of the volume before us, (Sir Cuthbert Sharp) has displayed many of the merits and curiosities of his collection in a poetical "Prologue," which comes in the place of a more sober Preface. He says that some of the best lines of this effusion were written by the late Historian of Durham, Mr. Surtees; we extract those which appear to us to answer that description:

Cromwell, who sternly govern'd poop and helm,

Bade Registers be kept throughout the realm;
Then each Incumbent got him grey goose quill
And "boke of pergamene" and wrote his fill:
No longer tape-worm lines deform each stem,
But sprouting cadets fill the folio's hem,
From tower to town, in good or evil case,
With ease the branching progeny we trace;
From blacksmiths knights, from merchants
peers extract,

And quote the Register for every fact;
Th' unerring Register solves every doubt,
And when the squire's of age, the murder's
out.

The registers from which the contents of this volume are derived, are sixty-six in the county of Durham, and about fifty in Northumberland, and various incidental parishes throughout the kingdom. The editor has not, as we presume, taken any extracts from printed sources.* We cannot undertake to point out what families of interest are commemorated; but shall merely say that the book abounds in names of rank and distinction, and give the memorial of one eminent man, the "Apostle of the North:"—

"Mr. Bernard Gilpin, Parson of Houghton-in-the-Spring for the space of 26 years and 49 weekes, one of the two founders of Kieper schoole in Houghton, who bestowed in building and endowing of the same 460 pounds, as appeareth by a note of the halfe sister of the said Bernard Gilpin, and his servant all the space that he was parson of Houghton, bur. 5 March 1583."

The editor has paid special attention to those entries which illustrate history or old customs, and some of these we shall now extract:

At Hart.—Ellen Thompson, fornicatrix, and then excommunicated, was *buried of y^e people* in the chaer at y^e entrance into the gate or stile of y^e church yeard, on the east thereof, 17 Dec. 1596. (p. 8.)

St. Helen's Auckland.—1646, 4 Feb. Geo. Cumming and Jennet Hodgson married. And the same night, our gracious King Charles laid at Christopher Dobson's house in Bishop Auckland. (p. 23.)

Whitburn.—1645, 2 Jan. The Common Prayer Booke was delivered to Mr. Richard Hicks, and he delivered it to Thomas Letting, before the most parte of the parish, to be sent to one Gylpin, clarke of the county. (p. 28.)

1662, 17 Aug. The abjuration of the Solemn League and Covenant, was publickly red in the parish church of Whickham, (*sic*) in time of divine service. (p. 28.)

Chester-le-Street.—1627. April 26. Ellis Thompson, insipiens Gull. Lambton militis. (*The Lambton Fool.*) (p. 29.)

The following is an interesting memorial of the good old custom of supporting poor scholars at the university, by private or public donations:

* The extracts from Twickenham have been published by Lysons, but are evidently not taken from his pages.

"Letter from Mr. Richard Watson* to the Inhabitants of Wotton Gilbert, dated 3 July, 1626: "From my house in Colman Street. I do remember at my going to Cambridge in the month of Maye, 1594, I received as a testimony of your loves the somme of six shillings and eight pence, which gifte I have employed this two and thirty yeares, and being desierous to make some returne of thankfullnesse, I have restored unto you your lent noble, and thirty-two nobles more, being the increase of it,—twelve pounds in all, as an addition to my brother William his ten pounds." (p. 35.)

With one more incident, characteristic of former days, we must now conclude:

At Royston, co. Cambridge.—James Blood, of the par. of Ravenstone in Buckinghamshire, who was *kill'd by the Sign of the George* in the High Street, which fell upon him as he was driving his waggon thro' the street, 5 Sep. 1733. (p. 134.)

We have indulged in many a smile over the odd names, quaintnesses, and absurdities which Sir Cuthbert has delighted in pointing out by his *Italics*, but for these we must refer to the book.

The Life and Times of Montrose, illustrated from original MSS. including Family Papers now first published from the Montrose Charter-chest, and other Private Repositories. By Mark Napier, Esq. Advocate. Crown 8vo. pp. 537.

THE volume now before us, might justly bear the motto of *alter et idem*, with reference to the author's former work, on the same subject, entitled "Montrose and the Covenanters." It possesses the double advantages of condensation and addition; the narrative has been compressed, with a view to giving a more biographical character to the book, several documents being either omitted, or transferred to the appendix. At the same time, various

important papers, which have lately come to light, owing probably to the sensation created by the former work, have now been inserted, to the elucidation of the history.

Little more is necessary than to inform our readers in what these additions consist. It had been supposed that there were no papers in the family archives, which could throw any light on the subject; but a search is always worth making, and in this case it has brought forward some important materials. Among these is the letter of Charles I. so celebrated in the history of Montrose, which was concealed in Walter Stewart's saddle. It contains, as might be expected, no treason against the *majesty* of the Covenant, but an honest declaration on the King's part, "to satisfy his people in their religion and just liberties." (p. 521.) Some curious extracts are given from the MS. diary of Sir Thomas Hope, Lord Advocate for Scotland at that period. Among other particulars, they afford an incidental vindication of Archbishop Laud, who has often been sneered at for recording his dreams in his diary. But as the Lord Advocate, who was one of the sternest heads in that age, relates his dreams also, the practice can no longer be regarded as a proof of weakness in the unfortunate primate. From the Cumbernauld charter-chest, are obtained various papers of Montrose's friend and relative, the Earl of Wigton. Some Gaelic memorials of Montrose's battles, both in poetry and prose, have also been made available.

An interesting state-paper, in the shape of a letter from Montrose to Charles II. at the Hague, 1649, is now printed for the first time. But the additions of this kind are too numerous to specify. We will therefore remark, that Mr. Napier has successfully vindicated his hero from the hearsay stories which Burnet has thought it worth while to repeat; and he has also made it plain, that Montrose, in his descent upon Scotland, acted under the instructions of Charles. To go adequately into these points would require a paper, not of monthly, but of quarterly criticism. We must therefore content ourselves, reluctantly indeed, with referring our readers to

* This memorable example of a grateful scholar was Richard Watson, M.A. elected (by the parishioners) Vicar of St. Stephen, Coleman Street; and afterwards, when D.D., presented by the Archbp. of Canterbury, to the rectory of St. Mary Aldermary. Newcourt, i. 496, 537.—*Rev.*

the "Life" itself. If we were called upon to pronounce in what respect it differs most from the former work, we should say that the earlier production was preferable, as a history of Scotland during that period, and the latter as a biography of Montrose.

There is a point, however, which requires a more particular notice, because the author has refuted a modern calumny against his hero, and we hope effectually set it at rest in all candid minds. We allude to the burning of Dunottar, (p. 316), concerning which Spalding says, that the poor people entreated *the erll* to save them in vain. This has been seized on as a proof of Montrose's inexorable cruelty, whereas Mr. Napier has shewn, that *the erll* was the Earl Marischal, who could, and ought to have protected the sufferers; and that Spalding speaks of Montrose, three pages before, as "the Marquess of Montrose." There cannot, we think, be a reasonable doubt on the subject.

In the former work, the author

thought it necessary to apologise, for having written *tumultuante calamo*. The *tumult* has subsided, without his writing less in earnest, and the style, in consequence, is more historical. The book itself is one which we have read with pleasure and interest—with interest on account of the subject, and with pleasure, from the ability with which the subject is treated. We shall often recur to it, and we can recommend it to every reader who is interested in those eventful times, as one of the most interesting works of an interesting class.

The volume is illustrated by two portraits, of Montrose after Vandyck, and of Archibald second Lord Napier (Montrose's nephew) after Jameson. The vigorous expression of the former offers a remarkable contrast to the pensiveness observable in the latter. There are also specimens of Montrose's hand-writing, and of that of Charles the First. As a specimen of typography and illustration, it is really elegant.

The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament, being an attempt at a verbal connexion between the Greek and the English texts. London, Bagster.

—The plan of this work, as the introduction informs us, is not new to the student, it being, in fact, a modification of those of Marius, Kircher, Trommius, and others. It has evidently been compiled with extraordinary care and attention, and though the scholar may object to the novel plan of giving the pronunciation of the Greek words, it will not be without its usefulness to the unlearned. As a specimen of typography the work may vie with the most costly productions of the English press.

Letters to an aged Mother by a Clergyman.—The author says, there is reason to believe that these letters were a comfort to her to whom they were addressed, and as the subjects certainly are of the highest importance, they will doubtless interest not only those who resemble her, but all anxious to obtain a clear knowledge of the great Scripture truths, and then to conform their lives to them.

The South Sea Islanders, a Christian Tale. By John Dunlop, Esq.—We can have no objection to a religious drama, or to a religious truth conveyed in any shape or form that may make it acceptable.

The drama was indeed originally consecrated to religious worship, however erroneous; and the profoundest sentiments of belief in and fear of the gods may be found in the tragic productions of the Greek Muse; the drama also, both in England and France, revived in the form of Mysteries or sacred stories; and we have a noble specimen of the manner in which a religious history in the hands of genius might be adorned and elevated, in the *Samson Agonistes* of Milton. But we object *in toto* to a drama in *prose*; for we might with equal right have epic poems and elegies in prose. He who means to build up the tragic fable, should have confidence enough in his genius, and in his resolution to meet and overcome difficulties, as to give it the legitimate structure of versification: we think Mr. Dunlop's story would have suited poetic numbers very well, and admitted much pleasing variety of style.

Alda, the British Captive. By Miss Agnes Strickland.—An interesting tale, formed with tasteful invention, and described with simplicity and elegance of language. Miss Strickland never offends by exaggeration, and never injures the force of her narrative by unnecessary accumulation of incidents. The characters are pleasing, the passions described are natural, and the events striking; the

conversion of Alda to the Christian faith, and the effect of that faith upon heart and life, is a well-chosen and affecting subject;—a few hymns and sacred poems are scattered through the little volume, which, though they have no pretension to superior merit, and are purposely *kept down in style*, in order to suit the narrative, are such as we should expect from Miss Agnes Strickland's pen, which in our estimation never wants mending.

The T'Hakoorine, a Tale of Mandoo. By Captain James Abbot.—Mandoo is the ruined Moslem capital of Málwa: of which the circuit exceeded thirty-five miles, and comprised the entire summit of a table mountain. The poem itself, founded on one of the legends with which the place abounds, is versified with spirit and ease, though sometimes deficient in correctness of rhyme, and too luxuriant in description. When we find an author writing so well, our advice is to try and write better.

The Orphan, or the Principles of Religious Education vindicated. By the Author of Poetic Sketches, &c.—A pleasing little story, the moral of which is unexceptionable, and the vehicle in which it is conveyed alluring to young minds.

The contents of this volume, we are told, appeared originally in the form of three essays, to which the Hulsean and Norrisian prizes were adjudged by the University of Cambridge. This high approbation renders our praise superfluous: yet we would add, that we can see in the arrangement of the arguments, the judicious choice of the authorities, and the fairness of the statements, sufficient reasons for the honour conferred on it. In a short space, it contains a refutation of the most specious sophisms of infidelity.

The Chief of Glen Orchay, &c.—This Poem is too long, nor do we like the short tetrameter metre, which brings the rhyme too constantly into the versification. This we consider a blemish in Scott's poems, for it leaves to the poet little else than the rhyme to consider. The verse itself is too short for much variety of harmony. Instead of satisfying himself by writing long poems *tolerably well*, the author should concentrate his powers, and endeavour to write *short ones*, with that degree of perfection which only thought and labour can bestow.

Anti-Popery, or Popery unreasonable, unscriptural, and novel. By John Rogers.—Mr. Rogers is alike forcible in his

arguments, and eccentric in his orthography. The Papists would find it difficult to refute his reasoning, and the grammarians would not find it easy to agree in his derivations.—Seriously, Mr. Rogers's work is that of a serious, zealous mind, aware of the fearful enemy he encounters, and attacking him in a panoply of unassailable truth. We must, however, remonstrate strongly against the manner in which he has spoken of Mr. Newman and Dr. Pusey, both of whom are as strong Anti-Papists as himself, and both have expressed themselves to that effect. We have seen this passage with great sorrow. With regard to his dilemma of Pseudomenos, p. 320. "There was a famous problem among the Stoics called the Pseudomenos, which was to this purpose:—When a man says, 'I lie,' does he lie, or does he not? If he lies, he speaks truth; if he speaks truth, he lies: many were the books that their philosophers wrote to solve this problem. Chrysippus favoured the world with no fewer than six; and Philetas starved himself to death in his attempt to solve it."

When Chrysippus and Philetas failed, we cannot hope to succeed; but we should say, when a man says "I lie," and that saying is unsupported with any fact or proof, no proposition is in truth made, and there is no subject for discussion at all. With regard to the Grecian dilemma, p. 319, it appears to us that the *bargain* itself was never intended to come under the sentence of the judge, and could not be affected by the decision of the court; and the whole question seems to be, which is to decide, the private bargain or the legal decision, for both cannot, being contradictory to each other.

The Register of Parliamentary Contested Elections; compiled by H. S. Smith (of Leeds). 12mo.—This is a manual which will be very interesting, and even useful, at the present period. It contains the numbers and results of 2000 contested elections, being all, we presume, that have taken place in England within memory, or of which the records remain. In many cases the plumpers and split votes are specified; the colours used by the candidates; and the returning officers' charges. After page 120 are inserted "the whole of the uncontested Elections since the passing of the Reform Bill, a plan that will be adopted throughout the work in a future edition." An index of names is only wanting to render its utility complete.

The Ladies Magazine of Gardening, No. 2, 3, 4, 5. By Mrs. Loudon.—This very elegant and useful Manual of Floriculture is continued in a manner that will ensure its success. Besides a very curious and copious account of flowers, the second number contains views and descriptions of the rock-garden of Mr. Wells at Redleaf: and a very interesting history of the *Camelia*, by which it appears that the first plants were introduced into England about 1740, just a century ago, two specimens of the *single red* being sold by the Jesuit Kamel for a large sum to Lord Petre. The next plant was in the possession of Mr. James Gordon, the nurseryman at Mile End, where it remained till 1837. It is said that the *Camelia* has never attained a greater height in England than 12 feet; but in Italy or Naples, a plant grew the height of 20 feet in seven years, and in ten years it was upwards of 30 feet. The third number has a plate of the splendid *daubentonia tripetiana*, which is hardy enough for a green-house, where it will probably flower nearly all the year. The fourth number has a very interesting paper on gold and silver fish. It appears that they were first brought from China by the Dutch, about 1611. The French have so completely naturalized this fish in the Mauritius, that it is served at table with the other kinds of Carp, which it generally resembles in taste, though it has a more delicate flavour. Gold fish live a long while, some looking still young at sixty years of age. They never breed in clear water, and seldom grow when kept in glass vases. In the fifth number there is a good paper on window-gardening, and an interesting account of the plants in flower in the best nurseries. Supposing Mrs. Loudon were to give us an account of the most curious and choice plants in the great conservatory in the Horticultural Gardens?—a delightful treat for her country readers.

Charles Lever, or the Man of the 19th Century. By Rev. W. Gresley, A.M.—If the Englishman's library consists of works like the present, it will prove a national blessing: our feelings and our opinions are with the author throughout; as regards the ultra-protestants of the establishment, the dissenters, the socialists, the discontented, and radical, and char-
 rist, or "quocunque gaudet nomine," the observations are most useful and most just. We think the *Chapter on Discontent* might be separately printed in a cheap form for common distribution, with advantage. The present state of the social system is assuredly alarming, and all classes of society have been deeply to blame in pro-
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ducing it. The higher, by their former neglect of the lower, not only in towns and manufactories, but even in rural districts; the lower, by their savage threats of retaliation, and their senseless propositions for the amelioration of their state; and more guilty than all are those, who from their stations of influence, are fanning into fresh fury the furnace of sedition, and goading a reckless population to increasing discontent, and urging them to measures that must only increase the evils under which they suffer.

A Summer's Morning. By Thomas Miller.—The style of this little Poem pleasingly reminded us of parts of Beattie's Minstrel; but it wants correction, chiefly of single expressions: the selection of the imagery and of the moving pictures before the eye, is poetical and natural.

PAMPHLETS.

The Controversy between Tract No. XC. and the Oxford Tutors.—The object of this tract, is to show that the doctrines advanced in the former No. XC. of the Oxford Tracts, had been equally held in the previous numbers, and that any censure for erroneous doctrines which applies to that, is equally applicable to them. In fact, that the whole system of the theology in these tracts, is consistent throughout. The author is directly opposed to the *Oxford system*, and has given his reasons on many separate points.

The Construction of the Ark as adapted to Naval Architecture, &c. By W. Rodford, R.N.—The purpose of this pamphlet is in the first place to show the scientific principles on which the ark was constructed, and its adaptation for modern life; and the second, to prove the advantage and superiority of iron steam vessels over wooden, and of vessels of large size over smaller. The author calculates that a large iron steamboat would make the voyage from Calcutta to London in 40 days, carrying 4000 tons, and traversing the subject ocean at the rate of 300 miles a day.

Sermon on Education. By Rev. W. F. Faber, M.A.—A noble discourse, full of religious truth, apostolic doctrine, just estimates (just because measured by the one only true standard) of the present state of society, political, literary, religious; discussing rapidly but solidly the causes and effects of existing errors of opinion and evils of practice, and presenting a view of the social system of the country, and the tendency of prevailing habits, studies and pursuits, well worthy of the most profound attention. The

composition and language are excellent : we do not quote passages, we wish the whole to be read by the mind, and re-read by the heart.

The Tamworth Reading Room. By Catholics.—A republication of some letters in the Times, containing a very just and clear rebuke of the philosophy of Sir Robert Peel, in his address on the establishment of a reading room at Tamworth ; showing how clearly his sentiments and expressions agreed with those of Lord Brougham on similar occasions, and representing the absurdity of expecting the promised fruits from a system, apparently as well suited for the populace of pagan Rome, or Athens, as of Christian England. Verily, it is a house built on sand.

Sermon in the Abbey Church at Bath, on behalf of the National Society. By Rev. T. Lathbury, M.A.—A good discourse.

Dictionary of Science and Art and Literature. Edited by W. T. Brande, Nos. I. and II.—The object of this work is to be a condensed and improved Cyclopædia, a work much wanted ; large and expensive Encyclopædias, like the Metropolitan, being only within the purchase of a few. The execution of this number appears to us worthy of the high reputation of the editor and his assistants, and we heartily wish it success.

Further Appeal to the Government and People against the proposed Niger Expedition. By R. Jamieson, Esq.—This pamphlet will not be easily answered.

Life and Exploits of Commodore Naupley, chiefly by himself. Third edition.

Sir Charles seems very like a Hero,
Egyptian valour 's down to zero,
And Ali looks as black as Nero.

Verses for a Poor Man. Part I. Durham.—Many of the verses are by no means poor, ex. gr. xxiii.

Some Inquiries into the Effects of Fermented Liquors. By a Water Drinker. Third Edition.

The argument is, without any strife,
That fermented and spirituous liquor
Will shorten a man's or woman's life
By making the circulation quicker.

Dover, a Poem. By Sir R. P. Jodrell, Bart. Dedicated to the Rev. T. F. Dibdin.—We do not approve of the following rhyme, and hope Dr. Dibdin will not authorize it :

Shall I recall what time the sons of Mars,
Europe invaded, spontaneous flew to arms;
though there are the same letters in each

word. The work is handsomely printed and illustrated, and we are pleased to see that Dr. Dibdin is not only going to compile a history of Dover, but that he is endeavoring himself to the town by his munificent donations !

A Lecture on Mental Improvement. By W. F. Barlow, M.R.C.S. delivered at Tunbridge Wells.

The Family Reader of the New Testament. By Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A.—An useful publication.

History of the French Revolution. By D. W. Jobson. A respectable compilation from the established authors, as De Staël, Lacratelle, &c. but listen to the nonsense of the following note, p. 61. "Their incomes, i.e. that of the French clergy, were reduced to one fifth of their former amount. These reduced emoluments Archb. 2000*l.* Bish. 1000*l.* &c. will appear contemptible to a number of the English hierarchy, but they considerably exceed the wages of the primitive Apostles !" We hope for the credit of the book, that this annotator will be dismissed from the task, to fulfill which he is so incompetent.

Alice, or the Rye-House Plot ; in three Acts. By W. P. Isaacson, of Newmarket.—The proceeds of the edition of this play are to be given to the Newmarket Town Racing Fund. It is dedicated to the members of the Jockey Club, and has a prologue by General Grosvenor. The play does no discredit to the author or his patrons, and we hope it will sell well enough to put a handsome sum in the pockets of the Racing Fund.

Revival of old Church Principles, &c.—Reprint of letters between Lucius and Clericus in the Morning Post on the subject of Catholic tradition, and authority in matters of faith, 1841.

Regulus, a Tragedy, by Jacob Jones, Esq.—Mr. Jones seems to have been very unfortunate in not being able to make his tragedies acting plays. Why, we do not know. The present tragedy, if somewhat curtailed in length, and some of the least important and secondary parts abridged or altered, would act as effectually, we think, as many contemporary productions. Mr. Jones has poetical thoughts, and poetical language ; but perhaps his compositions have not that finish which he would give them if assured of a favourable reception from managers. The best thing he can do is to revise them carefully, and print them in a collected form, and we feel sure that he will receive the reward of his honourable labours in Melpomene's cause.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.
Architecture.

It is rather pleasing to witness a decided improvement in church architecture apparent in the designs which are comprised in the present year's exhibition. So much has lately been written on the necessity of erecting churches on church principles, and the subject has been so forcibly pressed on the attention of all parties concerned, that it would have betrayed a great contempt for public opinion if societies and their architects had obstinately refused to listen to the many remonstrances that have been made, and the excellent advice which has been given through so many channels, and had persisted in the perpetration of the abortions which have appeared in the designs of the churches, and in many cases very expensive ones, which were built under the guidance of the Church Commissioners. Unfortunately, however, the change has been made when the evil is almost past remedy. Deprived of the ample funds formerly appropriated to church building, in very few cases can a sum be obtained at all adequate to the execution of any good design, and all that can be done is to shew what could have been effected if the resources were available at the present moment which were applied to the production of the many structures around the metropolis, which, in consequence of a want of proper control, are rather to be regarded as eye-sores than as ornaments to the land.

The scantiness of the funds allowed in the erection of the series of new churches now in progress has at least produced this result; the estimate in general is so trifling that a certain class of architects, who succeeded in all cases under the old competition, have not thought it worth while to enter the field. The retirement of these architects with their solitary idea, the constant reproduction of which in every quarter of the metropolis seemed to create an impression that the whole of the laboured and dull designs were the production of one hand, has allowed a more numerous class to enter the field, and a variety is produced in the designs, and at the same a greater correctness. In many, the mark of genius would evidently have developed itself more fully, had it not been cramped by the want of resources.

The following are among the most striking of the designs:

957. *South-east view of the new Church now erecting at Attleborough, in the pa-*

rish of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, from the designs and under the superintendence of T. L. Walker.

958. *North-east view of the same Church.*

This is a simple design. The structure is not of large dimensions. The style is the lancet architecture of the end of the thirteenth century. We notice it more particularly from the circumstance of the tower rising from the ground, and not from or out of the roof of the structure, and that it is situated at one angle of the front of the building. There is also a chancel, which, although of small dimensions, is better than none: it consists of a semi-circular apse, and a niche for the sanctus bell is placed on the eastern gable of the nave. The entire design possesses great character. The following is also the production of the same architect.

971. *South-west view of the new Church now erecting at Friars Mount, Bethnal Green, under the Building Committee of the Bethnal Green Churches Fund.*

This committee has erred in undertaking too much. The task of building ten churches in a single parish was one of sufficient magnitude without the encumbrance of parsonages and schools. The utmost which the most sanguine supporter of the fund might reasonably expect would be the gathering of a fund very inadequate to the erection of the churches: the abstraction of so large a portion as will be required for the houses and schools, and their sites, will inevitably inflict great injury in the designs of the churches.

The present structure, of which the west front is shewn, appears to be in the Longobardic style. The design consists of a centre flanked by two towers, which, in unison with the practice followed by the early designers, are crowned with a low pyramidal roof. The arches are semi-circular, and appear to be turned in red brick.

Mr. Walker also shews his acquaintance with the ancient domestic architecture by the designs

1014—1028. *Interior of the Governor's Dining-room at the New Hospital or Alms-houses now erecting at Bedworth, Warwickshire.*

The two subjects exhibit views of the hall from opposite extremities. It is a pleasing old English apartment, in the style of the fifteenth century, with mulioned windows, containing armorial bearings in circles, in stained glass. The timber roof is supported on arched beams with

pierced spandrels. The gallery at the lower end of the hall, and the fire-place at the upper, with the wainscoting of the side walls, are features which are common to the old English dining halls, and are judiciously introduced into the present design.

1000. *Claygate Church, Surrey, recently completed. H. E. Kendall.*

This is in a degree an imitation of the Norman style. The steeple is situated at one angle of the building, another evidence that architects are abandoning their old and stale ideas of uniformity. When the tower is of a small dimensions this situation is always convenient. The breaking up of the elevation into three portions, a square and octagon tower, and then a spire, is far from being in accordance with good taste.

1042. *Interior of East Stower Church, Dorsetshire. G. Alexander.*

This is a pleasing and very judicious design, in the Norman style. It is a cruciform church, without aisles, forming, in common with so many of our ancient churches, a true Latin cross. Above the intersection of the nave and transepts is a low square tower. In the interior the arches which sustain the tower are made to divide the church in length into three portions, the usual arrangement of the old Norman churches. The font, which is circular, stands at the west end of the nave. The pulpit is placed against the south-eastern pier of the chancel, and the nave is occupied by open seats, instead of pews. The design, it will be seen, is in accordance with church principles. The roof is of timber, the trusses of the nave filled in with arches, and the chancel ceiled in the form of a half octagon. The entire design is pleasing, as it shows how effective the cruciform plan can be rendered.

1093. *Perspective view of a Chapel of Ease for the parish of Horsham, and Boys' National School, erected 1840. W. Mosley.*

The chapel is of lancet architecture. The elevation made into a nave and aisles, with gables. The school house is situated at a short distance, and built in the Tudor style. The same architect exhibits

1095. *Parish Church about to be erected for Kingston, Portsmouth.*

The architecture of this design is also of the lancet variety. It is a cross church, with a tower and spire at the intersection of the nave and transepts. It is not altogether faultless, but it is pleasing to witness another instance in which the cruciform arrangement is adopted.

1145. *Model of Clapton Church, now building. E. C. Hakewell.*

In this design the cruciform arrangement is attempted, but the entire design wants unity: it is broken into too many parts. The porches, projecting staircases, transepts, nave, and choir do not harmonize; appearing rather as a group of buildings, than as one design. The tower or turret at one angle of the choir is too fanciful, and wants importance. The architecture is of a lancet variety.

987. *Perspective view of St. Stephen's Church, Bath, now erecting. Jas. Wilson.*

No place in the kingdom exhibits a greater number of vicious designs in the pointed style than Bath; and although it possesses a cathedral church, which, though late, is still a pure example of the pointed style, yet even the false taste of the city has not allowed this ancient structure to retain the original integrity of its design. If, therefore, an ancient building is wantonly suffered to be injured, what can be expected from the designs for a new church? There are several truly carpenter's gothic structures already in Bath, and the present is so far behind the advances made in modern times, that the architect appears to have wished to perpetuate the former errors; overloaded with pinnacles, broken into small parts, and faulty in detail, the present is quite worthy to stand by the side of All Saints, Christ Church, Bathwick Church, and some other equally faulty structures of the same character.

951. *Perspective view of Great Marlow Church, Buckinghamshire.*

Which appears and reappears in each successive exhibition as a sort of standard design, no doubt highly valuable in the eyes of the architect. In this bungling composition three arches are made to assume the functions and bear the appearance of a Grecian portico, above which is a square tower, with a spire, all executed in a bald style; and the design is finished throughout with an horizontal line, a striking proof of the knowledge possessed by the architect of the principles of gothic architecture. It is lamentable to reflect that an ancient church should have been destroyed to make way for such a deformity.

1022. *Interior of the Basilica, San Lorenzo, Rome. H. Hart.*

The present view is serviceable by shewing how easily galleries may be introduced into a church without inflicting any injury on the design, and may also be made ornamental. On each side the choir is a composition of columns in two stories of the Corinthian order: the lower story is a colonnade (not, it is to be admitted, quite classical in its proportions), surmounted by an entablature. From the cornice rises

another series of columns of the same character, but smaller; the fronts of the galleries range behind these columns, and their capitals carry arches, above which is a clerestory. The ceiling is horizontal and panelled. With the exception of some of Sir Christopher Wren's designs we know of no modern architect having attempted by this mode to render galleries, generally so injurious to the interior of a church, a pleasing feature of the structure.

We are not favourable to violent alterations in the character of an ancient church, to instance

1041. *The Church in Elvetham Park, Hants, as recently restored, with new towers and porch, for Lord Calthorpe. H. Roberts.*

The ancient church appears to have been a small structure of Norman architecture, with narrow windows, and a bell tower in the western gable. It had capabilities, under judicious management, of being brought into a perfect and beautiful design, at a small expense. Here too much has been done; the windows have been enlarged, a tower and spire built at the west end, and a porch added. This church, like many other ancient churches, has suffered more severely from the hand of its friends than from the attacks of time or fanaticism.

1070. *Sowerby Church, Yorkshire; shewing the additions now erecting, and the proposed alterations of the tower. E. B. Lamb.*

This is another attempt to injure by affected improvements an ancient church. It is much to be wished that persons who have the care of such structures would learn to "let well alone."

1044. *Monument in memory of the late Right Hon. the Earl of Charleville, erected at Tullamore, King's County. J. Blore.*

A neat mural monument, forming a gothic niche, in the taste of the early part of the fourteenth century: it consists of a pointed arch, inclosing three cusps, and covered with a pediment; at the angles are pinnacles. The design is very appropriate for a gothic church.

1110. *Design for a gothic roof for Guildhall, London. E. Woodthorpe.*

The removal of the present plaster ceiling from the Guildhall, which was set up as a temporary covering, after the great fire, and has remained ever since, appears to be at last rendered necessary, on the ground of security. Mr. Woodthorpe's design retains the upper range of windows, forming a sort of clerestory, altering the arches, and filling them with appro-

priate mullions and tracery. The principals of the new roof spring from short pillars, taking their rise upon the caps of the clusters of columns attached to the side wall. The design is judicious and pleasing, and we hope to see so appropriate a covering to the fine hall completed within a very short period.

977. *An Elizabethan villa, now building at Hammersmith, from designs by Mr. S. Gomme.*

A very fair specimen in all but dimensions of the Elizabethan style. A central and two side towers, connected by an arcade, the central being marked by a semi-circular bow window, and the whole executed in red brick, with stone dressings. The architect has imitated the work of a later period than the reign of Elizabeth; the building being in the taste of that of her successor.

980. *Lonsdale Square, Islington, now erecting from the design and under the superintendence of R. C. Carpenter.*

This range of buildings has a singular appearance, from the whole of the houses being designed uniformly in the gothic style. They appear to display too much of the work of the plasterer in their fronts. The old English style of red brick, with stone dressings, would have been more appropriate and pleasing. The cross in the centre of the square is a singular feature.

981. *Design for rebuilding Bridgewater House, London, the residence of Lord Francis Egerton. C. Barry, A.*

Mr. Barry has chosen a more masculine style than that which he usually indulges in. The principal front is distinguished by lofty columns on a high basement, marking the different stories of the elevation. The side elevation has the order carried throughout on pilasters. At one side in the mansion is an addition carried up in the form of a tower. The order is Corinthian, and very rich. The design will prove a striking ornament to the neighbourhood of the royal palace.

Prince Albert has lately purchased several valuable paintings from the small but well-known collection of the late Professor D'Alton, at Bonn. They now adorn His Royal Highness's private gallery at Buckingham-palace. Among them are the three following, which may be considered as *chef d'œuvres* of their respective masters:—Barneveldt giving his parting Advice to his Son, by P. P. Rubens; Pan piping to a Goat dancing, by P. Jordans; and the Astrologer in his Study, by Rembrandt. The exquisite Correggio, which formed a part of this collection, is about to be purchased by the Prussian

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For Latin Essay.—"De Etruscorum cultu, legibus, et moribus, eorumque apud Romanos vestigiis." Benj. Jowett, Fellow of Balliol College.

Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prizes.—1. On the Divinity of our blessed Lord and Saviour. The Rev. Stuart Adolphus Peers, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi College. —2. On the Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for the Salvation of Man. The Rev. Mark Pattison, M.A. Fellow of Lincoln College.

June 15. His Royal Highness Prince Albert honoured the Commemoration with his presence. Her Majesty and the Prince had arrived at Nuneham, the seat of his Grace the Archbishop of York, on the previous day. His Royal Highness reached Oxford from Nuneham at ten o'clock, when he was received in the Schools by the Duke of Wellington, in his full robes as Chancellor of the University, and by all the Heads of Houses in their state costume. At half-past ten the procession entered the Theatre (which was crowded in every part) amid the loudest applause. The Chancellor then read a suitable Address to His Royal Highness, which had been agreed to in Convocation, and subsequently handed it to the Royal visitor enclosed in a case of gold. His Royal Highness briefly thanked them for the honour they had conferred upon him. The Public Orator then delivered a complimentary Address in Latin; after which honorary degrees of LL.D. were conferred upon the Dukes of Marlborough and Sutherland, the Earls of Liverpool and Cawdor, Lords Ashley and Prudhoe, Sir John Johnstone, Gen. Sir Edw. Bowater, and John Loveday, Esq. High Sheriff of Oxfordshire. Professor Kibbe pronounced the Creweian Oration in Latin, and the Prize Essays were recited by Samuel Lucas, Frederic Fanshaw, George Marshall, and Benjamin Jowett. At the conclusion of the recitations Prince Albert withdrew amid loud applause, and proceeded to the Town Hall, where he received Addresses from the City and County, which were read by the Town Clerk and the High Sheriff. His Royal Highness then proceeded to St. John's College, where a sumptuous entertainment was served up in the Hall, at which the Heads of Houses and many other distinguished visitors were present. His Royal Highness, attended by His Grace the Chancellor and the Heads of Houses, afterwards visited the chief objects of attraction in the University, the Bodleian Library, Christ's Church, the University Printing-

office, Dr. Buckland's museum, &c. At four o'clock his Royal Highness attended Divine service in the beautiful chapel of New college, where 16 choristers executed the music with admirable precision and beauty. At five o'clock precisely His Royal Highness returned to Nuneham to dinner, loudly cheered by the numerous spectators, and escorted, as he came, by the Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

The Porson Prize has been adjudged to Mr. George Druce, of St. Peter's College. Subject—Shakspeare's *Tempest*, Act iv. sc. 1. Beginning, "This is most strange," and ending, "To still my breaking mind." Translated into Greek verse.

Sir William Browne's gold medals were adjudged as follows:—

Greek Ode.—Reginald Robert Walpole, Gonville and Caius College. Subject—"Principis a faustis auspiciis incensata."

Latin Ode.—Henry Mildred Birch, scholar of King's College. Subject—"Annus exactis completur mensibus orbis."

Epigrams.—Matthew Piers Watt Boulton, Trinity College. Subjects, Greek—
"Hoc est

Vivere bis, vita posse priore frui."

Latin—"Vehicula vi vaporis impulsa."

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English Poem was adjudged to John Charles Conybeare, of St. Peter's College. Subject—"The Death of Marquess Camden."

The Camden medal was adjudged to Henry Mildred Birch, scholar of King's College.

The following gentlemen have been elected Hebrew Scholars on the foundation of the Rev. Robert Tyrwhitt. First Class—Henry Bailey, B.A. Crosse Scholar and Sub-librarian of St. John's College. Second Class—William Henry Guillemard, B.A. Crosse Scholar, and Fellow and Bursar of Pembroke College.

Viscount Alford has presented to the University a valuable collection of Minerals.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.

At a Convocation holden on Saturday, May 22, the scheme of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England for the further endowment of this University was laid before Convocation, and received the approbation of the house. The scheme is drawn up in pursuance of the intentions and engagements of the late Bishop Van Mildert, and in accordance with the previous resolution of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to make certain arrangements with respect to the Deanery and Canonries of the Cathedral Church of

Durham, with a view to maintaining the University of Durham in a state of respectability and efficiency. The following are its principal provisions:—

The office of Warden, upon the first vacancy, is to be attached to the Deanery of Durham; the present Warden receiving 500*l.* annually during his incumbency.

A Canonry in the Cathedral Church is to be attached to each of the Professorships of Divinity and Greek.

The present Professor of Mathematics is to be appointed Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, with an annual salary of 700*l.*

When the office of Warden shall be annexed to the Deanery, the salary of 500*l.* paid to the present Warden during his incumbency is to be applied to found a Professorship of Hebrew and the other Oriental languages.

In addition to the six Fellowships, already founded by the Dean and Chapter, there are to be founded 18 Fellowships, making 24 such Fellowships in the whole. Two of such 18 Fellowships are to be founded on the 29th day of September, 1841, and the same number in each year until the year 1849 inclusive. Eight only of the 24 Fellows who have exceeded the age of 23 are allowed to continue laymen. The Lay Fellowships are tenable for eight, the clerical for 10 years. They are to be of the annual value of 150*l.*, the 10 senior clerical Fellows receiving 150*l.* Candidates for Fellowships must have been admitted to the degree of B.A. in the University of Durham, and are to be elected according to the regulations now in force, or such other regulations as shall be duly made for securing the election of the most meritorious candidate, regard being always had to moral character as well as to learning. The Fellowships are to be vacated by marriage or ecclesiastical preferment.

Towards providing the funds for making these payments, all the estate and interest now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in the lands, &c. formerly assigned to the Deanery and to the 11th Canonry of the Cathedral Church of Durham (all tithes being excepted), are to be vested in the Warden, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Durham; and when it shall become necessary further provision is to be made for granting such additional endowment as may appear to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners necessary for making up the deficiency.

ETON COLLEGE.

The triennial celebration of *Ad Montem* took place on Whit-Tuesday, with unusual eclat, in the presence of Her Ma-

jesty and Prince Albert, and an immense concourse of spectators. The procession moved from the College towards Salt-hill between 11 and 12 o'clock, accompanied by the bands of the First Life-Guards and the Rifles. Her Majesty and the Prince were received by the Provost, the Head-Master, &c. in the usual manner, and afterwards went to the window of the College Library in the Clock Tower, from which they had a full view of the procession. The dresses of the Salt-bearers, the attendants on the Captain and the Marechal, and on the other authorities and magnates of the day, were very elegant and splendid. There were Greeks, Poles, Turks, Circassians, Highlanders, &c. The Captain, Mr. Thring, with the oppidans of the 6th and 5th forms, were, as usual, in scarlet, and the collegers or foundation-boys for the first time were in blue and gold coats, with cocked hats and swords. The whole of the procession mustered nearly 700 strong. The amount in "salt," or money collected, was about 1,300*l.*, from which the Captain had to defray expenses, nearly one-half.

Prince Albert has been pleased to present 50*l.* annually to Eton College, as a prize for that boy who shall be the most distinguished in a knowledge of modern languages. All the details respecting distribution will be left to the arrangement of the Provost and Head-Master.

An East India Director, William Butterworth Bailey, esq. who was educated at Eton, has offered a writership to the boy who proves himself, upon examination, a "No. 1" in classical, mathematical, historical, and general knowledge, and as a linguist.

BERKSHIRE ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY.

May 24. This society held its first annual meeting at the Council Chamber, Reading, J. B. Monck, esq., Director, in the chair, when the Secretary read a Report of the Council, on a resolution of the Society on the prosperous condition of its affairs.

Although little more than twelve months have passed since the Society was established, the members amount in number to 163, and those obtained previously to the first publication of the society being issued.

The first fruits of their labours:—

"Original letters, and other documents relating to the Benefactions of William Land, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the county of Berks. Edited by John Bruce, esq. F.S.A."—are already in the hands of the members; and the balance of subscriptions in the Treasurer's hands will be available for the payment of the cost of

publication of the two next forthcoming works, viz.:—

"A Chronicle of the Abbey of Abingdon, from an unpublished MS. in the University Library, Cambridge." Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. And "The Unton Inventories, relating to Wadley and Farringdon, co. Berks, in the years 1596 and 1620; with a Memoir of the Family of Unton." Edited by John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A., which will shortly appear, and to copies whereof the members will be entitled in respect of their first year's subscription.

The Council further reported that the following works have been suggested for publication:—

"A Collection of Pedigrees of Berkshire Families, with biographical Notices of Eminent Persons." To be edited by John Richards, jun. esq. F.S.A.

"A descriptive Catalogue of all MSS. relating to the county of Berks, in the British Museum, and in the Libraries of Oxford and Cambridge, or elsewhere." To be edited by James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A., &c.

"A similar Catalogue of all printed books, especially relating to the History, Antiquities, or Topography of the County."

"A Berkshire Index Comitatus, comprising a variety of useful statistical details relating to the county." To be edited by John Richards, jun. esq. F.S.A.

"The History and Antiquities of Wallingford, from an unpublished MS. by John Man (author of the History of Reading), in the collection of John Richards, jun. esq. F.S.A." To be edited, with additions, by Richard H. Allnatt, M.D.

"A Translation of the Survey of Berkshire contained in Domesday Book."

"Inedited MSS. relating to the History of the Order of the Garter."

"A Berkshire Index Monasticus."

The Earl of Abingdon, D.C.L. was re-elected President; the Marquess of Downshire, K.P., D.C.L., and the Ven. Archdeacon Bereks, M.A., Vice-Presidents; and the following gentlemen the Council of the Society for the year ensuing:—

R. H. Allnatt, M.D.; Charles Blandy, esq.; John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. William Congreve, esq.; Charles Kytson, esq.; J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.; Rev. John Kitch, W. Fuller Maitland, esq. M.A., &c. J. B. Monck, esq. (Director); Philip Pusey, esq., M.P.; John Richards, jun. esq. F.S.A. (Secretary); Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, M.P.; W. J. Thoms, esq. F.S.A.; R. T. Woodhouse, M.D. (Treasurer); Rev. S. W. Yates, M.A.

Auditors:—Thomas Garrard, esq., Capt. Purvis, and William Tiley, esq.

WILTSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

June 5. This Society held its first Annual General Meeting, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

The Council gave a favourable report of the finances of the Society, and of its literary prospects. Mr. Britton has made considerable progress in collections for the parishes of the northern portion of Damerham Hundred, to which is to be included a Memoir of John Aubrey. One of the parishes of this district (Christian Malford) has been undertaken by Mr. John Gough Nichols. The collections for Castle Combe, by Mr. Poulett Scrope, are copious, and abound with interesting documents and materials; whilst those for the Hundred of Cricklade, by Mr. Richard Mullings; for the manors of Bowood and Whetham, by Mr. Stoughton Money; for the romantic parish of Box, with its Roman villa, mineral waters, &c. by Mr. E. Mullins; for Corsham, by Mr. Alexander; for Chippenham, and the Geology of Wiltshire, by Mr. Provis; for Bradford, by Mr. Bush Saunders; and for Melksham, by Mr. Phillips and Mr. Cochran, offer a large promise for the future. An Essay on the Tradesmen's Tokens of Wiltshire, by Mr. Akerman, will explain some curious facts relative to times and localities when and where such currency was employed. These subjects are in various stages of preparation, and when successively completed will give manifestations of the utility of the Society, and excite a laudable spirit of emulation in other gentlemen of the county.

IRISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

May 3. The First Annual General Meeting of the Irish Archaeological Society was held in the rooms of the Natural History Society, at Dublin, John Smith Furlong, esq. Q.C. in the Chair.

The Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D. Secretary of the Society, announced that His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant had been graciously pleased to permit himself to be named Patron of the Society. Also that His Grace the Duke of Leinster, at the invitation of the Council, had accepted the office of President for the year now commencing. The Report from the Provisional Council stated that the favour with which the general design and objects of the Society have been received, and the highly respectable names that will be found in the list of original Members, leave no doubt of the practicability of the undertaking.

The first step taken with a view to the future operations of the Society, was to put into the hands of Mr. O'Donovan and Mr. Curry, two scholars pre-emin-

ently qualified for the task, the celebrated Glossary of Cormac Mac Cuillinnan, King of Munster and Bishop of Cashel, who flourished at the end of the ninth century, and was killed in battle, A.D. 908. This curious repertory of ancient Irish is of incalculable value to all students of the obsolete part of the language, and will be indispensable hereafter to the Society, should it so far prosper as to be able to undertake the publication of the Brehon laws, and other difficult remains of the ancient literature of Ireland. Through the kindness of Mr. George Smith, a very ancient manuscript of Cormac's Glossary was placed at the disposal of the Council, and another very valuable MS., for the use of which the Society is indebted to George Petrie, esq., has been adopted as the basis upon which the text of the work has been formed, by a careful collation with the MSS. deposited in the Libraries of the University and of the Royal Irish Academy. This collation has been already completed by Mr. O'Donovan, assisted by Mr. Curry, and from the text thus formed Mr. O'Donovan is at present engaged in preparing a translation and illustrative notes. Mr. Curry has also undertaken to examine other ancient glossaries, preserved in the University Library, by whose aid he hopes to throw much light on the obscurities of the original. The Council recommend, therefore, that the work should not be published in haste, but kept in Mr. O'Donovan's hands until it receives such accessions, from a full examination of all the other sources of information on the subject, which are or may be placed within his reach, as will render it as nearly complete as the nature of the case will admit.

In the mean time a volume of miscellaneous tracts is preparing for early distribution among the Members. This volume will contain three very curious and interesting tracts, the first of which, to be edited by Mr. O'Donovan, is an Irish poem, written in the year 942, describing a journey undertaken by Muirheartach, Prince of Aileach, for the purpose of taking hostages from the native chiefs, who were most likely to oppose his accession to the throne of Tara, of which he was then the heir apparent. This poem will be published in the original, accompanied by a translation and notes, in which a mass of information, historical and topographical, the greater part of which was never before published, has been brought together in a manner highly creditable to Mr. O'Donovan's industry and learning. It will also be accompanied by a Map of Ireland, in which the names of the districts and places mentioned in

the poem are given, and which may, therefore, be considered as a very correct representation of the geographical state of that country in the middle of the tenth century.

The second tract in the volume will be edited by Dr. Aquilla Smith; it is a reprint of a very scarce tract printed in London in the reign of Elizabeth, and is a description of Ireland by an English settler named Payne, who had obtained ground in the County Cork, and who wrote evidently with a view to attract others of his countrymen to embark their capital in a similar speculation. For the use of this very rare tract the thanks of the Society are again due to Mr. George Smith.

The third tract is an account of the war of King James the Second, in Ireland, written by Colonel Charles O'Kelly, one of the commanders in the army of that prince, and a very accomplished scholar. The tract will be edited by George Petrie, esq. from a MS. which has recently been added to the collection of Trinity College.

The following Noblemen and Gentlemen were then elected as the President and Council of the Irish Archaeological Society for the ensuing year:—

President.—His Grace the Duke of Leinster. *Council.*—The Earl of Leitrim, Viscount Adare, M.P. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesey, Lord George Hill, Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D. Rev. Richard Butler, M.A. John Smith Furlong, Esq. Q.C. James Mac Cullagh, Esq. LL.D. Aquilla Smith, Esq. M.D. Joseph Huband Smith, Esq. M.A. George Petrie, Esq. R.H.A. Edward Cane, Esq.

The Society now consists of 229 Members. It is limited (at present) to 500.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 24. The eleventh Anniversary Meeting was held, G. B. Greenough, esq. President, in the chair. From the Report, it appeared that forty new members had been elected during the year, and that nine vacancies had been occasioned by death. The Society now consists of 714 members, exclusive of sixty-three foreign, honorary, and corresponding members.

The state of the finances continued very satisfactory. The Council felt great regret in announcing the resignation of the Secretaryship by Captain Washington; it had been accepted by Colonel Jackson; and the editing of the Journal had been confided to the Foreign Secretary, under whose direction the third part of Vol. X. had already been published. Considerable accessions had been made to the library, particularly in maps and charts, a large portion of the latter derived from the liberality of the Board of Admiralty. The Kurdistan Expedition, undertaken under the joint auspices of the Geogra-

phical Society and of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and confided to Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Rasmussen, has concluded its labours, and Mr. Ainsworth's last Report, just received, will appear in a subsequent number of the Journal.

The thanks of the Society were voted to the officers and members of the Council retiring, and the following gentlemen were elected to fill the vacant offices:—W. R. Hamilton, esq. President; Lord Colchester, G. B. Greenough, esq. and Admiral Sir Charles Malcolm, Vice Presidents; F. Beckford, esq., R. W. Rawson, esq., Capt. F. P. Blackwood, the Earl of Burlington, Sir John Barrow, Bart., Capt. Chapman, R.A., C. Fellows, esq., Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and Capt. Washington, R.N., as new members of the Council.

The two gold medals, of equal value, being the Royal Premium annually placed by her Majesty at the disposal of the Council, were presented, the one to Lieut. Raper, R.N., for his work on "Practical Navigation and Nautical Astronomy," and for his papers on Longitudes in the *Nautical Magazine*; and the other to Lieut. J. Wood, of the Indian Navy, for his journey to and re-discovery of the source of the Oxus, and for his labours on the Indus.

The President then read his annual Address, which consisted of two portions, the first appropriated to a review of the progress of Geography throughout the world during the past year, and the second to Philosophical Considerations on the various departments of Geographical Science.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

May 24. The Anniversary Meeting of this Society was held, the President, the Bishop of Norwich, in the chair. The usual Reports were read, and gave satisfaction. During the year the Society has lost by death twelve fellows, one foreign member, and one associate; the Society had elected, during the year the same number of fellows, three foreign members, and two associates. Among the deceased fellows is Mr. Francis Bauer, the botanical draughtsman, distinguished for the skill, beauty, and accuracy with which he executed his microscopical drawings. The officers of the preceding year were re-elected: the new members of the Council are the Marquis of Northampton, Sir William Hooker, Joseph Janson, esq., John Parkinson, esq., J. O. Westwood, esq. In the evening the fellows of the Society and their friends dined as usual at the Freemasons' Tavern.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 27. The Rev. Charles H. Hartshorne, F.S.A. communicated extracts from the register of Sir Thomas Boteler, Vicar of Much Wenlock, in Shropshire, now in the possession of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. It commences at the unusually early date of 1538, and many of its entries are in the narrative form, partaking of the character of a chronicle. Among the deceased persons commemorated are various members of the monastery of St. Mildred of Much Wenlock: and there are other matters of high curiosity.

The Society then adjourned over Whitsuntide to

June 10. When W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. was in the chair, and the following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Henry Annesley Woodham, esq. B.A. of Jesus college, Cambridge; the Rev. Harry Longueville Jones, M.A. late Fellow of Magd. coll. Camb.; John Evans, esq. of Worcester; Thomas Chapman, esq. of Whitby, co. York, and Montagu Place, Bryanstone-square; and Samuel Solly, of Morton Woodland, co. Lincoln, and of Upper Gower-street, F.R.S.

George Vivian, esq. presented an impression of a seal found in 1840 at Monkton Butleigh, co. Somerset (inserted in our Jan. number, p. 22).

John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a silver seal of very remarkable construction. When complete it gives an impression of a coat of arms, a bend cotised between six martlets, and this inscription: SIGILLUM THOME PRAYERS. By means of an internal screw the centre is pushed forward and the shield will give an impression free of the legend. Again, the centre may be screwed off, when a small seal, or secretum, appears, engraved with a shield bearing a bendlet ragulée on a fretty field, and this English motto: **3AT I NE WERE.** The original owner of this seal probably lived in the reign of one of the first Edwards; his family resided at Dorsington, in Gloucestershire, and from the heiress of Prayers the seal has descended through other heiresses of Drayton and Lovett, to the family of Shirley Earl Ferrers, and is now in the possession of E. P. Shirley, esq. of Eatington-park.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, communicated a letter of Sir John Smith to Lord Burleigh, dated Baden, 23 Nov. 1590, being a remonstrance upon the suppression of Sir John's book, entitled, "Certain Discourses, concerning Weapons, and

other matters military," published shortly after his return from an embassy to Spain.

June 17. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treas. in the chair.

Mr. John Reddock, C.M.F.H.S. communicated some account of a Roman altar found on the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, at Brighton Bridge, near Falkirk. It is a square, about three feet high, ornamented around the top and base with carving. It is nearly a foot broad at the bottom, gradually tapering to the top. On one of the faces is the following:—

HERCVLI
MAGVSAW
SACRYM
VALNIGRI
NVSQVPLI
ALAE TVN
GRORYM

We understand that it is most properly to be transmitted to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited some paintings brought from Mexico, drawn on a substance apparently the bark of trees. One was evidently the fragment of a rude map, and has inscriptions in Spanish in various parts. Mr. Kempe conjectured they might be of the age of Cortes, but possibly they may be of a later period.

Mr. Britton, F.S.A. exhibited some drawings of Brixworth church, Northamptonshire, and of several other buildings of a kindred style of architecture.

Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A. addressed a letter to the Secretary, in continuation of his account of the Roman remains found on the site of the French church in Threadneedle-street. He also presented a drawing of a second-to-third pavement, there discovered; and a model of the same in plaster of Paris was presented by Mr. Moxhay, the owner of the place. It is of a very beautiful "kaleidoscope" pattern.

The Session of the Society was then closed, and the meetings will be resumed on the 28th of November.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

May 20. Dr. Lee, V.P. in the chair.

Mr. Le Clerc, medal-engraver to the King of the Belgians, presented a set of proofs of his medals, in bronze and in silver, of eminent statesmen and of patriots of Belgium and Greece.

Capt. Martin exhibited coins and a drawing illustrative of discoveries made in

excavating in front of the Harbour-house at Ramsgate to construct the patent slipway. These were of the Lower Empire, and found among the piling of an ancient jetty, from which, combined with similar remains discovered further towards the town, Captain Martin concludes that a harbour has existed at Ramsgate from time immemorial; and states, that it is fair to infer that the Romans first took possession of the Isle of Thanet at Ramsgate, or Romans-gate; for coins are found all around, and excavate where you will, skeletons are found mutilated and dismembered, as if slain in battle, while barrows and arms are occasionally met with.

Mr. Moxhay exhibited Roman coins found in digging out the ruins of the church in Threadneedle-street, where the tessellated pavement was discovered. They are of Claudius, Nero, Pius, Faustina, Gallienus, Constantine, and Valens.

Mr. Walter Hawkins presented specimens of rare dollars of John-George second Elector of Saxony. These were struck in 1657. The earlier had the words *Deo et Patrie* running round the effigies of the Elector on horseback, the word *Deo* being behind the horse. This gave rise to many bitter and sarcastic remarks from sectarians, who accused the Saxons of impiety in putting the word *Deo* at the horses' tail. The Elector, not proof against such absurd ridicule, recalled the coins without regard to expense, and issued fresh, in which the legend commences at the horse's head.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. Sec. then read an interesting and elaborate paper, "On the Coins of Ephesus," particularly as illustrative of the rights and mysteries of the great goddess Diana, mentioned in Sacred Writ, as well as by classical writers.

The annual meeting took place on the 17th of June, when a satisfactory Report from the Council was read, and it was announced that the Society had engaged apartments at the house of the late Mr. Matthew Young, in Tavistock-street, Covent Garden. The following officers and council were elected for the year ensuing:

President, Horace Hayman Wilson, esq. F.R.S.; Vice Presidents, Thomas Burgon, esq. Edward Hawkins, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A.; Treasurer, J. D. Cuff, esq. F.S.A.; Secretaries, John Yonge Akerman, esq. F.S.A., Charles Roach Smith, esq. F.S.A.; Foreign Secretary, J. Y. Akerman, esq.; Librarian, Hugh Welch Diamond, esq. F.S.A.; Council, C. F. Barnwell, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A., J. B. Berne, esq., Samuel Birch, esq., John Brunell, esq., J. W. Burgon, esq., Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Sec. S.A. F.R.S., John Field, esq., Col. C. B. Fox, Edwin Guest, esq. M.A. F.R.S., W. D. Haggard, esq. F.S.A. F.R.A.S., John Lee, esq. LL.D., J. H. Sturt, esq., Benjamin Nightingale, esq.

CAMBRIDGE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

May 22. This Society has published the third number of its Illustrations of Monumental Brasses.

A member of the society (C. Anderson, esq.) has undertaken to publish a small tract to aid in the restoration of Stowe church, Lincolnshire, under the Society's sanction. A grant of 5*l.* has been made towards the repair of Ilfley church, Oxfordshire. They request contributions for the restoration of the beautiful east window at Fenstanton, near Cambridge.

A paper on the Saxon church of Daglingworth, Gloucestershire, by the Rev. E. T. Codd, B.A. of St. John's college, was read, and a conversation took place on the nature and use of the arch thrown across the nave in this and other Saxon churches.

A paper was read by Benjamin Webb, esq. Trinity college, on the signification of the monogram "IHS," in which he proved its Greek origin, and refuted the prevalent opinion that it represented the sentence *Jesus Homini Salvator*. In consequence of the curiosity generally expressed on this subject, the committee have determined to publish Mr. Webb's paper.

A paper was read by J. M. Neale, esq. B.A. Downing college, on the Symbolical representation of Saints.

OXFORD ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

May 26. A paper was read by the Rev. T. W. Weare, of Christ Church, on the Church of Graville, near Havre-de-Grace, Normandy. This interesting church is in the rich Norman style, cruciform, with a tower at the intersection; from the frequent use of the Sagittarius, or mounted archer, as an ornament, which occurs also at Ilfley church, near Oxford, and from the general resemblance of style, it may safely be pronounced of the same age with that church; and it has been pointed out in a former paper, by Mr. Newton, that this being the favourite badge of King Stephen, may be considered as a mark that the buildings were erected in his reign. The outside of the north transept is ornamented by the arcades of intertracing semi-circular arches so frequently employed at that period, and from which Dr. Milner drew his theory of the origin of the pointed arch. This example however serves rather to contradict than to support the theory, as in the same wall are small round-headed windows. This gave occasion to introduce some extracts from Professor Whewell and Mr. Willis, on the origin of the pointed arch.

A paper was also read by Mr. Grey, of Magdalene hall, on Horsepath Church, near Oxford. It is a small picturesque

edifice in a lovely situation. The tower is well proportioned, though low, scarcely rising above the roof of the nave; it is in the perpendicular style, rather early and good bold work, with a particularly fine arch opening to the nave, but now blocked up by a hideous singing gallery; by the side of this arch are two curious figures, sculptured in stone as brackets, said by tradition to represent two dwarfs, who built the tower. The nave and aisle are of the transition Norman style, with a font, and a curious stoup, probably of the same period; this is attached to the wall close to the south door, and has at first sight the appearance of a second font, but the small scalloped basin shews the purpose for which it was used. The south transept has a very singular early English window of the latter part of the thirteenth century. The chancel *was* of the same age, and had an early English piscina and door in the south wall, and a curious cross on the east gable; over the east window was a good dripstone of the same age, the terminations of which were curious and interesting. The mullions and tracery had been inserted in the fifteenth century, and were not very ornamental, but of a peculiar form, unusual in this part of the country, though common in Devonshire and some other parts, and well suited for stained glass. The side windows were also inserted in the fifteenth, or early part of the sixteenth century, square headed, closely resembling the windows of Magdalene college, Oxford. The roof was of very early character, probably of the same age with the walls, and though plain, yet constructed with remarkable science and skill, and well worthy of the study of an architect. It is mortifying to be obliged to speak of this interesting little chancel in the past tense, and to state that it has been pulled down within the last month.

June 9. It was unanimously agreed that the Members of the Oxford Heraldic and Archeological Society who may wish to become Members of the Architectural Society shall be admitted without ballot, on condition that the Heraldic Society (which was established in 1835) shall cease to exist as a distinct society, and transfer their library to the Architectural Society.

A letter was read from the Rev. C. N. Watkins, on the subject of Brixworth Church, Northamptonshire, mentioning some further discoveries, and additional reasons for believing some parts of that building to be of Roman workmanship; stating also that a deputation has been sent from the Cambridge Camden Society to examine the building, who had concurred

in this opinion, and suggesting that a similar deputation should be sent from the Oxford Society.

A paper was read by the Rev. H. G. Liddell of Christ Church, on the principles to be followed in the restoration of old buildings, especially churches. His observations were directed against a pedantic bias for absolute uniformity in style; the alterations of old buildings being, as he argued, in great part their history. In all cases it is necessary to distinguish between additions and insertions, which leave the original work entire, and which, therefore, it is only necessary to remove in order to restore the building to its original form; and substitutions, where the original work has been destroyed, and can only be restored by conjecture. The flat plaster ceilings, so common in all parts of the country, are examples of insertions, the mere removal of which would in itself be a great good, and would frequently restore a fine window to its original proportions, as at Haseley. The west front of Peterborough cathedral, and the porch of St. Peter's church, Oxford, are instances of additions or substitutions, which no one would think of removing. The windows of Iffley church are a more doubtful example, on which there is much difference of opinion; some are for removing the insertions of the fifteenth century from the original openings of the twelfth, the jambs of which are sufficiently perfect to be restored without any conjecture: others are for retaining them. The Rev. Mr. Woolcombe, the curate of Iffley, who was present, stated that there is no intention of touching the side windows, but that the circular window at the west end and the roof are to be restored.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

The workmen, in excavating for the foundation of the Royal Exchange, have found a variety of Roman antiquities on what appears to have been the site of a gravel pit. This pit had in the time of the Romans been covered over, and thereon was erected a building, the remains of which, consisting of walls and a piece of square masonry ornamented with fresco-paintings, were laid open; but the latter was soon disfigured by the workmen. Subsequently, in digging out the pit, much broken earthenware was found, with terra cotta lamps, knives, sandals, and a few coins of Vespasian and Domitian. The Gresham and City Improvement Committees laid exclusive claim to the relics, and it is to be hoped they will render a better account of their stewardship in such matters than in former cases they have done.

NATURAL ANTIQUITIES.

Several very remarkable fossil remains have recently been discovered: 1. The fat tooth of a mammoth, or mastodon, in very excellent preservation, among some gravel in the bed of the Trent, a few miles from Nottingham. It weighs nine pounds and a quarter, and is one of the most perfect specimens ever seen in England. The antediluvian monster is judged to have been twenty feet high.

2. At *Cambridge*, in forming the sewer in Northampton-street, the old "Bell Lane," at the Castle end, a splendid specimen of the tusk of the mammoth, lying about ten and a half feet from the surface in sand and gravel, in a horizontal position, upon the surface of the gault. Its extreme length was six feet seven inches, and the circumference of its largest end twenty-one and a half inches: being in a soil saturated with moisture, it was in a very tender friable state, and a portion of the fossil ivory exfoliated when exposed to the air, showing its beautiful concentric rings. It was removed, under the superintendence of Mr. Deck, and has been added to the museum of the University. Within two yards of the same spot, and ten feet below the surface, a rib and some vertebral bones were found, which from their size no doubt belonged to the same animal; but the most extraordinary and curious relic was a human lower jaw, with the teeth perfect, deposited in diluvial detritus. Mr. Deck possesses this remarkable relic of primeval creation.

3. A very fine specimen of the *Plesiosaurus D. D. D.* in the cliffs in the neighbourhood of *Weymouth*. It measured in length fifteen feet; the neck is six feet six inches long, exclusive of the head, and eight feet five inches across the fore paddle. The specimen is entire, without, it is believed, a single joint wanting, and has been cleverly excavated from the strata in which it was found.

4. At *Leeds*, in cutting a drain on the Kirkstall-road, a beautiful horn of the elk kind, six feet and a half below the surface of the ground. It was laid upon the gravel bed, covered by a bed of solid clay, four feet and a half deep, and a surface of earth of two feet deep; is in a state of fine preservation, and although it is evident that a considerable part of the root end of it is wanting, it still measures about three feet in length, and contains eight stems or branches. It has been sent to the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.

5. At a soirée of the Marquess of Northampton Dr. Mahtell exhibited one of the most beautiful and interesting relics of a "former world" hitherto discovered. It was the perfect shell or a carapace of a

marine turtle, about seven inches in length and four in breadth, imbedded in a block of pure white chalk; and from the dark chocolate colour of the fossil, the contrast with the matrix was very striking, and displayed the characters of this extraordinary organic remain to great advantage. The specimen was discovered by Mr. Benstead, of Maidstone, in the chalk near that town. Such is the state of this fossil, and so admirably has it been dissected from the stone, that the upper part of the shell admits of removal, and the bones of the sternum and abdomen are thereby exposed.

The workmen employed sinking for the second pier of the Bollin viaduct, near Wilmslow, Lancashire, lately discovered a curiously wrought gold key, four inches and a half long, lying amongst the gravel, at a depth of nine feet from the surface. The man who found it sold it to the resident engineer, Mr. Henry, for a sovereign.

RELICS OF A ROMAN WELL.

An ancient well has been discovered at Wilmecote, in Warwickshire, in a quarry belonging to Mr. Mills, of Billesley, in which have been found horns of the elk, of great size, being from two to three feet long; some skulls of animals of the cow kind, with short horns affixed to them; together with some Roman pottery, and a few coins, one of which has the inscription of Lucius Aurelianus. The well is built in perfect symmetry, the stones with which it is constructed being regularly shaped, and the whole being similar to a barrel. It penetrates several solid rocks, and is nine feet in diameter. Other wells of less size have been discovered in the vicinity: there have also been found some skeletons lying as if they had been deposited with great care.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

At a late meeting of the Geographical Society an interesting paper was read, communicated by Lord John Russell, containing an itinerary of a journey of Lieutenant Gaddy and Mr. Watson from Belize to the celebrated ruins of Palatay, in the province of Yucatan, in Guatemala. Notwithstanding their grandeur and immense extent, they were not known to travellers until the latter part of the last century, when it required the aid of one hundred Indians to cut down the trees by which they were surrounded, so profuse was the vegetation. The remains were evidently of Egypto-Indian architecture, and in them was seen the true Saracenic arch. The travellers were forty-eight days in the ruins making sketches, and returned to Belize through a country rich in every variety of natural produce.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *May 24.*

THE POOR LAW AMENDMENT, REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (ENGLAND), and DRAINAGE OF TOWNS BILLS were severally put off for three months.

In a Committee of Ways and Means a resolution was passed for continuing the duties on SUGAR on the former scale.

May 25. Mr. T. Duncombe proposed an Address to Her Majesty, to take into Her merciful consideration the cases of all persons confined in England and Wales for POLITICAL OFFENCES. On a division, the ayes and noes were found to be both 58, and the Speaker was consequently required to give his vote: he stated that he considered the vote, if carried, would interfere with the Prerogative of the Crown, and therefore declared himself with the noes.

May 27. Sir R. Peel moved the following Resolution—"That HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS do not sufficiently possess the confidence of the House of Commons to enable them to carry through the House measures which they deem of essential importance to the public welfare, and that their continuance in office, under such circumstances, is at variance with the spirit of the constitution." Sir Robert introduced his motion by alleging that the continuance of Ministers in office, when unable to carry their measures, is at variance with the spirit of the constitution. In every former case, where the House had indicated that its confidence was withdrawn from the Ministry, the Ministry had retired. So had acted Sir Robert Walpole—so Lord North—so Lord Sidmouth—so Lord Liverpool—so the Duke of Wellington on King William's Civil List—so of his own ministry in 1835. He was opposing a Ministry which had been tried and proved deficient; three of the events he would then allude to. The first was the Appropriation Clause, which, after much excitement, the Ministers finally abandoned. The next was the Jamaica Bill; and the third was the recent Budget. There had been 20 elections since the beginning of the present Parliament, only four of which had been won by Ministers, and 16 by their opponents, who had then a clear majority of 12 upon 20. Government were about to stir the Corn Law ques-

tion, well knowing that they had not the power to carry it. They had also abandoned their favourite Poor Law question. These motions were made only to curry favour with particular constituencies. Their weakness was the main cause of all their embarrassments. The Post Office revenue had been given up only to conciliate those of their friends who had shown symptoms of defection on the Jamaica Bill; and he believed it to be the same sense of weakness which had suggested the new schemes of protection upon Corn and Timber. He indicated his doubts as to the prudence of the policy which had recently governed our foreign relations, especially as to France and China. He would not bid against the Government for popular favour. He had expressed his opinions upon ballot, suffrage, and duration of Parliament, but he would not precipitately venture opinions upon temporary questions of finance—these he would take time to review. The Prerogatives of the Crown were not safe in the hands of Ministers. The present House had been elected under a new constitution of which Lord J. Russell had been the author, and also the leader—and it was this House which had indicated its want of confidence in his Government. Now that the House declined to sanction the Administration, it was their duty to respect its decision.—Lord Worsley said that although he had lately voted against Ministers, he would now vote to keep them in office, but he would not support their proposal respecting the Corn Laws.—Sir J. Hobhouse said that Ministers, in spite of all opposition, had carried the English and Scotch Municipal Reform, the Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, the Irish Tithe, the Reduction of the Postage, the Irish Municipal Reform, the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, and the Union of the Canadas. They had conducted the Foreign affairs with the highest honour. They had, therefore, until the present month, been actually able to carry their measures. He then mentioned instances of former ministers who had been beaten but had not resigned. Mr. Pitt had been defeated 11 times, but yet he persevered. He was satisfied that Ministers had done their duty in propounding their recent

measures, and that ere long they would be the law of the land. The debate was continued by several adjournments to the 4th of June; when Lord *J. Russell* denied that the present motion was in the spirit of the constitution. Since the passing of the Reform Bill, people were less disposed to place implicit confidence in any Government, and consequently more Bills were rejected now than heretofore. He then stated the various Bills which had been passed during the last ten years; but stated that on the whole Ministers had thought it right to make an appeal to the people, the state of parties being now too equally divided in the House.—Sir *R. Peel* said in several measures for which the noble Lord had claimed exclusive credit, he had himself taken part, nay, had been their actual introducer. If the Conservatives came into office they would find a deficiency of some millions in that finance which had been transmitted to them clear and flourishing. He would ask why were not the three great subjects of Corn, Sugar, and Timber, brought forward at the beginning of the Session instead of the end. He reserved to himself the right of making some alteration in the existing scale relating to corn. Ministers were now causing the greatest mischief by leaving these important questions in doubt, and even at the hazard of giving them advantage he had resolved to take the sense of the House on their conduct. The House then went to a division, and the numbers were—For the motion, 312; against it, 311; majority against Ministers, one.

June 7. Lord *J. Russell* said, that Ministers did not this Session intend to propose their Committee on the Corn Laws. They would now take their estimates only for six months, calculated from the beginning of April last. The country must decide the important questions now pending.—Sir *R. Peel* would oppose no obstacles on the subject of the supplies.

June 8. The COUNTY COURTS, FACTORIES, and several other Bills, were deferred for three months. Lord *Morpeth* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for making and maintaining PUBLIC RAILWAYS in Ireland.—In a Committee of Supply, 31,786*l.* were voted for the BRITISH MUSEUM, and 400,000*l.* for the Expedition to CHINA.

June 9. The ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE BILL was discussed, and after a division on one of the Clauses, in which Ministers were in a minority of 83 to 101, was postponed for three months.

June 10. A Resolution in favour of the DANISH CLAIMS was carried by a majority of 75 to 64.—The MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' BILL was read a third time and passed, after a division of 51 to 9.

June 11. The House directed the Attorney General to prosecute for bribery, Samuel Long and William Swan, principal agents of the Hon. H. T. Manners Sutton, at the last CAMBRIDGE ELECTION.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 3.

The JEWS' DECLARATION BILL was opposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, but carried by a majority of 48 to 47.

June 22. Her Majesty came to the House of Peers, and made the following most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—On a full consideration of the present state of Public Affairs, I have come to the determination of proroguing this Parliament, with a view to its immediate Dissolution. The paramount importance of the Trade and Industry of the Country, and My anxiety that the exigencies of the Public Service should be provided for in the manner least burthensome to the Community, have induced Me to resort to the means which the Constitution has entrusted to Me of ascertaining the sense of My People upon matters which so deeply concern their welfare. I entertain the hope that the progress of Public Business may be facilitated, and that divisions injurious to the course of steady policy and useful legislation may be removed, by the authority of a new Parliament, which I shall direct to be summoned without delay.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—I thank you for the readiness with which you have voted the sums necessary for the Civil and Military Establishments.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—In the exercise of My prerogative, I can have no other object than that of securing the rights and promoting the interests of My subjects; and I rely on the co-operation of My Parliament, and the loyal zeal of My People, for support, in the adoption of such measures as are necessary to maintain that high station amongst the Nations of the World, which it has pleased Divine Providence to assign to this Country."

The Parliament was then prorogued, and on the following day dissolved by proclamation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris papers give an account of the execution of Darmes, for attempting the life of the King on the 11th of October last. He was guillotined at the Barriere St. Jacques. Marshal Soult, who had resigned, has again returned to power, and the ministerial difficulties are at an end.

AFRICA.

The accounts from Algeria are very painful. The French, who carry on the war against the Arabs with much cruelty, are almost daily suffering great losses, their men being surprised and cut to pieces by their active adversaries. General Bugeaud is about to destroy Mascara, &c. upon the borders of the Desert, and on his return to burn the crops and ravage the territory of several great tribes, who have not yet seen the French arms.

ITALY.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a decree for re-establishing the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and has directed that the buildings of their antient priory at Venice shall be restored to them, with an income of 2000 florins for the Grand Prior, who must be an Austrian subject.

AMERICA.

It appears that Mr. McLeod has been removed from Lockport to New York, where, on the 6th of May, he was brought up before the court. A motion for his discharge was made, but the Chief Justice then postponed its consideration. On the 17th and several following days, arguments were heard. The ground of McLeod's defence is, that his act was the act of a public servant. It is stated in letters dated the 21st, that Mr. Fox had formally demanded, on the part of the British Government, the immediate release of McLeod. The prevalent opinion was, that the United States Government would comply with the demand; but at present he remains in the custody of the Sheriff at New York.

CHINA.

Dispatches have been received, containing the important information of the recommencement of hostilities against the Chinese. It appears that on Feb. 13, doubts existed of the sincerity of Keshen, the Chinese Commissioner; accordingly, the Nemesis steamer was sent up the river to reconnoitre, and on nearing the Bogue Forts (30 in number) it was dis-

covered that preparations for defence had been made; batteries and field-works had been recently thrown up along the shore, and upon the islands in the middle of the river; a barrier was in course of being constructed across the channel, and there were large bodies of troops assembled from the interior. Keshen finding his duplicity discovered, communicated that further negotiations would be declined. The Emperor, it appeared, had issued edicts repudiating the treaty, and denouncing the English barbarians, "who were like dogs and sheep in their dispositions." That in sleeping or eating he found no quiet, and he therefore ordered 8000 of his best troops to defend Canton, and to recover the places on the coast; for it is absolutely necessary, (says the Emperor) "that the rebellious foreigners must give up their heads, which, with the prisoners, are to be sent to Peking in cages, to undergo the last penalty of the law." He also offered 50,000 dollars for the apprehension of Elliot, Morison, or Bernier alive, or 30,000 dollars for either of their heads. In addition, 5,000 dollars for an officer's head, 500 for an Englishman alive, 300 for a head, and 100 for a Sepoy alive. The Emperor also delivered Keshen in irons over to the Board of Punishment at Peking, and divested the Admiral Kwan Teenpei of his button. Before these hostile edicts had appeared, Captain Elliot, confiding in the good faith of Keshen, had sent orders to Gen. Burrell to restore the island of Chusan to the Chinese, and to return with the Bengal Volunteers to Calcutta. This order had been promptly obeyed. Chusan was evacuated on the 24th of February. Three vessels with the volunteers on board had reached Singapore on the 16th of March. The others had fortunately put into Hong-Kong for water, and were detained there. Of the 1700 European troops belonging to the 26th and 49th regiments, which landed at Chusan in high health in July last, 190 only remained fit for duty. The British imprisoned by the Chinese at Ningpo had been liberated upon the evacuation of Chusan.

Capt. Elliot set sail on Feb. 20, up the Caifon river. On the 24th, the Commodore destroyed a masked field-work, disabling 80 cannon there mounted. On the 25th and 26th he took three adjoining Bogue forts, without losing a man, killing about 250 Chinese, and taking 1,300 prisoners, who were subsequently liberated at the opposite side of the river.

The British colours were then seen flying on the whole chain of these celebrated works. The subsequent operations of the squadron presented one unbroken succession of brilliant achievements, the troops successively landing, storming their batteries, and driving the enemy in every direction; until, on the 28th of March, Canton, the second City in the Chinese empire, containing a million of souls, was placed at the mercy of the British troops.* The advanced part of the squadron had great difficulties to contend with in its passage up the river. Every possible means of defence had been used by the Chinese commanders—there were fortified batteries on each side, which were taken successively by our troops; and in the whole course up the river, there were barriers of immense beams of wood, stakes, and junks laden with stone, sunk-^{ten}. But nothing could withstand the intrepidity of the British; and in several instances the Chinese people crowded to assist in removing the obstructions. In consequence of the Chinese firing on a flag of truce, the forts and defences of Canton were speedily taken, the flotilla burnt or sunk, and the union jack hoisted on the walls of the British factory.

Capt. Elliot issued a proclamation, that it was the wish of the British not to injure the peaceful people; but that if the Chinese Government offered the least obstruction to the troops, the city must suffer terrible injury. The entire loss sustained by the British troops in the various operations above described, amount to 25 men and one lieutenant killed, and 26 men wounded. That of the Chinese is very severe, including their Admiral Kwang. The Commander says, in his dispatch, "the animated gallantry displayed by the whole force convinces me that almost any number of men the Chinese could collect, would not be able to stand before the troops for a moment." The island of Hongkong had been evacuated by order of Capt. Elliot, on his discovery that Keshen's treaty was merely a deception; and there is little doubt that the ex-Commissioner Lin had been the cause of the Emperor's resort to hostilities. Capt. Elliot issued a circular to the English and foreign merchants on March 20, announcing that a suspension of hostilities had been agreed on be-

tween the Chinese Commissioner Yang and himself; and that the trade was open at Canton, and would be daily protected. But the Emperor subsequently issued another proclamation, ordering all communication with the "detestable brood of English" to be cut off. Sir G. Bremer arrived on the 23d April at Calcutta, to confer with the Governor-General of India, Lord Auckland, who determined on strengthening the force of the expedition with additional troops. The 55th European regiment had been immediately embarked for Canton, and the 62nd, 800 strong, was in readiness to move for the same destination. The Chinese population is said to be about 360 millions.

TURKEY.

The Turkish empire appears to be in a very unsettled state, occasioned by the revolt in almost all the provinces. Tranquillity is not established in Bulgaria. Albanian deserters overrun the country of Roultehouk. At Trebizonde, the population, consisting of Christians, Turks, and Jews, went over to the Russian territory, where they were provided with money, and promised exemption from taxes for 10 years. In Syria the Turkish troops have been driven back by the mountaineers. In Crete the insurrection is complete, raising recruits, distributing arms, and furnishing men through the Archipelago. The Porte, in order to allay the irritation in the provinces of Adrianople, &c. have removed their governors, and appointed others. The new hatti schiriff, with the latest concessions made to the Viceroy of Egypt, at the suggestion of the four Powers, was to be forwarded instantly to Alexandria.

INDIA.

Sir James Carmac, Bart. has resigned the Governorship of Bombay, on account of ill health, and has returned to England. Lord Elphinstone has opened a University at Madras, and will retain the governorship of that Presidency three years longer. The Punjab continued in a very disturbed state, being subjected to the ravages of lawless troops, amounting to 80,000 men. The hill tribes in the Cutchee threaten to avenge their recent defeats. Calcutta and Cuttack have suffered severely from cholera; 50 a day dying in the former city.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 2. A new church in the parish of *St. George's in the East*, situated in Watney Street, Commercial Road, was consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is of pointed architecture, and has re-

ceived the name of Christ Church. Accommodation is provided for upwards of 1400 persons. The church was built by subscription, aided by a grant from the Church Building Fund.

May 14. A destructive fire broke out at *Telcott*, near Launceston, in the cottage of Sir William Molesworth, Bart. M. P. This beautiful building was erected a few years since at above eleven thousand pounds expense.

May 19. The first stone was laid of the Memorial Cross to be erected for the *Martyrs' Memorial, Oxford*. The works connected with the Martyrs' Aisle are already in a state of considerable forwardness; and a separate subscription of 200*l.* has been raised for rebuilding the east wall of the church of St. Mary Magdalene, which was found in a very defective state. The stone for the cross is of the very best description, from the same line of quarries as those selected for the Houses of Parliament. Blocks of Caen stone, of superior quality, are destined for the statues, which are to be executed under the superintendence of Sir Francis Chantrey. The Committee state, that in consequence of some unavoidable additional expenses, the sum of 400*l.* or 500*l.* are still required to enable them to complete the design.

May 28. The first stone was laid of the new building of the *Royal South London Dispensary*. The increase of population in Lambeth and the vicinity has induced the trustees of this institution to commence the erection of a suitable building, on an enlarged scale, on the space opposite Bethlem Hospital. The ceremony was performed by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Vice-Patron of the charity, assisted by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. The architect is Mr. Sidney Smirke.

June 2. The ground allotted by Government to the Royal Botanical Society (in the inner circle of the *Regent's Park*,) was thrown open as a promenade, in order to shew the nature and extent of the works carrying on. It consists of about twenty acres, of which about eighteen and a half are being laid out for the purposes of the Society; the other acre and a half remaining as a wooded belt round the whole, as required by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The plan appears to be judicious and comprehensive, and to contemplate cultivation on principles of science and usefulness. In one place medicinal plants, in another aquatic productions, elsewhere flowers arranged according to particular systems and habitats, to acclimatise novelties from every part of the world, forcing houses, green-houses, &c. &c. are all preparing with fitting soils, exposures, and preparations. Numerous parties availed themselves of the invitations to inspect it; and we were glad to observe that many enrolled themselves subscribers.

June 3. St. Mark's church, *Horsham*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

June 8. About 4 o'clock in the morning a fire broke out at *Astley's Theatre*; which, notwithstanding all exertions to suppress it, burned with such fury, that at 6 o'clock nothing remained but the outer walls; and several houses abutting on it were, with their contents, entirely consumed. The inhabitants were preserved, with the exception of a female servant, named Elizabeth Britton, who returned to rescue her Savings' Bank book and some other property, and her remains were afterwards found among the ruins. The flames, fed by the timber (mostly planks of old shipping) used in the building, spread with a fierceness which baffled all exertions; and the curious wardrobe and properties, and the musical instruments, were all lost. The animals were rescued, excepting three horses and a donkey. The total loss is estimated at 30,000*l.* The cause of the fire is supposed to be that in the discharge of a great number of guns in the spectacle of the *Wars of Cromwell*, some ignited wadding fell into a place below the stage. About 300 persons are by this calamity thrown out of employment. This is the third conflagration since the erection of the theatre by the original proprietor, John Philip Astley. The first occurred in 1794, on which occasion Mrs. Smith, the mother of Mrs. Astley, perished in the flames. She met her death in a similar manner to the female on the present occasion, by returning to possess herself of a sum of money kept in the bed-room. The second fire was in 1803. The scenery, machinery, dresses, and properties were not insured; but the building, which is the property of John Chevalier Cobbold, esq. of Ipswich, was. It is hoped that the opportunity will be taken to open a street into the neighbourhood behind the theatre. Mr. Ducrow has for the present removed with his stud to the deserted gardens of Vauxhall.

A splendid painted window, the munificent donation of the Rev. E. Sparke and Mrs. Pratt, the two youngest children of the late Bishop Sparke, has recently been put up at a cost of 800*l.* in the eastern window which lights that elegant specimen of architecture, Bishop West's Chapel, in *Ely Cathedral*. The window has five compartments, and the painting occupies the whole, representing St. John the Baptist in the centre, and the four other Evangelists. It has been executed by Mr. David Evans, of Shrewsbury.

•PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

May 24. Royal Sappers and Miners, Capt. H. Sandham, R. E. to be Major of Brigade.

June 1. To be Majors in the army, Capt. Robert Leonard and Capt. Fred. Spry, of the Royal Marines.

June 3. Master Archibald Henry Plantagenet Stuart-Wortley, to be Page of Honour to Her Majesty.

June 8. Grenadier Guards, Capt. W. Thornton to be Capt. and Lt.-Col.—60th Foot, Major J. C. S. Shyfield to be Lieut.-Col.; brevet Lt.-Col. M. Glenie to be Major.—79th Foot, Major A. Brown to be Lt.-Col.; brevet Major W. A. Riach to be Major.—2d West India regt., Lt.-Gen. J. Maister be Colonel.

June 11. 1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. R. Martin to be Major.—2d Dragoon Guards, Major H. W. Charleston to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Campbell to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Capt. the Hon. E. B. Wilbraham to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—Major T. S. Pratt, 26th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. S. B. Ellis, Royal Marines, to be Major in the Army.

June 12. Lord Blayney elected a Representative Peer for Ireland.—George Hayter, esq. to be Principal Painter in Ordinary to her Majesty.

June 15. Lieut.-Col. Abraham Roberts, C.B. to accept the second class, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Dashon, the third class of the order of the Doriane empire.—Wm. Trenchard Dillon, of Lytchet Maltravers, co. Dorset, esq. in compliance with the will of Wm. Trenchard, esq. to take the name of Trenchard, after Dillon.

June 18. 7th Dragoon Guards, Capt. Robt. Richardson to be Major.—15th Light Drac., brevet Major James McQueen, to be Major.—6th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Charles Gascoyne to be Lieut.-Col.—18th Foot, brevet Major Jeremiah Cowper to be Major.—50th Foot, Major Joseph Anderson to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Wm. Turner to be Major.—94th Foot, brevet Colonel W. H. Sewell to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Staff, Major Orlando Felix, to be Quarter-master-gen. to the Queen's troops in the East Indies, with the rank of Lt.-Colonel.—Brevet, Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B. to have the rank of Lieut.-General in the East Indies and China.

June 19. The Hon. Edward John Stanley to be Paymaster-General.

June 22. Sir John Campbell, Knt. Her Majesty's Attorney-General, created a Baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Campbell, of St. Andrew's, co. Fife.

June 23. Lord Arthur M. C. Hill and John Lord Campbell sworn of the Privy Council.—The Right Hon. Sir George Grey sworn Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—Edward Horsman, esq. and the Hon. W. F. Cowper, to be Commissioners of the Treasury, *vice* Stewart and Parker.—Capt. J. W. Deans Dundas, to be one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty *vice* Sir W. Parker.—The Rt. Hon. Richard Lalor Shiel to be Advocate General.—Cpl. the Hon. George Anson to be Clerk of the Ordnance.—Capt. James Hanway Plimbridge, to be Storekeeper of the Ordnance.—Alexander Bannerman, esq. to be one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

June 25. The Hon. James Howard to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

The Earl of Arran elected K.P.—Sir William Leeson is appointed Genealogist of the Order of St. Patrick; and Capt. Morris, Black Rod in the Vice-Royal Court, *vice* Leeson.

More O'Ferrall, esq. is appointed Secretary to the Treasury, *vice* Gordon; and John Parker, esq. (late a Lord of Treasury) Secretary to the Admiralty, *vice* O'Ferrall.

Royal Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, Benjamin C. Brown, esq. to be Lieut.-Col. North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, Henry Shute, esq. to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

The following officers serving in H.M. ships in China have been promoted:—To be Captains. Commanders William Belcher, of the Sulphur; P. J. Blake, Larne; Wm. Warren, Hyacinth; Harry Eyles, Modeste.—To be Commanders. Lieuts. George Goldsmith, Druid; Henry Kellet, Staring; R. B. Watson, Calliope; John Hay (b), Pylades; J. E. Bingham, Modeste; J. P. Bower, Samarang. *Appointments.*—Capt. J. J. Tucker, Comm. C. Festing, to the Dublin; Capt. Sir T. Troubridge, Bart. (one of the Lords of the Admiralty) to H. M. ship Dublin.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. A. Selwyn, M.A. to be Bishop of New Zealand.

Rev. C. H. Terrot, D.D. to be Bishop of Edinburgh.

Rev. Sir H. Oakeley, to be Archdeacon of Colchester.

Rev. W. K. Hamilton, to be a Canon of Salisbury.

Rev. C. R. Barker, Daglingworth R. Glouc.

Rev. W. H. R. Bayley, Stapleton P.C. Glouc.

Rev. F. F. Beadon, Burnham V. Som.

Rev. J. C. Boddington, Horton cum Bradford P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. G. Boodle, Compton Dando P.C. Som.

Rev. J. Buller, Froxton R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Burnaby, Market Bosworth R. Leic.

Rev. G. P. Carew, Slevoke R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Charles, Skendleby R. Lanc.

Rev. H. Cubitt, Sioley R. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Currie, Roudham V. Norfolk.

Rev. G. Dugard, Birch-within-Warrington P.C. Lancashire.

Rev. F. J. Dursin, Foxcote R. Bucks.

Rev. J. George, Deeping St. James V. Linc.

Rev. J. K. Glazebrook, St. James's P.C. Lower Darwin, Lanc.

Rev. H. Good, D.C.L. Wimborne Minster R. Dorsetshire.

Rev. H. Herning, St. Giles V. Oxford.

Rev. W. Jackson, Cliburn R. Westmoreland.

Rev. T. James, Manerlavy R. Pemb.

Rev. R. B. Jones, Cilmaculwyd R. co. Carm.

Rev. W. M. Macdonald, Calstone-Willington R. Wilts.

Rev. M. A. Lawton, Salton V. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. Little, Yarmouth R.

Rev. T. Parry, Baunton P.C. Glouc.

Rev. T. Pearce, Roach R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Penfold, Thorley V. Isle of Wight.

Rev. C. W. Pitt, Stapleford Abbatt's R. Essex.

Rev. T. Prater, Hardwicke R. Oxon.

Rev. J. D. Schomberg, Polesworth V. Warw.

Rev. E. T. Seale, Blackawton V. Devon.

Rev. H. R. Slade, Henley Church, Salop. **

Rev. J. Sleath, D.D. Thornby R. Northamp.

Rev. J. C. Stafford, Dinton cum Teffont P.C. Wilts.

Rev. G. A. Robinson, Thorganby R. Linc.

Rev. J. N. H. Thomas, Millbrook P.C. Devon.

Rev. J. Thurlow, Worstead V. Norf.

The Hon. and Rev. H. M. Villiers, St. George's R. Bloomsbury.

Rev. A. Wilkinson, Christ Church P.C. Downside.
 Rev. W. D. Willis, Elstead R. Sussex.
 Rev. H. Willoughby, Frampton Cotterell R. Glouc.
 Rev. H. Woodall, St. Margaret's R. Canterb.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Buckley, to the Duke of Beaufort.
 Rev. J. Stroud, to the Earl of Egremont.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

W. N. Welsby, esq. to be Recorder of Chester.
 Rev. J. G. Cumming to be Vice-Principal of King William's, Isle of Man.
 Rev. F. R. Crowther, to be Head Master of Lincoln New School.
 Rev. D. Pooley, to be Head Master of Oundle Grammar School.
 Major-Gen. Archibald Robertson elected a Director of the East India Company.
 John Cottingham, esq. (Recorder of Chester) to be a Metropolitan Police Magistrate.
 Thomas Saunders, esq. F.S.A. Comptroller of the City of London.

BIRTHS.

May 8. At Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, the wife of Thomas Butler, esq. a dau.—13. At West-end, Southampton, the wife of Capt. C. B. Daubeney, 55th foot, a son.—24. The wife of the Rev. Gilbert Ainslie, D.D. Master of Pembroke college, Cambridge, a son.

Lately. In New-st. Spring-gardens, Lady Sophia Hoare, a dau.—At York, the Hon. Mrs. H. Turner, a son.—In Hill-st. Viscountess Duncan, a son and heir.—In Dublin, the wife of Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, Col. 95th regt. a son.—At Douglas, Isle of Man, the lady of Capt. Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart. R.N. a son.—In Eaton-pl. the wife of T. W. Bramston, esq. M.P. a son.—In Bryanston-square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cadurington, a dau.—The Countess of Hillsborough, a son and heir.—In Hill st. Berk, the wife of the Hon. Mrs. Nugent, a dau.—At Brussels, the lady of Sir G. Hamilton Seymour, a son.—At Fern Cottage, Lady Kinnaird, a son.—In St. James's-pl. Mrs. W. Cripps, a son.—At Whitehall, Lady Carrington, a dau.—In Piccadilly, Lady Julia Lancaster, a son and heir.—At Down Ampney, the wife of Capt. C. Talbot, R.N. a dau.—At Norton, near Yarmouth, the Lady Selina Dent, a son.—At Cheltenham, the wife of the Hon. J. A. Lyssaght, a son.

June 7. The wife of E. B. Lamont, esq. of the Priory, Chewton Mendip, Somerset, a dau.—13. At Horddean, Hants, the wife of Capt. Seymour, R.N. a son.—16. The wife of J. Pease, jun. esq. M.P. a son.—At Pull Court, Wore. the wife of Wm. Bowdleswell, esq. M.P. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

March 6. At Sierra Leone, Capt. Taylor, 3d West India regt. to Catherine Perceval Durcl, only surviving dau. of Sir John Jeremie, Governor in Chief of Western Africa.—29. At Allahabad, East Indies, Thomas John Saunders, esq. to Sophia-Amelia, dau. of William Bristow, esq. late of Comtesse Weir, near Exeter.

April 18. At Nottingham, Charles Fardell, esq. of Holbeck Lodge, Linc. to Mary-Anne, dau. of the late Edwards Werge, esq. of Hexgreave Park, Notzs.

25. At Presbury, Cheshire, Thomas Norbury, esq. to Frances-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of W. B. Dickinson, esq. of Macclesfield.—At

Camberwell, the Rev. Robt. Wm. James, of Bruton Bradstock, Dorset, to Harriette-Nugent, only dau. of the late John Charles Parker, esq. of Peckham.

26. At St. George's, Han.-sq., Arthur Stephens, esq. to Anna-Maria, widow of the late John Haigh, esq. of Whitwell Hall, Yorksh.

29. At Bath, Capt. Francis Moore, late Royal Dragoons, son of General Moore, to Susan, second dau. of the late Rev. William Wilkieson, of Woodbury, Camb. and of Bath.

May 1. At Hungerton, Leicestersh. W. A. Pochin, esq. of Barkby Hall, to Agnes-Eliza, only dau. of W. A. Ashby, esq. of Quenby Hall.

3. At Sopley, Ringwood, Hants, the Rev. J. J. Frobisher, of Harberton, Devon, to Mary A. Catharine, eldest dau. of George J. B. J. Willis, of Sopley Park, esq.

4. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Edward Fenwick, son of W. Boyd, of Ryton-grove, Durham, esq. to Ann, dau. of the late Thomas Anderson, esq.—At Newnham, Hants, Wm. Hollingham, esq. of Howth, Dublin, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Major Henry Bellingham.

At Falmouth, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Cornwall, Coldstream Guards, to Louisa-Grace, second dau. of Right Hon. Lord Robert Kerr, K.H., &c.—At Horsley, the Rev. G. T. Connors, second son of the Rev. John Connors, of Wood House, to Harriet, seventh dau. of the late Adm. James Young, of Barton End House, Glouc.—At Usk, J. Boulton, esq. of Aberystwyth, youngest son of the late H. Boulton, esq. of Tredegar Hall, co. N'p'n.

At Charlton, youngest dau. of the Rev. T. A. Williams, Vicar of Usk.—At Charlton King's, Edm. Thompson, esq. of Manchester, to Harriet Grace, eldest dau. of Robert Ibbetson, esq. of East Court, Glouc.—At Brixton, T. J. Crafer, in Ellen, second dau. of the late H. J. Rucker, esq. of Clapham-common.—At Langham, the Rev. H. Jackson, B.D. Rector of Holt, to Mary-Anne-Frost, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. F. Rippinghall, of Langham, Norfolk.

At Buckingham, the Rev. G. V. Reed, M.A. Curate of Fingewick, to Mary Worley, only dau. of the late John Shaw Smith, esq. of Northampton.

5. At Battersea, the Rev. Israel May Soule, of St. John's-chill, to Amelia, eldest dau. of the late Henry Tritton, esq.—At Langford, the Rev. Augustus, third son of Sir Henry Pitt Herbert, Bart. to Angelina, third dau. of the late James Haffenden, esq. of Langford Hall, Notts. and Totterden, Kent.

At Weston-super-Mare, Saml. Thos. John Knight, esq. to Margaret, fourth dau. of the late Rev. William Ward, M.A. of Diss, Norfolk.

6. At Charlton, Wm. F. Beaton, esq. barrister-at-law, to Jessie, youngest dau. of Col. Cockburn, R. Art.—At Topcliffe, Henry Umphrey, esq. M.D. son of the late Rev. J. Umphrey, rector of Jarling, Linc. to Mary, the eldest dau. of William Theakstone, esq. of Beale.—At Kennington, Herbert Tittley, esq. of Cokeridge, Salop, to Catharine, second dau. of the late William Lycett, esq. formerly of Weston Hall, Staff.—At St. Martin-in-the-fields, John Wardroper, esq. of Epsom, to Elizabeth, only surviving dau. of the late John Townsend, esq. of Farnham, Surrey.—At Campton, Beds. the Rev. Robert A. W. Conside, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Alveley, Salop, son of the late Capt. James Conside, 13th Light Drag. to Elizabeth-Robinson, third dau. of C. S. Gave, esq. of Shefford.—At All Souls', George T. Cream, esq. of Hertford-st. May-fair, to Isabella, fourth dau. of Henry Hoyle Oddie, esq. of Portland-pl. and of Colney House, Herts.—At Bletchingly, the Rev. Percy Smith, Rector of Patiswick, Hants, to Mary, dau. of the late Rev. Jervia Kenrick, Rector of Bletchingly.—At Southampton,

Capt. Charles Doherty, of the 18th Light Dragoons, to Helena-Ann, second dau. of T. D. Shute, esq. of Merry Oak. — At Abbot's Leigh, Edward Honor Swann, of Gloucester, youngest son of James Swann, esq. of Ensham, Ox. to Mary-Ann, only dau. of Christopher George, esq. of Leigh Priory, Som.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Lyster, esq. of Twickenham, to Harriet, youngest dau. of Capt. Spence, R.N. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

8. At Middleton Cheney, Northamptonsh. D. W. Aplin, esq. of Banbury, to Eleanor, dau. of Charles Brickwell, esq. of Overthorpe Lodge. — At Ross, J. W. R. Hall, esq. of Springfield, Hereford, to Fanny-Elizabeth-Mary, eldest dau. of Morgan Morgan Clifford, esq. of Perrisone. — At Cheltenham, Mr. Henry Taylor, of Hornsey, youngest surviving son of the late Rev. T. G. Taylor, A.M. Vicar of Dedham, Essex, to Marianne, fourth dau. of R. W. Jeard, esq. — At St. Pancras, John, only son of John Field, esq. of Upper Gower-street, to Louisa-Catharine, dau. of George Haynes, esq. of the Hampstead-road.

10. At Hampstead, William Sharpe, esq. of Woburn-sq. to Lucy, eldest dau. of T. W. Reid, esq. of Hampstead. — At Greenwich, C. Rendell, of Westbury-on-Trym, Gloucestersh. esq. to Jermina-Ann, second dau. of Wm. Rivers, esq. Lieut. of the Royal Hospital. — At Shanbally Castle, the seat of Lord Lismore, Henry Prittie, esq. eldest son of the Hon. F. A. Prittie, to the Hon. Anne O'Callaghan, only dau. of Viscount Lismore.

11. At Launceston, the Rev. Thomas Gibbons, of Tavistock, to Miss Hughes, dau. of Lady Hughes, and sister of W. Hughes, esq. barrister, Launceston. — At Brixton, John Davis, eldest son of John Welsh, esq. of Peckham, to Maria-Louise, only dau. of T. Vyse, esq. of Herne-hill Abbey. — At St. Pancras, the Rev. George Lawless, M.A., preacher of Cashel Cathedral, to Susan-Ellen, eldest dau. of W. Carr, esq. of Newmarket-town. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. W. M. Tufnell, esq. second son of J. Tufnell, esq. of Lambeth, to Eliza Isabella, eldest dau. of Sir John L. Tyrrell, Bart., M.P. — At Condon, Shropshire, William George Rose, esq. eldest son of William Rose Rose, esq. of Harleston Park, co. Northampton, to Charlotte, dau. of the late E. B. Blackburn, esq. Chief Justice of the Mauritius. — At Barwell, Leic. J. W. Lewis, esq. of Lanyon, co. Card. to Mary-Ashby, youngest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Mettam, of Barwell Rectory. — Augustus Turner, esq. Bengal Army, to Matilda, dau. of the Rev. Richard Pain, Rector of Lindzell, Essex. — At York, Arthur Newcomen, Roy. Horse Art. to Teresa, only dau. of H. Vansittart and the Hon. Lady Turner, of Kirkcubright, Yorkshire.

12. At Ospringe, Kent, Frederick Sutton, esq. of the 11th Hussars, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. Morgan W. Jones, Vicar of Ospringe. — At Ullswater, E. W. Crofton, esq. Roy. Art. to Frances-Amelia, youngest dau. of the late John Home, esq. of Edgaston, Warw. — At Shepton Mallett, James Atterton Hott, esq. of Bryanston, Dor. to Susanna, youngest dau. of the late Charles Brown, esq. of Ashcott, Som. — At St. Mary's, Islington, by the Rev. Daniel Wilson, M.A., Edward Blake Beal, esq. of St. Paul's-place, Ball's Pond, to Frances, second dau. of William Moule, esq. of Canonbury-square, Islington.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Duncombe, to the Lady Harriet Douglas, dau. of the late Marquis of Queensberry. — At Evesham, Worc. G. Jackson, esq. of Bushby Heath, to Mary-Eleanor, second dau. of the late Thomas Blayney, esq.

of the Lodge, Evesham. — At Brixton, Thos. Smith, eldest son of George Daniel, esq. of Canonbury-square, Islington, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of Mr. R. W. Herring, of Brixton-rise, Surrey. — At Saint Marylebone, Edward Rudge, esq. of Wimpole-st. Cavendish-sq. to Margaret, widow of the late Daniel Bazalgette, esq. of Eastwick House, Hampton. — At Waldershare, the Rev. Joshua Dix, M.A., Curate of Charing, to Mary Anne, elder dau. of Henry Boys, esq. of Malmains.

15. At River, near Dover, John M. Fector, esq. M.P. for Maidstone, to Isabella, only child of the late Major-Gen. John Murray. — At St. George's, Han-sq. the Rev. Edw. Penny, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's, Canterbury, to Emma, only child of the late W. Sprakell, esq. of Charlton, Dover. — At Holybourne, Hants, Charles Jones, esq. in Arabella, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Levy, esq. of Alton. — The Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, Canon of Winchester, to Susan, youngest dau. of the late, and sister of the present, Sir John Kenaway, Bart. of Escot, Devon.

17. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Ruthford Alcock, esq. of Bolton-st. to Henrietta-Mary, eldest child of the late Charles Bacon, esq. of Her Majesty's Board of Works. — At Brighthelm, Jersey, John Walpole, esq. fourth son of the late Thomas Walpole, esq. to Harriette, only surviving dau. of Lieut.-Col. Henry Browne Smith, 6th Madras Cav.

18. At Wellington, George Gaton Hardingham, esq. to Arabella, second dau. of the Rev. W. P. Thomas, of Wellington, Som. — The Rev. S. H. Macaulay, Rector of Hodnet, Shropshire, to Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. Reginald Heber, of Hodnet Hall, widow of the Rev. C. C. Cholmondeley. — At New-castle-upon-Tyne, Charles Fawcett Neville Rolfe, esq. eldest son of the Rev. S. C. E. N. Rolfe, of Bracham Hall, Norfolk, to Martha Holt, eldest dau. of W. Chapman, esq. — At Bungay, Robert Saunders, esq. of Clapham-cummun, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of R. Butcher, esq. of Upland Grove. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir William Heathcote, Bart. of Hursley, co. Southampton, to Selina, eldest dau. of Evelyn John Shirley, esq. of Lower Watlington, co. Warwick.

19. At Lakenham, Norfolk, Mayow Wynnell, third son of William Dacres Adams, esq. of Bowdon, Devon, and of Sydenham, Kent, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Major Edw. Holce, 7th Hussars. — At Brighton, the Rev. George Thackeray, Rector of Hemingby, Linc. to Martha-Mary, only child of the late John Brydges, esq. of Leicester. — At Warrford, Hants, Joseph Bernard, esq. of Southampton, to Georgiana-Emily, dau. of William Abbott, esq. of Warrford Park.

20. At Claverley, Salop, G. M. Rettle, esq. of Bladen Wood, Derbyshire, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late T. W. Grazebrook, esq. of Stourton Castle, Staffordsh. — At Clifton, Samuel Wyatt Goldiey, esq. to Caroline Dorothy, only surviving dau. of the Rev. Richard Rice, late of Farrington, and late Rector of Eaton, Hastings, Berks. — At Clifton, the Rev. W. R. Browell, Rector of Beaumont, Essex, to Emma-Matilda, eldest dau. of T. T. Walton, esq. — At Upper Chelsea, Thomas Alexander Boswell, esq. of Crawley Grange, Bucks, to Jane-Maria, dau. of John Barker, esq. of Cadogan-pl. — At Winkfield, Charles Frederic Watts, esq. of Thames Ditton, to Catharine, youngest dau. of Capt. Tait, late of Her Majesty's Royal Horse Guards. — At St. Mary's, Fulham, Charles Cory, esq. of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, to Mary Halton, second dau. of Philip Augustus Harrott, esq. of Kensington.

OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF BELMORE.

April 25. At Leamington Spa, aged 67, the Right Hon. Somerset Lowry Corry, second Earl of Belmore (1797), Viscount Belmore (1789), and Baron Belmore, of Castle Coole, co. Fermanagh (1781), a Representative Peer of Ireland, and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Tyrone.

His Lordship was born July 11, 1774, the younger but only surviving son of Armar first Earl of Belmore, by his first marriage with Lady Margaret Butler, eldest daughter of Somerset-Hamilton first Earl of Carrick.

He succeeded his father in the peerage, Feb. 2, 1802; and was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland in 1819. His Lordship was for some years Governor of Jamaica, in which office he succeeded the Duke of Manchester about the year 1828.

The Earl of Belmore married, Oct. 20, 1800, his cousin Lady Juliana Butler, second daughter of Henry-Thomas second Earl of Carrick; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons (and a daughter, still-born, in 1806): 1. the Right Hon. Armar now Earl of Belmore; and 2. the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Corry, a Privy Councillor, M.P. for co. Tyrone, and formerly Comptroller of the Household, who married in 1830 Lady Harriet-Anne Ashley Cooper, second daughter of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and has issue.

The present Earl was born in 1801, and married in 1824 Emily-Louisa, youngest daughter of the late William Shepherd, of Bradbourn, in Kent, esq. by whom he has issue Somerset-Richard, now Viscount Corry, born in 1835, and other children.

THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF ROHAN ROCHEFORT.

Lately. Aged 73, the Princess Charlotte of Rohan Rochefort, sister to the Prince of Rohan Rochefort and Montauban.

"The life of this admirable woman," says the *Paris Siècle*, in noticing the event, "was marked with a cruel fatality. Belonging by birth to one of the most ancient noble families of France, she was, when young, married to the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien; but this union, though the result of a mutual affection, did not obtain the sanction of the Duke de Bour-

bon, and consequently the Princess never publicly bore the name of her illustrious husband. It has been stated that, after the execution of the Duke d'Enghien at Vincennes, his father offered to confirm the marriage, and thus render the Princess heiress of the immense wealth of the House of Condé; but the Princess, with greatness of mind, refused to accept the fortune of the man whose name she had not been allowed to bear. She devoted the rest of her life to cherishing the memory of her lost consort; but such was the pure spirit of her soul, that, bitter as were her regrets, she never was brought to bear malice towards those who were the causes of her misery. Her mild and tolerant piety could only be appreciated by those who surrounded her, and her existence was only made known by the numerous beneficent acts which emanated from her to the last day of her life, and which she diffused without distinction of party and opinion."

RT. HON. SIR R. J. WILMOT HORTON.

May 31. At Sudbrooke Park, Peter-sham, aged 57, the Right Hon. Sir Robert John Wilmot Horton, the second Baronet, of Ormaston, co. Derby (1772), G.C.H. a Privy Councillor, and M.A.; formerly Governor of Ceylon.

Sir Robert was born in 1784, the eldest son of Sir Robert Wilmot, of Ormaston, co. Derby, the first Baronet, by Juliana-Elizabeth, second daughter of Adm. the Hon. John Byron. He became a Gentleman Commoner of Christchurch, Oxford, Jan. 27, 1803, and graduated B.A. 1806, M.A. 1815. In 1806 he married Anne Beatrix, eldest daughter and coheir of Eusebius Horton, of Catton, co. Derby, esq. and on the death of his father-in-law in 1823 he assumed, by royal sign manual, the additional name of Horton, in compliance with the directions of that gentleman's will.

Mr. R. Wilmot was returned to Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyne, 1818, after a poll, which terminated as follows:

W. S. Kinnersley, esq.	331
R. J. Wilmot, esq.	299
Sir J. Boughiey	223

He was re-chosen in 1820, after another poll, in which the members were, for

W. S. Kinnersley, esq.	500
R. J. Wilmot, esq.	386
Yates Brown, esq.	340

But in the same year he vacated his

sent on being appointed Governor of Ceylon.

In 1826* he was re-elected to Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyne, without a contest.

He was sworn a Privy Councillor, May 23, 1827, and became Under Secretary of State for the Colonies; but he retired from that office about the end of the same year, in consequence, as was understood, of some difference of opinion with Mr. Charles Grant (Lord Glenelg).

He succeeded his father as a Baronet, July 23, 1834.

Sir Wilmot Horton was the author of several political pamphlets, of which we meet with the following titles:

A Letter to the Duke of Norfolk on the Catholic Question. 1826.

Letters to the Electors of Newcastle-under-Lyne. 1826.

Speech in the House of Commons, on the Compulsory Manumission of Slaves. 1828.

Protestant Securities suggested, in an Appeal to the Clerical Members of the University of Oxford. 1828.

Letter to the Bishop of Rochester, in explanation of his suggestion of Protestant Securities. 1828.

Correspondence upon some Points connected with the Roman Catholic Question between the Rt. Hon. R. Wilmot Horton, M.P. and the Rt. Rev. P. A. Baines, D.D.; with an Appendix, and a Dedication to both Houses of Parliament. 1829.

The Causes and Remedies of Pauperism in the United Kingdom considered. Part I. 1829.

An Inquiry into the Causes and Remedies of Pauperism. Four Series. 1830.

Lectures delivered at the London Mechanics' Institution. 1, 2. 1831.

Exposition and Defence of Earl Bathurst's Administration of the Affairs of Canada, when Colonial Secretary, during the years 1822 to 1827 inclusive. 1838.

The Object and Effect of the Oath in the Roman Catholic Relief Bill considered; with observations on the doctrines of certain Irish authorities with respect to Tithes, and on the policy of a Concordat with the See of Rome. 1838.

Reform in 1839, and Reform in 1831. 8vo. 1839.

Ireland and Canada; supported by local evidence. 1839.

As a statesman and man of highly cultivated mind, of taste and of letters, few of his contemporaries could compare with Sir Robert Horton. His government of Ceylon will be a lasting monument to his political worth and ability; and his many

productions on the most important questions which occupied the age in which he lived—education, emigration, colonial policy, and the improvement of society in every practicable way—will long be referred to as containing able and clear expositions of these important subjects. In private life a more amiable, intelligent, and estimable gentleman never existed.

By the lady already mentioned, who survives him, Sir R. J. Wilmot-Horton had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Robert Edward Wilmot-Horton, born in 1808, who has succeeded to the baronetcy; 2. Christopher; 3. Anne-Augusta, married in 1830 to Henry Tufnell, esq.; 4. Harriett-Louisa, who died in 1831, aged 13; 5. Frederick; 6. Emily-Julia; and 7. George Lewis.

REAR-ADM. SIR P. B. V. BROKE, BART.

Jan. 2. At Broke hall, Suffolk, aged 64, Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart. K.C.B. Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Sir Philip Bowes Vere Broke, Bart. was the eldest son of Philip Bowes Broke, of Nacton, co. Suffolk, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Charles Beaumont, M.A. of Witnesham, in the same county. He was born Sept. 9, 1776; completed his education at the Royal Academy, Portsmouth; and commenced his naval career as a Midshipman on board the Bull Dog sloop of war, June 25, 1792. From her he removed with Capt. George Hope into *P'Eclair*, a French prize corvette on the Mediterranean station, where he was employed in much active service, particularly at the siege of Bastia. *P'Eclair* was for some time commanded by the late Commissioner Towry, with whom Mr. Broke continued until May 25, 1794, when he joined his former Captain in the *Romulus* of 36 guns, which ship was attached to the fleet under Vice-Adm. Hotham in the action off Genoa, Mar. 14, 1795; and, on the 8th June following, he was removed into the *Britannia*, a first rate, bearing the flag of that officer, by whom he was appointed third Lieutenant of the Southampton frigate, in which he was present in an action with *La Vestale* French frigate, and the capture of *l'Utile* corvette, and returned to England, after witnessing the defeat of the Spanish fleet by Sir John Jervis, Feb. 14, 1797. He afterwards served under the Hon. Captain Charles Herbert in the *Ancha* frigate, and bore a part in the battle between Sir J. B. Warren and M. Bompart, off the coast of Ireland, Oct. 12, 1798.

Lieutenant Broke was appointed Commander in Jan. 1799, and Post Captain

Feb. 14, 1801. Previously to his latter promotion he commanded the *Shark* sloop of war, employed in protecting the trade off the coast of Holland.

At the renewal of the war in 1803, Capt. Broke made several unsuccessful applications for a ship; but, as inactivity formed no part of his character, he employed himself in training the peasantry in his neighbourhood to arms, for the purpose of opposing the threatened invasion from France. In April 1805 he was appointed to the *Druid* frigate, which sailed on a cruise for men off the Land's End, and in the Bristol Channel; and, after making up her complement, was placed under the orders of Lord Gardner on the Irish station, where she captured the privateer French ship, *Prince Murat*, of 18 six-pounders and 127 men.

On the 1st May, 1806, Captain Broke fell in with le *Pandour*, a national brig of 18 guns and 114 men, which, after pursuing her 160 miles, was taken by the squadron under Rear-Admiral Stirling, and conducted to Plymouth by the *Druid*. He also took some smaller vessels; and about the same time pursued a large frigate into the Passage du Raz, near Brest. His next appointment was in June 1806 to the *Shannon*, rated at 38 guns, in which ship he established his fame as a British naval commander.

In April 1807, Capt. Broke was sent, with the *Melesger* of 32 guns under his orders, to protect the whale fishery in the Greenland seas, in doing which he approached nearer to the pole than any other ships of war had ever done, excepting those under Lord Mulgrave, and made a correct survey of the bay and harbour of *Magdalena* in the 80th degree of north latitude.

Towards the close of the same year he accompanied the expedition sent against *Madeira*, and, the possession of that island being obtained by a mere display of force, he was ordered by Sir Samuel Hood to convoy the transports back to England, where he arrived on the 7th Feb. 1808. In Nov. following he joined company with Captain Seymour of the *Amethyst*, about an hour after that officer had captured the *Thetis* French frigate, several of whose crew were received, and the prize herself, being wholly dismasted, taken in tow by the *Shannon*. On the 27th Jan. 1809, he took, after a long chase, le *Pommereuil* cutter privateer of 14 guns and 60 men, and remained attached to the Channel fleet until Sept. 1811, when he proceeded to the Halifax station.

On the 18th June, 1812, a formal declaration of war against Great Britain was made by the United States; and on

the 5th of the ensuing month, Capt. Broke was despatched with a squadron to blockade the enemy's ports; and he was actively employed during the remainder of the year in making several captures of merchant men, &c. and in conveying the West India fleet.

Sir John B. Warren, the Commander-in-chief, resolving to spend the winter at Bermuda, Capt. Broke was left in charge of the naval force stationed on the coasts of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and New England. Being relieved at the end of March, he sailed to command the port of Boston, and when he had remained there more than two months, he attained the object of his wishes, a fair encounter with the American flag. This was the memorable battle of the *Shannon* and *Chesapeake*, fought on the 1st June, 1813. It commenced at 5 p. m. both ships steering full under their topsails; "after exchanging between two and three broadsides, the enemy's ship (says Capt. Broke in his despatch) fell on board of us, her mizen-channels locking in with our fore-rigging. I went forward to ascertain her position; and, observing that the enemy were flinching from their guns, I gave orders to prepare for boarding. Our gallant hands appointed to that service immediately rushed in, under their respective officers, upon the enemy's decks, driving every thing before them with irresistible fury. The enemy made a desperate but disorderly resistance. The firing continued at all the gang-ways, and between the tops, but in two minutes time the enemy were driven sword in hand from every port. The American flag was hauled down, and the proud old British Union floated triumphant over it. In another minute they ceased firing from below, and called for quarter. The whole of this service was achieved in fifteen minutes from the commencement of the action. In a pamphlet written by Capt. Samuel John Pechell, C.B. entitled "Observations upon the fitting of Guns on board his Majesty's ships;" the rapid success of the action is attributed to Capt. Broke having laid his guns with admirable precision.

The loss of the enemy was about 70 killed, and 100 wounded. Of the *Shannon* 23 slain, and 56 wounded. The *Chesapeake*, a fine frigate, mounting 49 guns, went into action with 400 men; and the *Shannon*, having picked up some recaptured seamen, had 330.

Mr. James (Naval History) says, "After those upon the fore-castle had submitted, Capt. Broke ordered one of his men to stand sentry over them, and sent most of the others aft, where the conflict

was still going on. He was in the act of giving them orders to answer the fire from the Chesapeake's main top, when the sentry called lustily out to him. On turning round, the Capt. found himself opposed by three of the Americans; who, seeing they were superior to the British then near them, had armed themselves afresh. Capt. Broke parried the middle fellow's pike, and wounded him in the face; but instantly received from the man on the pikeman's right a blow with the butt-end or a musket, which bared his skull, and nearly stunned him. Determined to finish the British commander, the third man cut him down with his broadsword, and, at that very instant, was himself cut down by one of the Shannon's seamen. Capt. Broke and his treacherous foe now lay side by side; each, although nearly powerless, struggling to regain his sword, when a marine despatched the American with his bayonet. * * * * *

Soon after this, Capt. Broke's senses failed him from loss of blood; and the Shannon's jolly-boat arriving with a supply of men (the two ships having separated, owing to the Chesapeake's quarter-gallery giving way) he was carried on board his own ship. There is a beautiful picture, by Mr. T. S. Robins, in the present Exhibition of the New Society of Water Colour Paintings, wherein the gallant Captain is represented as sustaining the encounter of the three American sailors. It has been purchased by his son the present Sir Philip Broke.

The Secretary of the Admiralty, in a letter to Sir J. B. Warren, remarked on this victory: "My Lords have before had occasion to observe with great approbation the zeal, judgment, and activity, which have characterised Captain Broke's proceedings since the commencement of the war; and they now receive with the highest satisfaction a proof of professional skill and gallantry in battle, which has seldom been equalled, and certainly never surpassed; and the decision, celerity, and effect with which the force of H. M. S. was directed against the enemy, mark no less the personal bravery of the officers, seamen, and marines, than the high discipline and practice in arms to which the ship's company must have been sedulously and successfully trained."

On the 2nd Nov. following, Capt. Broke was raised to the dignity of a Baronet of Great Britain, "in consideration of the distinguished zeal, courage, and intrepidity displayed by him in his brilliant action with the Chesapeake;" and in Feb. 1814, he received the royal permission to bear a crest of honourable augmentation to his family arms, together

with the motto, "*Servumque tridentem servamus.*"

It would be endless to detail the various instances of compliment and congratulation paid to Capt. Broke, on account of this glorious achievement. The underwriters of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, presented him with an address of acknowledgment for recapturing and preserving some of their most valuable vessels, accompanied by a piece of plate, value 100 guineas. The court of Common Council of London voted him their thanks, with the freedom of the city, and a sword of 100 guineas value. The thanks of the corporation of Ipswich (the freedom of which he was by birth entitled to), were also presented to him, and a subscription opened by the gentry and other inhabitants of the county of Suffolk, for the purpose of purchasing him a piece of plate, which closed at an amount of about £730. A convivial society at Ipswich, called "The Free and Easy Club," likewise subscribed 100 guineas for the purchase of a silver cup.

On Sir Philip Broke's return to England, the Shannon being found unfit for further service, he was offered the command of one of the new sloops built to match the large American vessels, misnamed frigates; but his wound was not then sufficiently healed to allow of his immediately serving again. He was nominated a K. C. B. Jan. 7. 1815.

Sir Philip married, Nov. 25. 1802, Sarah-Louisa, daughter of Sir William Middleton, Bart. by whom he had a numerous family, of whom only two sons and one daughter survive. His second son, William, was unfortunately drowned, Aug. 1, 1823. His eldest son and successor, now Sir Philip Vere Broke, is a Commander R.N.

A portrait of the late Sir Philip Broke was published in the Naval Chronicle, 1815.

LIEUT.-COL. MACGRIGOR, K.H.

March 15. At Nottingham, aged 63, Lieut.-Colonel Charles Macgrigor, K.H.

This officer was one of the sons of Colquhoun Macgrigor, of Aberdeen, merchant, who died in 1800, by Anne daughter of Lewis Grant, of Lethendrey in Strathpey, N. B. and was the only surviving brother of Sir James Macgrigor, Bart. K.C.T.S. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and Director-General of the Medical Department of the Army. He was originally intended for the law, but the war consequent on the French Revolution opened a field which presented irresistible attractions to his young but ardent genius, and he very

soon abandoned his first profession for one which was more congenial to his truly martial spirit. In the year 1794 he purchased an Ensigny in the 97th regiment, and soon after exchanged into the 33rd, which was then serving in India, and commanded by Colonel Wellesley (the present Duke of Wellington). In the year 1795, Mr. Macgrigor purchased a Lieutenantcy in the same corps. In 1799, he was present in the general action at Mallavilly, under Col. Wellesley: he likewise served in the action before Seringapatam, in April of the same year, and, in May following, he took a part in the memorable assault and capture of that important capital. In 1800, he served in the Mahratta campaign at the assault and capture of Congall and Durnmall, &c. During 1801, Lieut. Macgrigor continued in the field; and, after having been present at the capture of several forts, and in all the actions in the ceded country, under the command of Major-General Campbell of the E. I. C. S. he received the appointment of Brigade-Major to the troops in that quarter, where he continued to serve, until his health at last became so shattered as to render his return to Europe imperative. In the latter part of 1801, this officer purchased a company in the 90th regiment, which corps he accompanied to the West Indies in 1804. In 1806 he received an appointment in the Quartermaster-general's department, in that command, and in the years 1809 and 1810 he served as chief assistant in that department at the capture of the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe. At the capture of the former, he received the brevet rank of Major; and, on the surrender of the latter island, his conduct drew forth the most flattering and public notice of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Beckwith.

Brevet-Major Macgrigor continued to serve in the West Indies, when his constitution, though naturally most vigorous, again became seriously impaired by tropical influence, and he was once more ordered to England for the re-establishment of his health. In the year 1812 he was promoted to a Majority in the 63rd regiment, from which he exchanged into the 70th regiment, with which corps he embarked in 1813 for Canada.

In 1814 he became Lieut.-Colonel by brevet; and, in 1823, after a period of thirty-one years' arduous and distinguished service, he purchased the Lieut.-Colonelcy of his regiment, the 70th. He remained in command of this regiment until 1829, when his health, shaken by extremes of climates, became so broken

as to render him unfit for further active duty, and finally to oblige him to retire from the army; upon which his late Majesty conferred on him the decoration and title of Knight of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, as a mark of his Majesty's gracious approbation of his meritorious career. A few years' residence in Devonshire had the effect of mitigating the sufferings of Lieut.-Col. Macgrigor; the first effect of which was to awaken in him a regret at having left the service to which he was so strongly attached, and a desire to return to it in any capacity he could make himself useful: his active mind felt the want of his long-accustomed occupation, and he sighed to mix once more in the society to which he was habituated from his earliest recollections. He therefore accepted the situation of Barrack-Master of Nottingham, which he held to the time of his decease. Colonel Macgrigor was married, and has left issue.

SIR JOSEPH HUDDART.

March 31. Aged 74, Sir Joseph Huddart, Knt. of Brynkir, Carmarthenshire, and Norfolk-crescent, Bath.

This gentleman was the eldest son of Capt. Joseph Huddart, F.R.S. and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, the eminent hydrographer, who died in 1816, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Johnston, esq. He was appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Carnarvon in 1820, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1821, in which year on the 6th of August he received the honour of Knighthood from King George the Fourth, when his Majesty passed through the Principality on his way to Ireland.

Sir Joseph Huddart married, May 15, 1808, Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Andrew Durham, esq. of Belvidere, co. Down, by whom he had issue two sons and seven daughters. (See *Burke's Landed Gentry*, ii. 348.)

SIR JOHN RICHARDSON.

March 19. In Bedford-square, aged 70, Sir John Richardson, Knt. M.A. formerly one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Sir John Richardson was a member of University college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1795. He first practised as a Special Pleader, before his call to the bar; which took place at Lincoln's Inn, June 23, 1803. He then attended the Northern Circuit. He was appointed Justice of the Common Pleas during the Michaelmas vacati- 1818; and received the honour of knighthood, June 3, 1819. He resigned his

seat on the bench in the Easter vacation 1824. He was considered by the profession as one of the soundest lawyers of his time. He had been one of the Council of King's college, London, from its foundation.

Sir John Richardson became a widower in 1839. His eldest son, Joseph John Richardson, esq. was called to the bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1832, and attends the Midland circuit.

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JOSEPH CHITTY, Esq.

Feb. 17. In Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 65, Joseph Chitty, esq. a very eminent special pleader.

After having been very successful as a legal author, as well as practitioner, Mr. Chitty was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple, June 28, 1816.

Mr. Chitty was the author of the following works:

On the Laws of Bills of Exchange, Checks on Bankers, Promissory Notes, Bankers' Cash Notes, and Bank Notes, 1799, 8vo. 3d edit. 1809, 4th edit. 1812, 5th edit. 1818, 6th edit. 1822, 9th edit. 1840.

The Precedents of General Issues, and the most usual Special Pleas. Precedents of Replications, Rejoinders, Demurrers, &c. A Synopsis of Practice, or General View of the time when the proceedings in an action should be carried on in the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas. On a single sheet each. 1805.

A Treatise on the Parties to Actions and to Pleadings; with modern precedents of Pleadings, &c. Two vols. royal 8vo. 1809. 2d edit. 1811. 4th edit. 3 vols. 1825. 6th edit. 1837.

Prospectus of a Course of Lectures on the Commercial Laws 1810; and another edition 1836.

Treatise on the Law relative to Apprentices and Journeymen. 1811. 8vo.

Treatise on the Game Laws, and on Public and Private Fisheries. 1811. Two vols. 8vo. Second edit. 1826.

Treatise on the Law of Nations, relative to the legal effects of war on the commerce of belligerents and neutrals, and on Orders in Council in licenses. 1812. 8vo.

Beaumes' *Lex Mercatoria*. Sixth edit. 1812. 2 vols. 4to.

A Practical Treatise on the Criminal Law, adapted to the use of the profession, magistrates, and private gentlemen. 1816. 4 vols. royal 8vo. 2d edit. 1826.

A Synopsis of Practice in the King's Bench and Common Pleas. 1816. 8vo.

A Practical Treatise on the Law relative to the Foreign and Domestic Com-

merce of Great Britain. 1818. Two vols. 8vo.

Reports of Cases, principally on Practice and Pleading, and relating to the office of Magistrates, determined in the Court of King's Bench. 1820-3. 2 vols. royal 8vo.

A Treatise on the Laws of Commerce and Manufactures, and the Contracts relating thereto. 1823. 4 vols. royal 8vo.

A Practical Treatise on the Stamp Laws. 12mo. 1829.

A Collection of Statutes of Practical Utility, with Notes thereon. 2 vols. royal 8vo. 1829-37.

A Summary of the Practice of the Courts of King's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer, as altered by the recent Acts and Rules. 12mo. 1831-2.

The Practice of the Law in all its departments. 4 vols. royal 8vo. 1833-8.

A practical Treatise on Medical Jurisprudence. Part I. 1834. 8vo.

The Practice respecting Amendments of Variances pending a trial at Nisi Prius, or before a Sheriff, and Observations upon the necessity of extended liberality in such amendments. 1835. 8vo.

A Summary of the Office and Duties of Constables. 1837. 12mo.

Mr. Joseph Chitty, jun. and other members of the family, have also employed themselves as legal authors or editors.

Mr. Chitty had done great services to his profession, not only by the many laborious and learned works which have become indispensable auxiliaries to every legal student and practitioner, but by the education of several distinguished lawyers, who have for many years been the ornament of the bar and bench.

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H. M. W. DYER, Esq.

May 16. At his residence, Devonshire-place House, Regent's Park, aged 65, Henry Moreton Willis Dyer, esq. senior Magistrate at the Marlborough-street police court.

Mr. Dyer was the son and heir of Mark Dyer, of the Temple, and of Alington, co. Devon, esq. by Anne-Arabella, daughter and heiress of the Hon. Charles Moreton, brother to the second Lord Ducie, and uncle to the late and present Lords Ducie, (the sons of Francis Reynolds, esq. and the Hon. Elizabeth Moreton,) who succeeded to the peerage pursuant to a special remainder conferred by a second patent in 1763. **

Mr. Dyer was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, June 7, 1799; and was formerly Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Bermuda, where he acquired the bulk of his

fortune. He was appointed a Police Magistrate in 1817.

Mr. Dyer was for many years one of the Vice-Presidents of the Horticultural Society of London. Although, from his residence in town, not personally occupied in pursuits connected with gardening, he was always a zealous promoter of it. His West India connexions enabled him to acquire many interesting plants. His friends have to mourn the loss of a very benevolent and amiable man, and his family to lament the most affectionate and tender of parents.

The funeral of this much respected gentleman took place on the 25th of May, when he was deposited in the family vault at the parish church of St. Marylebone. The chief mourners were his only son, H. C. Moreton Dyer, Esq. and his cousin, the Hon. Augustus Moreton, M.P.; the other attendants consisted of the rev. Rector, Dr. Spry, and the other clergy of the parish district; a few private friends; and his late medical attendants, Sir James Clarke, Bart. Dr. H. Thompson, Dr. Chambers, and Messrs. Moor and Illingworth, of Arlington-street.

THOMAS BARNES, ESQ.

May 7. At his house in Soho-square, in his 56th year, Thomas Barnes, esq. M.A. principal Editor of the Times newspaper.

Mr. Barnes was educated at Christ's Hospital; and was afterwards a member of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1808, when he was first Senior Optime; M.A. 1811.

Mr. Barnes succeeded Dr. Stoddart in the editorship of the Times; and by his extraordinary skill, discrimination, and powers of writing, raised that journal to its present power. Nor was his talent confined to his own productions. He prescribed to other able writers their "piece-work," and, by his critical pen, he preserved the unity of the political leaders. He was unquestionably the most accomplished and powerful political writer of the day, and particularly excelled in the portraiture of public men. He was the author of the sketch of Lord Brougham's character, in the autumn of 1839, when his Lordship's death was prematurely reported. Mr. Barnes was the gentleman in confidential communication with political leaders, and a scholar and man of letters.

Mr. Barnes's personal character was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. It is something to a man's honour, and speaks convincingly for his possession of amiability and good nature, to retain the good will and the regard of

his schoolfellows for upwards of half a century. Mr. Moore and Mr. Leigh Hunt were his intimate companions in youth, and differed from him in nothing but the politics of his later life.

The Standard has remarked, "It is but justice to note, that the intimation of a difference in the politics of Mr. Barnes's later and earlier life is unfounded. Mr. Barnes, like many other able and good men, sought certain changes in the law and constitution of the country, and succeeded. Contented with that success, they paused, without seeking further change. But this is not to change, or to be inconsistent: on the other hand, it is the only conduct deserving the praise of firmness and consistency."

Mr. Barnes had been for some time labouring under a painful disease, and he sank under an operation performed the morning of his death, between seven and eight o'clock, in the presence of Messrs. Liston and Lawrence.

J. T. BARBER BEAUMONT, ESQ.

May 15. At his official residence in Regent Street, aged 70, John Thomas Barber Beaumont, Esq. F.S.A. F.G.S. founder and many years managing director of the County Fire Office and Provident Life Office, and a magistrate for Middlesex.

The paternal name of this gentleman was Barber, and he was born on the 21st Dec. 1774, in the parish of St. Marylebone. In his youth, he manifested a strong desire to obtain eminence as a painter. In 1791, he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and in the same year received a medal from the Society of Arts, for a drawing in perspective, of complicated machinery. In the three succeeding years he obtained three other medals from the Royal Academy, for drawings of academy figures, and an historical subject. In 1794, he quitted the historical line of study, and took to painting in miniature, which at that time was much in request. In this department he rose to such eminence that nearly every member of the Royal Family sat to him for their portraits, and the Duke of Kent, and afterwards the Duke of York, conferred on him the honour of appointing him their miniature painter. He was a customary exhibitor at the Royal Academy from 1794 to 1806: in 1804 he exhibited portraits of Inledon and G. F. Cooke, both of which were subsequently engraved.

In 1802, Mr. Barber made his first appearance as an author, when he published an account of a Tour in South Wales and Monmouthshire, to which his

skill in drawing enabled him to add many appropriate and elegant embellishments. This book went through two editions.

During the alarm of invasion by France, he published several tracts, in which he recommended that the people should be armed as sharp-shooters and as pikemen, by which mode he argued that the mass of the population might be brought to oppose the invading foe with most success. His papers were, an article in the *British Patriot* for July, 1803: "Considerations upon Internal Defence," 1805,* "Instructions for Sharp-Shooters," and "The Arcanum of National Defence, by Hastatus," 1808. And in order to keep the public attention alive to the subject, he established a weekly paper, called "The Weekly Register." He put in practice what he so earnestly recommended to others, by organising a rifle corps of singular efficiency and unrivalled skill, which was known by the name of the "Duke of Cumberland's Sharp-Shooters." Mr. B. was the Captain commandant, by commission dated 5th Sept. 1803, and while under his able conduct the corps became such accurate marksmen, that Mr. B. on one occasion, in Hyde Park, evinced his confidence in their extraordinary skill, by actually holding the target while his men discharged their rifles, and successively perforated the *bull's eye*, though at the distance of one hundred and fifty yards! Whether Mr. B. did not in this instance exhibit a little more temerity than reason will approve, may be a question; but no one can doubt the confidence he felt in the skill of his corps, or the tranquil intrepidity which must have predominated in his own breast. Some time after a trial of skill was continued for the space of eight days, between the different rifle corps in and near the metropolis. In this contest, the corps which Mr. B. commanded far surpassed all the competitors for distinction, and Mr. B. Beaumont obtained the first prize, by placing more shots in the target than any other man.

In the spring of 1806, he was successful in establishing what he denominated the Provident Institution, or what is now better known under the title of Saving Banks. This was the first of the kind, and has since given birth to numerous similar establishments in different parts of the kingdom, by which the condition of the industrious class has been considerably improved, and by which, perhaps, more so than by any other principle, habits of industry have been cherished, a spirit of frugality diffused, and the virtue and happiness of the commu-

nity consequently augmented: on this subject several essays from the pen of Mr. B. were published. He also published "Letters on Public-house Licensing; showing the errors of the present system, with a proposal for their cure. By a Magistrate," 1816. "Substance of a Speech on the best means of counteracting the existing monopoly of Beer," 1818. "Thoughts on the causes and cure of the present Distresses; with a plan of Parliamentary Reform," 1830.

The County Fire Office and Provident Life Insurance Office was established under his direction, and which have ever since been conducted by Mr. Beaumont, as the managing director.

It is about twenty years since Mr. Barber took the additional name of Beaumont, and about the same time, he was appointed a magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster.

His funeral took place in his own cemetery at Stepney, where, three years ago, he caused a tomb to be prepared for himself in front of the chapel of the cemetery. With a somewhat eccentric spirit, Mr. Beaumont caused, at the same period, a coffin of beautiful oak to be made, and by his order to undergo the process commonly called Kyan's process for prevention from dry-rot. The coffin was then sent to his undertaker, in whose possession it has remained, till it was assigned to the melancholy purpose for which it has been so long provided.

A portrait of Mr. Barber Beaumont was published in the *European Magazine* for 1822.

His will has been proved by the executors, Alexander Henderson, esq., and John Augustus Beaumont, esq., the son, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The personal property was sworn under 60,000*l.* which is principally bequeathed to his children.

The deceased in his lifetime commenced a Philosophical Institution; and, by a codicil, dated May 28, 1840, he directs the munificent sum of 13,000*l.* to be invested in the names of Robert Fellowes, LL.D., J. Elliotson, M.D., F.R.S., George Charles Christian Hennell, esq., Alexander Henderson, M.D., F.R.S., Henry Churchill, esq., and Henry B. Kerr, esq. (which legacy is bequeathed free of duty) for the following purposes: To establish a Philosophical Institution in Beaumont-square, Mile-end, "for the mental and moral improvement of the inhabitants of the said square, and the surrounding neighbourhood, in their intervals of business, and free from the baneful excitement of intoxicating liquors, and also the cultivation of the general

principles of practical theology, and the wisdom of God, leaving to the different Churches and sects the cultivation and pursuit of their peculiar tenets; and also for the purpose of affording them intellectual improvement and rational recreation and amusement."

SIR DAVID WILKIE.

June 1. At Gibraltar, on his return from Egypt, aged 56, Sir David Wilkie, Principal Painter in ordinary to her Majesty, and Limner for Scotland.

He was a son of the Rev. David Wilkie, pastor of Cults, near Cupar, co. Fife, where he was born in 1785. At 15 year of age he entered the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, then under the direction of Mr. John Graham, where he remained four years, and had, during part of that period, for his fellow-students William Allan and John Burnet. In 1805 he came to London, and in the following year exhibited at the Royal Academy his "Village Politicians," (painted by order from Lord Mansfield) having in the meantime supported himself by the produce of some of his small pictures exposed in a window at Charing-cross.* In 1807 he exhibited his "Blind Fiddler," now in the National Gallery, the excellence of which at once established his reputation. This was Wilkie's execution of an order from the late Sir George Beaumont of a picture to the value of *fifty pounds*! Wilkie's first lodging in London was at 11, Norton Street, Oxford Street; when he painted the "Blind Fiddler" his address was 10, Sol's Row, Hampstead. He thence removed to Kensington, and never left that neighbourhood. The year following he exhibited "The Card Players," and in 1809 his "Cut Finger" and the "Rent Day," bought by Lord Mulgrave for 300 guineas. In the month of November of the latter year he was elected to the justly merited distinction of an Associate of the Royal Academy. In Feb. 1811 he was made a Royal Academician, and gave for his diploma picture "Boys Digging for Rats." From this time until 1825 he regularly produced and as regularly sold, at increasing prices, year by year, his well-known and most celebrated works. Space will only admit of an enumeration of them. In 1811, "A Gamekeeper," and "A Humorous Scene;" in 1812, "Blind Man's Buff," a sketch, and "the Village Festival," sold to Mr. Angerstein for 900 guineas, and now in the National Gallery; in 1813, the finished picture of "Blind

Man's Buff;" in 1814, "The Letter of Introduction," (sold to Mr. Dobree of Walthamstow for 200 guineas) and "Duncan Gray;" (afterwards sold at Lord C. Townshend's sale, for 450 guineas, to Mr. Sheepshanks) in 1815, "Distraint for Rent;" in 1816, "The Rabbit on the Wall;" in 1817, "The Breakfast;" in 1818, "The Errand Boy," and the "Abbotsford Family," now at Huntly Burn; in 1819, "The Penny Wedding," a commission from the Prince Regent; in 1820, "The Reading of the Will," a commission, for 450 guineas, from the King of Bavaria; in 1821, "Guess my Name" and "News-mongers;" in 1822, "Chelsea Pensioners reading the Gazette of the Battle of Waterloo;" painted for the Duke of Wellington at 1200*l.*; in 1823, "The Parish Beadle;" in 1824, "Smugglers offering Run Goods for Sale or Concealment," and "The Cottage Toilet;" and in 1825, "The Highland Family."

His picture of "Distraint for Rent" was bought by the Governors of the British Institution for 600 guineas, was sold to Raimbach for engraving at the same sum, and, when engraved, was bought from Raimbach by Mr. Wells of Redleaf for 700 guineas.

About this time Wilkie lost a considerable sum in a speculation in which he had engaged, a circumstance that had a visible effect upon his constitution. Indeed, very serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety both of his mental and bodily powers. A total cessation of labour was advised by the medical attendants, and accordingly he departed on a tour to Rome and a visit to Madrid. He remained absent from England until 1828, during which time the accounts received were frequently of a very unsatisfactory description; and his friends were shocked at his pale and attenuated appearance on his return.

"Notwithstanding the injunctions of his physicians, he made a vast quantity of studies, and nearly completed some pictures, both in Italy and Spain; and soon after his return astounded the admirers of his talent by a total change in the style of his execution, the choice of his subjects, and the principle of his *chiaro-scuro*. In his earlier paintings he adopted the principle of the Flemish and Dutch schools. The mingled beauties of Teniers, Wouvermans, and Ostade were present without the grossness of their subjects or the coarseness of their incidents. Still Wilkie was no imitator of any or either of them. He saw nature through the same medium through which those great artists had contemplated her, and, his judgment assuring him that the

* See the Anecdotes from Mr. Stuart in the early part of our present number.

course they pursued was correct, adopted it as his own. In the same manner, on arriving amidst the accumulated treasures of the Spanish school at Madrid, he was struck with admiration at the powerful effects its artists had produced. A revolution took place in his ideas, and he determined on the hazardous experiment of resting his future fame on a style utterly opposed to that in which he then stood unrivalled amidst European artists. Wilkie became in this case no more a copyist of the Spanish than he had formerly been of the Flemish school. Instead of a general breadth of light, he adopted powerful contrasts; in lieu of rendering his darks valuable by the great prevalence of light, he made his brilliancy of light to depend upon the predominance of the dark. It is true that in the first pictures he exhibited after his continental travel he too freely availed himself of an opaque blackness never to be found in the works of Velasquez or Murillo; but he soon recovered the lucidness and transparency of his colouring, although he never afterwards abandoned the strength of his contrasts, or the greater freedom of his touch. Other artists have once in their lives wholly changed their style of painting, as for instance, Titian, from the staid severity of the Roman school to the voluptuous splendour of the Venetian; but no case occurs to us of a total change, at the same time, of a class of subjects, and a system of colouring.

"Opinions are divided as to the gain or loss the world of art has sustained in this proceeding of Sir David Wilkie. At all events it must be admitted, that, if his latter works are not the highest of their class, as unquestionably his earlier ones were of their class, still the style of execution, the vigour of conception, the freedom of touch, and the strength of *chiaro-scuro* of the secondly adopted style, is far superior to the former one. We are, however, by no means disposed to admit that any picture he has painted can claim to be a production, with regard to its subject, of high art, in the exalted sense of that phrase. On the contrary, we think he kept within the limit of what may be termed the melo-dramatic in painting. By this we mean, that his subjects mostly depend upon the adventitious aid of splendour of costume and costliness of accessory, and do not simply appeal to the unsophisticated eye of the beholder as do the compositions of the divine Raffaele. We by no means wish to be understood as undervaluing what Sir David Wilkie has accomplished; but we cannot allow our admiration of his

excellence to blind our judgment to the fact, that his astonishing powers of execution, if applied to any other than familiar subjects, should have been transferred to the highest class of art. With this feeling we cannot but admit that we do not think the world of art has gained by the change in his style, inasmuch as in his earlier works he added dignity to subjects which were before treated with coarseness, and yet never overstepped 'the modesty of nature,' and in the treatment as well as execution of which he was without a rival; whereas in his latter productions he has been satisfied with a choice of subjects of a secondary nature, and in which there are many no less eminent than himself." (*Times*.)

On the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, which took place on the 7th of January, 1830, Wilkie was, through the judiciously applied influence of the late Sir W. Knighton, and the justly exerted patronage of George IV. appointed principal Painter in ordinary to his Majesty, and Serjeant Painter to the King. At this time he was busily occupied upon his portrait of the King in the Highland costume, and on his picture of the Reception of His Majesty at Holyrood-house. On the accession of William IV. in whose reign (1836) he was knighted, the Royal favour was continued; but the painter had not the good fortune to command so large share of admiration of his style upon the accession of Queen Victoria. True, the Principal Painter was honoured by sittings from Her Majesty for his elaborate picture of her first Council, and also with a few for a portrait of herself. But he was not commanded to execute any of the numerous resemblances of the monarch, which are usually called for on the accession of a new reign, and the performance of which is generally held to be the privilege, in its limited sense, of the painter to the Court. The sensitiveness of Sir David's mind led him to consider this a slight upon his reputation; but the amiable consideration of his Royal mistress effaced the impression, for it is understood that the mission upon which the artist was sent to paint the portrait of the Sultan was wholly suggested by the Queen. That the honour would be so dearly purchased no one could foretell; but under the circumstances, melancholy as they are, it is at least gratifying to know that so distinguished an ornament of his profession and country left the shores of his native land for the last time, bearing with him the flattering commands of his own Sovereign, a spirit unruffled by the belief in unme-

they were purchased from the artist himself. The works of Mr. Day were not generally known, and his life, comprehending such a lengthened term of years, outran those of his early associates and friends: he stood, therefore, alone, the last of his time; and even during his latter life was spoken of, in reference to his works, as long since deceased. On his return to England he stamped his reputation as a connoisseur, by bringing with him some of the finest pictures in the National Gallery, viz.—“The Descent of Bacchus,” by Titian; “Ganymede,” and “Venus and Adonis,” by the same; “Portrait of Pope Pius,” and “Portrait of St. Catharine,” by Raffaele; “Ecce Homo,” Correggio; “The Flight of St. Peter,” Carracci; “Land Storm,” Salvator Rosa; “Abraham and Isaac,” Gaspar Poussin; “St. Ambrose and the Emperor Theodosius,” Vandyck.

On the occasion of the purchase of the Elgin Marbles, Mr. Day was, with some others of well-known reputation, summoned to give evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, which had been appointed to examine into the merits of these works; and this is the only instance in which his name was ever brought prominently before the public; no notice even of his death has we believe, appeared in any journal; but this circumstance is attributable to the comparative seclusion of a period of life so unusually protracted as was his.—*Art Union.*

MR. CHRISTOPHER TATE.

March 22. In London, aged 29, Mr. Christopher Tate, sculptor, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. Tate served his apprenticeship as a marble mason with Mr. Davis, of that town. After his servitude was expired, he became assistant to Mr. Dunbar, the sculptor, at that time residing in Newcastle. He turned his attention to modelling, and the busts of some of his early friends were the result of his spare time.

After remaining with Mr. Dunbar for a few years, Mr. Tate left his service, and commenced the struggle on his own account; he persevered with undaunted energy, and just at the time when he had gained an independent footing, his days have been prematurely brought to a close. His first effort was the study of a “Dying Christ,” suitable for Catholic chapels, &c. After this was completed, he commenced his celebrated statue of “Blind Willie;” but he was never sufficiently paid for the trouble and expense that it cost him.

His busts, for execution, precision, and arrangement, can scarcely be surpassed.

Among them were those of the Duke of Northumberland, H. Phillips, esq. the singer, David Urquhart, esq. Sheridan Knowles, esq. Geo. Straker, esq. Miss Elphinstone, and the Rev. Mr. Worswick. Many monumental tombs which he executed are to be found in the churches and churchyards in the vicinity of Newcastle, and one in St. Thomas's Church to the memory of the Rev. Mr. Wasney is particularly mentioned. The grouping in the “Judgment of Paris” and the “Musedora,” which he finished some years ago, would have done credit to an artist of far greater experience. All the artists who saw them were astonished that so young a man should have commenced with such difficult subjects. His various models and studies pourtray an original and a vigorous mind. The arms placed above the portico of the Theatre Royal is an execution of which the people of Newcastle may be proud, as being the production of a local and a self-taught artist.

He had recently been engaged on a statue of the Duke of Northumberland, to be placed in front of the Master Mariners' Asylum at Tynemouth, and this remains unfinished in his studio. It is, however, satisfactory to know that the face, hands, and all the difficult parts have been finished, and it may easily be completed by a person of ordinary talents.

As a friend, Tate was sincere, kind, and highly honourable; as a husband and a father, he can only be fully appreciated by those who are inconsolable at his loss. His conversational powers were pleasing and attractive, his penetration was great, and his store of information inexhaustible. Whatever was the subject under discussion, Mr. Tate was always able to take a prominent part. He seldom spoke in public—that was not his ambition; but he could do so very clearly and effectively. A few months ago Mr. T. proceeded on a voyage up the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health, which had been long in a declining state; and after remaining some weeks at Malta, he returned to England by the Great Liverpool steamer. On his arrival in London, he was conveyed to a house near the place where he landed, and soon after breathed his last.

He has left a widow in delicate health, and two children, without any means of support; and a public subscription has, we understand, been entered into in their behalf.

MR. JOSEPH WILKS.

June 1. At Camberwell, of consumption, having just completed his 24th year, Mr. Joseph Wilks, eldest son of

Joseph Barber Wilks, esq. of the East India House; a young artist of very superior talents and great promise.

At an early age he imbibed a love for the Fine Arts, which ever afterwards maintained the supreme control over his mind; and though he never subjected himself to a systematic course of study, but rather endeavoured to attain excellence by striking out a path for himself, and allowing full liberty to his imagination, he, notwithstanding, by an intimate acquaintance with the works of the Old Masters, which he on every occasion consulted as his oracle, succeeded in acquiring a knowledge of the true principles and theory of the art, rarely possessed even by those of a more mature age. As a colourist, we may venture to assert, that Mr. Wilks would have stood pre-eminent, as his numerous sketches scattered about in all directions will attest; but it is to be lamented that he has left so few finished productions behind him. Those that remain, chiefly portraits, are remarkable for their character, breadth of effect, and truth to nature, qualities which would have entitled him to a very high rank in that branch of the profession. There are, however, one or two small pictures extant, which prove that his talents were not confined to portrait painting, and indicate a mind keenly susceptible of beauty of form, and possessing considerable powers of invention.

Mr. Wilks's career has been very brief. A bright prospect of professional success was opening before him, when he was arrested by inflammation of the lungs, which compelled him to forego his pursuits: and it was only at intervals that he was enabled to resume them. His constitution, at length, unable to support itself any longer under the repeated attacks which had been made upon it, gave way, and he fell a sacrifice to the disease, deeply regretted by a large circle of personal friends, who cherish an affectionate regard for his memory, and also by numbers who knew the value of his assistance, and profited essentially by his society.

JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQ.

April 17. At Sand Hill, near Callington, aged 89, John Williams, esq. formerly of Scorrier House, near Redruth.

To the talent and enterprise of this gentleman, his industry and perseverance, the mining interest of Cornwall is most largely indebted. For fifty years, or more, he stood deservedly at its head—the greatest adventurer, the ablest manager, the best practical engineer and mineralogist of his time. In this, his

own peculiar province, he had no rival; the most skilful miner was content to be taught, and the boldest speculator to be led by him; for in his prudence and sagacity, guided by long experience and careful observation, all who knew him felt the most unbounded confidence. The first engineers in the country have confessed themselves indebted to him for his valuable suggestions; and Sir John Rennie is known to have often profited by his advice in the execution of some of his greatest works.

His moral qualities were also of a high order. His integrity was proof against all temptation, and above all reproach. His extraordinary success in life never for a moment betrayed him into the slightest exhibition of pride, or the smallest display of vanity. He was kind and courteous to all who approached him, accessible to the humblest of his dependents, and the constant protector and friend of those whom his station and character had taught to look up to him; while many under his fostering influence, grew into wealth and importance from humble beginnings, and became, in imitation of his example, the benefactors of large portions of the community. But this is not all: he was a devout and sincere Christian, though in this, as in every other part of his character, he was wholly without ostentation. Yet his charities were unbounded: and in all things his conduct was worthy of his generous and noble spirit. He had long withdrawn himself from public life, but the love and veneration of thousands followed him into his retirement, and he retained to the last the energies of that powerful mind by which he had been distinguished during his long and prosperous career.

Mr. Williams purchased of the Duchy of Cornwall the manor of Calstock, which was sold for the redemption of Land Tax, and “since his purchase, has improved the waste lands, planted such elevated or steep portions as were unfit for agriculture, and in every way contributed to the prosperity of the place and its inhabitants.” (Mr. Davies Gilbert, F.R.S. in his *History of Cornwall*.) His mansion of Sand Hill was in that parish.

Again, under Scorrier near Redruth, Mr. Gilbert remarks: “Scorrier, which a few years since exhibited the appearance of a small village, has now become the chief place in this parish (Gwenap). Mr. John Williams, one of the most extensive and most successful managers, and adventurous miners of the present times, built here an excellent house, and adorned it with the finest collection of Cornish minerals ever brought together.

Mr. Williams, after making a large fortune, has retired at an advanced age, having several sons engaged in the same pursuits with equal advantage to themselves and to the public, one of whom has added a second splendid house to this village. It is quite impossible for me to enter fully into a description of the mines.

It is said that no district of the same extent in any part of the world ever produced so much riches." (vol. ii. p. 134.)

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Madras, on the day he proposed embarking for England for the benefit of his health, aged 31, the Rev. *C. Calthrop*, B.A. son of the late R. Calthrop, esq. of Butterwick, near Boston, Missionary of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Superintendent of the Vepery Missionary College.

Aged 78, the *John Gavin*, Rector of Wallstown, Cork.

At Dublin, the Rev. *W. B. Mathias*, late Chaplain of the Bethesda.

At Snenton, Notts. aged 43, the Rev. *Thomas Wilson*, M.A.

April 11. At Coulsdon, Surrey, aged 71, the Rev. *William Wood*, Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Canterbury. He was formerly a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1793, B.D. 1801. Being Domestic Chaplain to Bishop Randolph, he was presented by that prelate to the rectory and vicarage of Fulham in 1811; in 1830 the present Archbishop of Canterbury, who had appreciated his merits when at Fulham, gave him the rectory of Coulsdon (value 636*l.*) and in 1834 a prebendal stall at Canterbury. Mr. Wood resigned the vicarage of Fulham in 1834, but retained the sinecure rectory until his death. His body was buried at Fulham on the 16th of April.

April 17. At Downton, Wilts, aged 56, the Rev. *Liscombe Clarke*, M.A. Canon Residentiary and Treasurer of Salisbury, and Prebendary of Hereford. Mr. Clarke was born in London, educated at Winchester, elected to New College in 1804; proceeded B.A. 1808; M.A. 1812. In 1815 he vacated his fellowship at New College, having been elected one of the Fellows of Winchester, from which college he afterwards obtained the rectory of Biddestone, and vicarage of Downton, Wilts. He was Archdeacon of Sarum from 1807 until 183—; and was appointed Treasurer of Salisbury 1834. In a pamphlet published 1818, he ably defended Winchester College against the strictures of Lord Brougham, and in

1826 published a Sermon preached at the primary visitation of the Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Burgess) on 2 Tim. ii. 25.

April 21. At Leicester, aged 80, the Rev. *John Cooper*, Rector of Newton Bromswold, Northamptonshire, to which he was instituted in 1783.

In Keppel-street, Russel-square, in his 83d year, much respected, the Rev. *Richard Edwards*, M.A. late sur-Master of St. Paul's school. Mr. Edwards had faithfully discharged his duties in the school for about half a century, and was on his retirement rewarded with a pension by the Mercers' Company. He was educated at St. Paul's school; and was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785.

At his house in Wilton Crescent, aged 76, the Rev. *Charles Gore*, of Barrow Court, Somersetshire, and brother to Colonel Gore Langton, M.P.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 4. At Somers Town, Madame Elizabeth Filipowicz, wife of a Polish refugee, and a charming violinist, having been a pupil of the celebrated Spohr. Her funeral took place in All Souls' Cemetery, Kensal-green, accompanied by a great number of Polish refugees and other friends.

May 11. Aged 37, James Montgomery, esq. late of the Hall, Donegal.

May 12. Aged 61, Elizabeth, wife of John Thompson, esq. of Frogmal Priory, Hampstead.

May 13. In Doughty-st. aged 73, the relict of William Dowell, esq.

May 15. At Upper Clapton, aged 25, Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Edwards, esq. of Hoddesdon, Herts.

At Hyde Park-st. aged 53, H. H. Dobree, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 47, Lieut. George Hales, R.N.

At Everton House, Sarah, wife of William Astell, esq.

May 16. In Norfolk-st. Strand, P. Cosgreave, esq. R.N.

May 17. In Upper Eaton-st. Pinlicko, aged 40, Clewin Harcourt, esq.

In Cornwall-ter. aged 68, John D. Lewis, esq.

Aged 87, the Hon. Caroline Curzon, eldest dau. of the first, and sister of the late, Lord Scarsdale.

May 19. At Stoke Newington, aged 67, the widow of William Beetham, esq.

May 20. In King-st. Portman-sq. T. Warden, esq. late in the service of the East India Company.

May 22. In Portland-pl. Susanna, widow of Anthony Brough, esq.

May 23. At Walworth, aged 29, John William Medley, esq.

At Waltham Cross, aged 32, Emeline Susan, wife of John Sharpe, esq. surgeon, and youngest dau. of the late Rev. W. Whirfield, of Harwich.

May 24. In Upper Bedford-pl. aged 78, Janet, widow of Francis Gregg, esq. of Skinners' Hall.

Aged 70, James Knight, esq. of Albany-road, Camberwell, and Great Suffolk-st. Southwark.

At Cumberland-terr. Regent's Park, George Pocock, esq.

May 25. At Bayswater, Mrs. Wood, dau. of the late Daniel Fitch, of Parson's Green.

At Upper Clapton, aged 70, the Baroness de Fao, formerly of Lisbon.

At Guildford-st. Russell-sq. aged 76, the widow of Benjamin Harrison, esq. formerly of Lisbon.

At Clapham, aged 78, Alice, widow of George Stevenson, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Abraham Booth.

At Chelsea, William Dod, esq. only surviving son of J. C. Dod, esq. late of East Carleton, Norfolk.

At Great Clarendon-st. Somers-town, aged 25, Wellington Augustine, youngest son of George Hall, esq. of Belmont House, Monmouth.

May 26. At Shooter's Hill, aged 62, T. Wright, esq.

May 28. At Lyon's Inn, aged 60, Philip Absalom, esq. of the General Post Office.

Cecil Catharine, eldest dau. of Thos. Fowles, esq. of Guilford-st.

May 29. In Upper Norton-st. at the residence of her daughter and son-in-law, Madame Caradori and Mr. Allan, Elizabeth, widow of Antoine, Baron de Munck, Chevalier de St. Louis, &c.

May 30. Susanna, eldest dau. of the Rev. Philip le Breton, of Brunswick-sq. At Islington, aged 22, Miss Constance Oldershaw.

May 31. At Pentonville, aged 53, Anna Maria, wife of Thomas Cock, esq.

Lately. In Great George-st. Westm. aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of the Right Rev. Robt. Gray, D.D. late Bishop of Bristol.

In Baker-st. aged 5, John, youngest son of Rear-Adm. Sir C. Malcolm.

Suddenly, at his little fishmonger's shop, in Church-passag, Greenwich, that venerable tar, Nelson's coxswain Sykes. He was upwards of 80 years of age, and was with Lord Nelson during the whole of the time of his glorious deeds. He saved the life of that illustrious hero in the bay of Cadiz, when his barge containing twelve men was attacked

by a Spanish gun-boat manned by twenty-six, by twice parrying the blows that were aimed at him, and at last actually interposed his own head to receive a sabre-cut which he could not avert by any other means, from which he received a dangerous wound. The gun-boat was captured with eighteen of her men killed, and the rest wounded. He also greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Trafalgar.

June 1. In Hackney-road, aged 80, Alexander Brash, esq. late Capt. in the 82d Regt.

At Camberwell, Mary, wife of E. Bean, esq.

June 2. Mr. G. Butler, of Cheapside, aged 28.

In Albion-st. Hyde Park, Deborah, relict of Major-Gen. Robert Bourke Gregory, E. I. Service.

In Foley-pl. Ann, relict of Benj. Dixon, esq. of the Corn Exchange.

At the house of her son, Capt. George Richardson, Hackney, Mary, widow of Capt. W. Richardson.

June 3. In George-st. Hampstead-road, aged 74, John Pfeiler, esq.

At Bayswater, aged 78, Francis Pierard, esq. late judge and magistrate in the Presidency of Bengal.

June 4. In Milton-cresc. Euston-sq. aged 66, James Ballender, esq.

In Bucklersbury, aged 66, Thomas Kearsey, esq. late of Wallington House, Surrey.

June 5. In Portland-pl. Clapham-road, aged 68, Ann, relict of Edward Chaudler, esq.

June 6. In Fore-st. City, Septimus Godson, esq. M.D. formerly of Southampton.

June 7. In Kew-road, aged 85, Elizabeth, widow of Richard Harvest, esq. of Shepperton.

Aged 91, Mary, dau. of the late Lewis Grant, esq. many years Adjutant of her Majesty's Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

June 8. Aged 48, J. W. Wood, esq. of Croom's-hill, Greenwich.

June 10. At Maida-hill, Lady Campbell, widow of Sir William P. H. Campbell, Bart.

June 11. At Camberwell, aged 72, John Bond, esq.

June 12. At Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. Maria, relict of Capt. Louis Pillichody, 41st Foot.

Aged 73, T. B. King, esq. of the Ordnance Office, Tower.

At Apothecaries' Hall, aged 61, Mr. John Thomas, many years principal Accountant to the Society of Apothecaries.

Mary, wife of J. W. Cundy, esq. architect, of Belgrave Cottage, Piccadilly.

June 14. At Enfield, Frances, widow of the Rev. Harry Porter, Vicar of that place.

June 15. In Heathcote-st. aged 61, the widow of Capt. George Curtis.

At the London Hotel, Albemarle-st. the Rt. Hon. Emily Lady Cloncurry. She was the third dau. of Archibald Douglas, esq.; was married first in 1798 to Joseph Leeson, esq. by whom she had issue the present Earl of Miltown, another son now deceased, and one daughter; and after his death in 1800, became in 1811 the second wife of the present Lord Cloncurry, by whom she leaves two surviving sons, the eldest of whom is heir apparent to his father.

Beds.—*May 15.* Aged 62, Sarah, wife of William Astell, esq. of Everton House.

June 8. At Bedford, aged 22, William, eldest son of William Quincey, esq. of Brunswick-sq.

Berks.—*April 22.* At Buckland Vicarage, Catharine, wife of the Rev. C. A. Brook, M.A.

June 12. Aged 75, J. Neate, esq. of Reading.

Bucks.—*May 27.* At the house of her father, Louisa Emily, eldest dau. of Granville Penn, esq. of Stoke Park.

May 30. At the Wycomb Deanery School, aged 26, Caroline, wife of Mr. J. Malcolm, Head Master.

CAMBRIDGE.—*May 19.* At Whittlesea, near Peterborough, aged 84, Mr. Ainger, father of the late Rev. Dr. Ainger, Principal of St. Bees college, Cumberland.

May 29. At Wisbech, aged 24, Rosa, youngest dau. of James Clelan, esq. of Newington.

May 30. At Wisbech, aged 49, Martha, wife of William Stuijer, gent. sister to T. S. Watson, esq. the Mayor, and dau. of the late Thos. Steed Watson, esq. of Thorney.

May 31. George Green, esq. B.A., Fellow of Gonville and Caius coll. Mr. Green took his degree in 1837, with the honour of 4th Wrangler, and has contributed several mathematical papers of high excellence to the Transactions of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge.

CHESHIRE.—*April 16.* Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Cockerott, Master of Knutsford Grammar School.

April 17. At Shrigley Hall, in her 76th year, Jane, wife of Wm. Turner, esq. M.P.

May 16. At Tarporley, Capt. Wm. Considine, 69th Regt. Brigade Major of the Northern District.

At the residence of his father, aged 28, Nathaniel, youngest son of Wm. Howitt,

esq. of Ashover, near Chesterfield, and son-in-law of Lieut. William Horwood Freame, 56th Regt.

CORNWALL.—*May 27.* At his seat Tregrehan, aged 59, William Carlyon, esq.

June 6. At Launceston, Thomas Ching, esq. Alderman for that borough; he was a member of the old Corporation, and had often filled the office of Chief Magistrate with great ability and integrity.

CUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* Aged 43, Miss Currey, sister of the Rev. Mr. Currey, Vicar of Dearham.

DERBY.—*May 9.* At King's Newton, aged 85, Anna-Maria, widow of John Capper, esq. of Southampton-row, Bloomsbury.

DEVON.—*May 12.* At Tor, Samuel Young, esq. surgeon, late of Reading.

May 13. At Exmouth, aged 14, Margaret-Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Stewart, C.B.

May 24. At Tiverton, aged 52, Margaretta-Fortescue, relict of Rev. C. O. Osmond.

At Exmouth, Charlotte Lewis, relict of Edmund P. Lyon, esq. and sister of the late Sir John Duntze, Bart.

May 28. At Exmouth, aged 73, Frances, relict of Major J. W. Rogers, formerly of the 77th Regiment.

June 2. At Teignmouth, aged 39, Ann Rebecca, widow of John P. Passley, esq. late Capt. half-pay 60th Rifles.

June 3. At Heavitree, James Wake, esq. Barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Feb. 1, 1802.

June 9. At Cross House, Northam, aged 76, the widow of John Norris, esq. of Nonsuch, Wilts.

ESSEX.—*May 23.* At Braxted Lodge, aged 63, Peter du Cane, esq.

May 27. At Hubbard's Hall, Emma-Julia, widow of Col. Johnson, of Walbury.

June 12. At West Ham, aged 66, James Webster, esq. of Balmuir, Forfarshire.

GLOUCESTER.—*May 19.* At the residence of his son, at Bristol, aged 90, Edward Kingston, esq.

May 23. At Clifton, aged 71, Ann, eldest dau. of the late William Orme, esq. of Guilford-st. Russell-sq.

May 29. At Shirehampton, Capt. Robey, for many years harbour master of Bristol.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 83, the Rt. Hon. Leticia dowager Lady Clonbrock. She was the dau. and heir of John Green, of Old Abbey, co. Limerick, esq. by Catharine Toler, eldest dau. of John Earl of Norbury; was married first in 1776, to Robert Dillon, esq. cre-

ated Lord Clonbrock in 1790, and was left his widow, in 1795, having had issue the present Lord, the late Lady Ennismore, and the wife of Sir Rob. Trench; and secondly, in 1802, to Clement Archer, esq.

Aged 46. Elizabeth wife of the Rev. J. Prosser, Curate of Moreton-in-Marsh, and eldest dau. of the late Joseph Boughton, esq. merchant.

June 9. At Aldwick Court, aged 85, Samuel Baker, esq.

June 10. At Bristol, aged 19, Emma-Elmina, wife of Henry Baddely Calmar, esq. of Worcester, and only dau. of Edwin Wellington Yate, esq. of Chester.

HANTS.—May 26. At Ryde, aged 20, Susan Eliza, fourth dau. of Thomas Duffield, esq. M.P. for Abingdon.

May 29. At Basingstoke, William, eldest son of Joseph Charles Shebbeare, esq.

May 30. At Hill, near Southampton, aged 78, Thomas Wilkinson, esq. formerly of Clapham, and many years a member of Lloyd's Coffee House.

Lately. At Havant, aged 84, Mary-Anne, widow of the Rev. W. Norris, Rector of Warblington.

At Southampton, Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of Capt. H. B. Adams, Paymaster of the Dublin recruiting district.

At Wickham, aged 73, Johenne, relict of Capt. Pitt Burneby Greene, R.N.

June 12. At Bell Croft, near Newport, Isle of Wight, the eldest dau. of John Cooke, esq. She had incautiously approached too near the flame of a candle, which set fire to her dress and caused her death in a few hours.

At Southampton, aged 36, Madame O'Connor, wife of the O'Connor Don, M.P. She was Mary-Anne, daughter of Major Blake of Tower Hill, and was married in 1824.

At Southampton, aged 17, Georgiana-Sophia, eldest dau. of Dr. Steed.

June 13. At Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 20, Mary-Harriet, only dau. of the late Rev. James Currey, Preacher of the Charterhouse.

June 16. Aged 67, Anne-Olive, relict of George Aldridge, esq. of Christchurch.

HERTS.—May 19. At his residence, New-hall, Ware, Daniel Tanner, esq. son of the late Mr. Robert Tanner, of Lacock, Wilts.

At Hoddesdon, aged 83, Mrs. Anne Auber.

May 20. At Turner's Hill, Cheshunt, Anne, wife of Thomas Sanders, esq.

May 21. At New House, St. Michael's, St. Alban's, aged 73, William Smith, esq.

May 23. Sophia Rose, wife of the Rev.

W. W. Pym, M.A. formerly of St. John's College, and Vicar of Willien, Herts, leaving twelve children.

At Baldock, George Herbert, eldest son of George Henry Hicks, esq. M.D.

June 3. At Grove Lodge, near Sawbridgeworth, Thomas Nathaniel Williams, esq.

June 6. At Broxbourne, Daniel Lutyens, esq. late of the 3d Dragoon Guards.

June 12. Aged 53, J. N. Humfrey, esq. of West Mill.

HEREFORD.—May 13. At Hereford, aged 18, Edwin James, eldest son of E. G. Wright, esq.

KENT.—May 14. At Margate, aged 84, Eleanor Sophia, widow of Dominick French, esq.

May 21. Aged 72, Sarah, wife of Jeremiah Rosher, esq. of Crete Hall, Northfleet.

At Hawkhurst, aged 68, Robert Anderson, esq.

May 27. At Tonbridge Wells, aged 66, the Lady Frances Somerset, second dau. of Henry fifth Duke of Beaufort, and aunt of the present Duke.

May 31. At Tunbridge Wells, Samuel Reynolds Howard, esq.

Lately. At Canterbury, aged 44, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Wm. Davies.

June 1. At Eltham, aged 68, Elizabeth, wife of John Green, esq.

June 7. At Sydenham, Elizabeth, widow of Abraham Ewings, esq.

June 8. At Sibton House, near Canterbury, Matthias Wilks, esq.

At Lee, aged 86, John Burnett Bennett, esq. many years Inspector of Mail Packets to the Post Office.

LANCASTER.—May 9. Eleanor Eustatia, third dau. of Lieut. Col. Hulton, of Preston.

Aged 47, Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. C. Prince, incumbent of St. Thomas's, Liverpool.

LEICESTER.—May 31. At Long Clawson, aged 43, Thomas C. Hoe, eldest son of the Rev. T. Hoe, Vicar. For several years he was a commission agent in the lace trade, for the firm of Wilson, Watson, Burnside and Co. and was much respected, in the commercial world, in most of the counties of England and Scotland.

LINCOLN.—May 23. At the residence of her son-in-law, John Taylor, esq. Burnham, aged 95, Jane relict of John Swale, esq. Croom, near Sledmere, York.

MIDDLESEX.—May 26. At Hadley, aged 65, T. Dimsdale, esq.

June 6. At Twickenham, Caroline, second sister of George Byng, esq. M.P. for Middlesex.

MONMOUTH.—Lately. At the North, near Whitebrook, aged 86, Mary, wife of

Mr. John Young. Her family consisted of children 10, grandchildren 68, great-grandchildren 69; total 147: 104 of them are now living.

George Jones, esq. formerly of Maendy, by whose death the valuable estates of the late William Kemeys, esq. in this county, as well as a considerable property in Glamorganshire, fall into the possession of Mr. Kemeys Tynte.

NORFOLK.—May 19. At Great Yarmouth, aged 80, William Steward, esq. for many years an acting magistrate for the county.

May 29. At Great Yarmouth, aged 71, Charles Compton Parish, esq. of Hemesby, for many years principal dock-master at the West India Docks.

June 4. At Blakeney, aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of William Barwick, esq. of Holt.

NORTHAMPTON.—May 12. At the rectory, Weldon, aged 9, George-Greville, only son of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Cathcart.

May 19. At Hellidon, aged 24, Temperance, eldest daughter of Robert Caning, esq.

Lately. At Northampton, in her 72d year, Mrs. Parke, relict of the Rev. Benjamin Parke, Vicar of Tilney, Norfolk, and Prebendary of Ely.

Samuel Brocksopp, esq. of Peterborough. He has bequeathed £1,000, free of the legacy duty, to the Feoffees of Charity Estates in Peterborough, and directed the interest to be applied for the benefit of poor persons residing in Peterborough and its Hamlets, who are members of the Church of England. Mr. Brocksopp also bequeathed £50 to the Peterborough Dispensary.

NOTS.—June 10. Aged 67, William Brown Darwin, esq. of Elston Hall, near Newark.

OXFORD.—May 29. At Oxford, aged 77, Ann, widow of the Rev. Thos. Lee, D.D. President of Trinity College.

Lately. Aged 52, Agnes, wife of the Rev. Isaac Fidler, of St. Clement's, Oxford.

June 7. At Oxford, aged 90, Mary, widow of Martin Wall, M.D. of New College.

SALOP.—May 1. Emma, wife of the Rev. F. P. Giffard Dinely, of Wellington.

SOMERSET.—April 18. At Bath, Ellen, only dau. of the late Sir Pigott Piers, Bart. of Testenagh Abbey, co. Westmeath.

April 22. At Bath, Harriett Elizabeth, wife of Major Fellowes.

April 23. At Bath, aged 83, Mrs. Elizabeth Bowles.

April 27. At Bath, Eliza Maria, wife

of Major-Gen. J. L. Richardson, of the Bengal Army.

April 27. At Stoke House, near Shepton-Mallett, aged 78, Charlotte, widow of T. H. Chichester, esq.

April 29. At Bath, Isabella Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Thomas Cruttwell.

May 2. At the Rectory, Enmore, Jane, eldest sister of the Rev. John Poole, Rector of Enmore and Swainswick.

May 11. At Bath, the lady of Vice-Adm. Sir R. L. Fitzgerald, K.C.H.

May 21. At Taunton, aged 75, Thos. Abraham, esq. formerly of White Lackington.

May 23. At Bathwick, Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Hele Phipps, esq. of Leighton House, Wilts.

May 30. At Bath, Lydia Maria, youngest dau. of the late Thos. Morris, esq. of Thornbury, niece of John Buckle, esq. of the Wyelands, Monmouthshire.

Lately. At Brislington, at an advanced age, Jane Amelia, relict of Rd. Edols, esq. and dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Buller, of Titherington, Gloucestershire.

June 5. At Bath, George Cole, esq. formerly Capt. in the Cornwall Militia.

June 14. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 64, Joseph Lawrence, esq.

STAFFORD.—April 19. At Tutbury, aged 40, Anne, daughter of the late Rev. George Robinson, several years Vicar of that place.

May 25. At Farley, aged 78, Robert Wagstaffe Killer, esq.

SUFFOLK.—June 14. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 14, Thomas Henry Robinson, esq. only son of Thomas Robinson, esq. Mayor of that borough.

SURREY.—May 10. At Croydon, Ann, widow of the Rev. Alfred Dawson, of Dorking.

May 26. At Richmond Hill, aged 44; Sacharissa, wife of George Grant, M.D.

May 27. At the rectory, Dunsford (the residence of her son-in-law the Rev. Erskine W. Holland), aged 62, Charlotte, relict of Campbell Oliphant, esq. of Henley-on-Thames.

At Ham, aged 82, Lady Home, widow of Sir Everard Home, Bart. Sergeant Surgeon to King George the Third. She was the dau. and coh. of the Rev. James Tunstall, D.D. was married, first, to Stephen Thompson, esq. and, secondly, in 1792, to Sir Everard Home, by whom she had issue the present Baronet, another son (the Rev. W. A. Home), and four daughters. Sir Everard left her his widow in 1832.

May 30. At Esher, aged 81, George Veasey, esq.

June 7. Peter Horrocks, esq. of Beaumont Cottage, Chertsey.

At Beddington Lodge, Sarah, widow of Admiral James Pigott.

June 9. At Croydon, aged 53, Mary, wife of Thomas Russell, esq.

Sussex.—*May 10.* At Worthing, aged 63, Eliza Cordelia, relict of John Gledstone, esq. of Surinam.

May 17. At Brighton, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. James Paul Bridger, C.B. late of the 12th Lancers. He was appointed Cornet in that regt. 1800, Capt. 1803, Major 1802, served in Flanders and at Waterloo, and received his brevet of Lieut.-Col. bearing the date of the battle.

May 23. At Littlehampton, Louisa, wife of the Rev. Frederick Vincent.

May 25. At Brighton, aged 25, Lytleton George Elrington, Esq. who met his death by being thrown from an hired horse.

At Chichester, aged 28, Eleanor, wife of Thomas Harris, esq. West Wittering, and dau. of Geo. Copis, esq. Selsey.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 84, James Poingdestre, esq. late of Upper Guildford-st.

June 4. At Worthing, aged 70, Christian, wife of William Reid, esq. of Peckham Rye.

June 8. Aged 53, John Marten Wood, esq. solicitor, Lewes.

June 12. Eliza, wife of I. H. Hurdis, esq. of Newick, and eldest dau. of the late William Hutton, esq. Burton Hall, Lincolnshire.

June 15. At Brighton, Mrs. Robert Cunynghame.

WARRICK.—*May 18.* At Leamington, Mary Louisa, second dau. of the late Rev. R. Sidebottom, of Sutton-court-house.

At her brother's near Coventry, Catharine, dau. of the late Rev. Simon Collins, Rector of Drayton Bassett, and Vicar of King-bury.

June 8. At Sutton Coldfield, aged 87, Elizabeth, relict of R. Vaughton, esq. late of Ashfurlong House.

June 10. At Leamington, aged 50, Diana, wife of W. G. Campbell, esq. of Fairfield, N. B. and third dau. of the late Sir John Ingilby, Bart. of Ripley Castle, Yorks. She was married in 1814.

June 11. At Coleshill, Thomas Wood, esq. late District Surgeon of the Hospital Staff.

WILTS.—*May 15.* At Salisbury, aged 98, Jane, relict of John Lewis, esq.

June 12. At Sarum, aged 78, Ann, relict of the Rev. William Mairis, D.D. Vicar of Bishop's Lavington, Rector of St. Peter's, Wellingford, and Chaplain to the late Duke of Kent.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At an advanced

age, Henry Chillingworth, esq. of Holt Castle Farm, near Worcester. He succeeded his father in that extensive farm, under Lord Foley, and accumulated a large property by good farming and economy, dying possessed of 1000 acres of land, and 80,000*l.* personal. Mr. Chillingworth never married. His legacies to public charities were very considerable.

YORK.—*May 23.* At Molescroft, near Beverley, aged 75, Edward Ashley, esq.

May 24. At Doncaster, in her 75th year, Mary, relict of Solomon Cuthbert, esq. surgeon, and daughter of the late Rev. Joshua Gibson, A. Curate of Epworth in the Isle of Axholme.

Edward Jackson, esq. of Beever, near Barnsley.

Lately. At Beverley, Commander Geo. Keener, R.N. He served with Admiral Duncan, on board the Bedford, in the battle of Camperdown.

June 7. At Hull, aged 73, R. W. Moxon, esq. formerly a magistrate of that town.

At Leeds, aged 39, Margaret-Agnes, youngest daughter of the late R. Fawcett, Vicar of Leeds.

WALES.—*June 2.* At Aberystwith, Philipps, son of the late Rev. Dr. Booker, Vicar of Dudley, and nephew of Sir R. B. P. Philipps, Bart. of Picton Castle.

June 4. At Butter-hill, the residence of George Roch, esq. High Sheriff of Pembrokehire, aged 77, Lucia, relict of John Protheroe, esq. of Stone Hall, Pembroke.

June 14. Llangadog, Caernarthen, aged 25, William C. Lloyd, E. I. C. S. fifth son of John W. Lloyd, esq. of Daugrallt, same co.

SCOTLAND.—*March 14.* At Alloa, aged 49, Frances, wife of Capt. Ralph Gore, R.N.

April 1. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Lauretta Gordon, eldest dau. of W. Stedman, esq. M.D. of the Island of St. Croix.

April 11. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Ronaldson Macdonell, senior, of Glengarry and Clanranald.

April 14. At Greenock, R. Sinclair, esq. of Gravel Park.

April 21. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon. Margaret Lady Amesbury. She was the fourth and youngest daughter of the Hon. Charles Maitland Barclay, (second son of the sixth Earl of Lauderdale,) by his first wife, Isabel Barclay, heiress of Towie; was married first, in 1778 to Charles Ogilvy, esq.; secondly, in 1781 to Major Archibald Erskine, of Venlaw, co. Peebles, brother to Cardross, who died

in 1804; and thirdly became, in 1822, the second wife of her cousin, Charles Dundas, esq. M.P. for Berkshire, who was created Baron of Amesbury, in May 1832, and died in the following month without male issue.

May 22. At Glasgow, aged 80, the widow of William Smith, esq.

May 25. At Dumfries, John Symons, esq. M.D. surgeon of the Dumfries Militia, and Senior Physician of the Dumfries and Galloway Royal Infirmary.

June 6. At Edinburgh, aged 71, G. W. Taylor, esq.

June 14. At Clarkstone, Stirling, aged 81, William Logan, esq. of Clarkstone.

Lately. John Thomson, esq. Professor of Music in the University of Edinburgh, and eldest son of the Rev. Dr. A. Thomson, late Minister of St. George's church, Edinburgh.

IRELAND.—*March 19.* At Dublin, John James, esq. eldest son of the late Joseph James, esq. of Ashley, Devonshire.

March 25. Aged 55, Maria, wife of John Kennedy, esq. of Dunbrody Park, Wexford.

May 17. Aged 56, Robert Hall, esq. of Merton hall, near Uskane. He had recently purchased his estate, and was shot by an assassin, in consequence of having given some tenants notice to quit. He married Miss Litton, sister to Edward Litton, esq. M.P. for Coleraine.

May 31. At Ratherscar, co. Louth, aged 18, Charles Foster, esq. fourth son of Baron Foster. The deceased and Mr. Arthur Foster, son of the Rev. Mr. Foster, vicar of Collon, his uncle, went out in a small boat, on the lake of Collon, in the demesne of Lord Ferrard, when the boat upset, and the deceased was drowned.

Lately. At the seat of Sir A. De Vere, Bart. aged one year, Theodosia Mary, daughter of the Hon. S. E. Spring Rice.

June 3. Malachy Kelly, esq. of Woodmount, co. Roscommon, shot in a duel with Owen Lynch, esq. of Rathfeake, co. Galway. The father, Mr. H. Kelly, was present, and loaded the pistols!

JERSEY.—*April 6.* At Jersey, Sarah, wife of Richard Jones Colley, esq. late of Her Majesty's 45th Regt. and dau. of the late Gen. Cavendish Lister.

ISLE OF MAN.—*May 10.* Lieut.-Col. Lyster.

EAST INDIES.—*Jan.* In India, John Theodore Wilcox, formerly of the 49th N. Inf. and eldest son of the late Rev. J. Wilcox, Rector of Little Stonham, Suffolk.

Feb. 5. At Tavoy, aged 20, Lieut. Charles Sydney Sparrow, 33d N. Inf.

March 10. On his voyage from India, Col. Stephen Reid, Bengal Army.

WEST INDIES.—*Feb. 24.* In Jamaica, John Edward, second surviving son of Major Pilkington.

Lately. At Demerara, Robert Usher, esq. of Cleve, Somerset, youngest son of the late John Usher, esq. of Seend, Wilts. He had been in the colony but a few weeks, and had taken his passage home, when he was attacked by yellow fever, which terminated his existence in a few hours.

ABROAD.—*Aug. 28.* John Cornelius Seymour, of the Survey Department, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, third son of the late Major-Gen. Seymour, Governor of St. Lucia, West Indies.

Aug. . . At Campbell Town, Sydney, William M. C. Smith, esq.

Nov. 15. At Rock Flat, Moneroo Plains, New South Wales, aged 28, Bishop, fourth son of the late Samuel Edenborough, esq. of Leyton, Essex.

Jan. 17. On his passage to India, Lieut. Henry Wadham Diggle, only son of the late Henry Wadham Diggle, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service.

Jan. 25. On his passage to England, on board the *Malabar*, aged 27, Lieut. George Davis, of the 18th Royal Irish, son of Col. W. B. Davis, of Upper Harley-street.

Jan. 29. On his passage from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Capt. T. W. Pearson, only son of the late Capt. T. Pearson, of Whitby, Yorkshire.

Feb. 3. At Sierra Leone, Assistant Commissary-Gen. Benjamin Stow.

Feb. 18. At Cape Town, aged 53, Benjamin Ricardo, esq.

Feb. 27. At Paris, Maria Charlotte Roffina, wife of Thomas Daniel, esq. of the Madras Civil Service.

March 5. At Malta, D. Hay, esq. Paymaster of the 88th Regt.

March 12. At Madeira, William M. Burnett, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

March 16. At Calcutta, aged 63, Sophia, relict of Jeremiah Le Souef, esq. jun. Vice-Consul of the United States, in London.

March 20. At Pondicherry, Richard Lothian Dickson, esq. late of the 1st Life Guards, youngest son of the late R. Dickson, esq. of Lockerwoods, Dumfriesshire.

March 21. At Malta, Thomas Pym Weekes, M.D. late member of the Medical Board at Bombay.

March 22. In Paris, the Duchess de Staepoole.

March 23. At his villa of Fossombrone, the celebrated Bergami, who

figured in the trial of Queen Caroline of England.

March 27. At Paris, Thomas Valentine Nugent, esq.

Lately. At Newwied-on-the-Rhine, aged 73, the relict of Lewis F. Catty, esq. formerly of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

April 7. At Paris, A. Sampayo, esq. eldest son of the late Anthony Sampayo, esq. of Peterborough House, Fulham.

April 8. At Paramaribo, Adam Cameron, esq. an old and much-respected planter of the colony of Surinam, and formerly one of the members of the Honourable Court of Policy and Criminal Justice.

April 15. At St. Petersburg, aged 71, Vice-Adm. Sir G. M. Hamilton, of

the Imperial Russian Navy, Knight of St. Anne first class, St. George third class, and of St. Wladimir.

April 21. At Alexandria, aged 34, Capt. Willoughby Cotton, eldest son of Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, G.C.B.

Lately. In Syria, Col. Bridgman, commanding the British detachment at Beyrout.

At sea, on his voyage from Australia, H. F. Gisborne, esq. (second son of T. Gisborne, esq. M.P.) Private Secretary to Sir Richard Bourke when Governor of Australia, and subsequently Commissioner of Police in that colony.

At Leipsic, Galvini, the musical professor, aged 104. His father, a celebrated singer, died at Rome in 1835, aged 138.

BILL OF MORTALITY, June 1 to June 22, 1841.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	450	Males	411	Between	2 and 5 106
Females	462	Females	437		50 and 60 59
					60 and 70 78
					70 and 80 61
					80 and 90 24
					90 and 100 24
					100 and 110 24
					110 and 120 24
					120 and 130 24
					130 and 140 24
					140 and 150 24
					150 and 160 24
					160 and 170 24
					170 and 180 24
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					690 and 700 24
					700 and 710 24
					710 and 720 24
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					730 and 740 24
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					780 and 790 24
					790 and 800 24
					800 and 810 24
					810 and 820 24
					820 and 830 24
					830 and 840 24
					840 and 850 24
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					960 and 970 24
					970 and 980 24
					980 and 990 24
					990 and 1000 24

Whereof have died under two years old ...221				Between	40 and 50 85
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Whereof have died under two years old...221

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, June 22.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
62 1	30 6	22 4	35 1	38 2	38 1

PRICE OF HOPS, June 25.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 4*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 9*l.* 9*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, June 26.

Hay, 3*l.* 3*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 4*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* to 6*l.*

SMITHFIELD, June 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....3 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, June 25.
Mutton.....3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....345
Veal.....4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Calves.....418
Pork.....4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs.....8,210
			Pigs.....509

COAL MARKET, June 25.

Walls Ends, from 11*s.* 9*d.* to 21*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 14*s.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 48*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 200.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81.—Grand Junction 124.
—Kennet and Avon, 24.—Leeds and Liverpool, 750.—Regent's, 9.
—Rochdale, 87.—London Dock Stock, 70.—St. Katharine's, 36*½*.—East
and West India, 99*½*.—London and Birmingham Railway, 159.—Great
Western, 89.—London and Southwestern, 54*½*.—Grand Junction Water
Works, 60.—West Middlesex, 92*½*.—Globe Insurance, 118*½*.—Guardian,
7*½*.—Hope, 5*½*.—Chartered Gas, 59*½*.—Imperial Gas, 61.—Phoenix Gas,
5.—London and Westminster Bank, 22*½*.—Reversionary Interest, 105.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26, to June 25, 1841, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock	Noon.	11 o'clock	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	65	77	59	30, 10	fine	11	48	53	50	29, 73	cloudy
27	73	80	66	29, 93	do. h. r. & t.	12	50	54	46	, 87	do.
28	65	75	61	, 96	do.	13	51	56	48	30, 20	do.
29	59	72	62	30, 10	do.	14	53	64	57	, 30	fair, do.
30	63	70	52	, 55	cloudy	15	58	62	58	29, 92	do.
31	65	73	58	, 63	fine, cloudy	16	60	68	52	30, 17	fine
1	60	70	58	, 16	do.	17	62	68	56	, 30	do.
2	58	69	56	, 29	do.	18	64	75	59	29, 72	cloudy, rain
3	54	67	56	, 22	do.	19	60	67	53	, 63	do.
4	54	65	57	, 35	do.	20	65	64	57	, 65	fair, do. do.
5	53	68	53	, 16	do.	21	64	67	54	, 88	do.
6	51	58	49	, 10	cloudy	22	63	68	52	30, 04	do. do.
7	53	55	50	29, 94	do. rain	23	60	65	56	29, 93	do.
8	58	55	49	, 98	do.	24	64	68	57	, 74	do. do. hail
9	51	56	49	, 99	do.	25	57	67	59	, 51	rain, fair
10	51	55	51	, 77	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

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27	169	88½	90	97½	97½	99	12½			252½	par 1 pm.	7 9 pm.
28	169½	88	90½	97½	97½	99½	12½			253½	2 pm. par.	8 11 pm.
29	169	89	90½		97½	99½	12½			252½	2 pm.	10 13 pm.
31	169	89	90½		97½	99½	12½				3 pm.	13 11 pm.
1		88	90	97½	97½	99½	12½			252		11 13 pm.
2	169½	88½	90		97½		12½				3 1 pm.	11 13 pm.
3	169½	88½	90	97½	97½		12½			251	1 3 pm.	7 10 pm.
4	169½	89		97½	97½		12½					10 8 pm.
5	170	89			97½		12½				3 pm.	7 9 pm.
7	169	88			97½		12½					8 6 pm.
8	170	88			97½		12½				1 pm. par	6 9 pm.
9		88			97½		12½				par 2 pm.	7 10 pm.
10		89			97½		12½				3 pm.	8 10 pm.
11	169½	88½			97½		12½				1 dis.	9 8 pm.
12	169½	88½			98		12½					9 5 pm.
14	168	89			97½		12½				1 dis. par	7 5 pm.
15	168	89½			98		12½					7 5 pm.
16		89½			98		12½				1 par.	4 6 pm.
17	168½	89½			98½		12½					4 6 pm.
18	168½	89½			98½		12½					5 7 pm.
19		89½			98½		12½					5 8 pm.
21	169	89½			98½		12½				1 dis. 1 pm.	6 8 pm.
22		89½			98½		12½				1 dis. 1 pm.	6 8 pm.
23		89½			98½		12½	87½				6 8 pm.
24		89			98½		12½					6 9 pm.
25	169	89			98½		12½				1 dis. 1 pm.	7 9 pm.
26		89½			98½		12½					7 10 pm.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. AUGUST, 1841.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. ALFRED J. KEMPE begs to reply to L. R. (June, p. 562.) so far as to shew that he by no means wrote the word *manred* erroneously for *manrent*. Mr. Kempe has already mentioned that he found the word in several MS. authorities, but not in the glossaries which he consulted. Fully to establish its recognised existence it will be only necessary to quote so accessible a volume as the Catalogue of the MSS. in the Cotton Library; where L. R. under Vespasian C. xiv. No. 184, will find a MS. described as "Articles for the ordering of the Manrede of this the King's realm, and for the good advancement of justice and preservation of the common weal of the same." If, instead of correcting the term as an error, L. R. had said that Jamieson had defined it and its variations, there would have been no necessity for the present note. Jamieson speaks of it thus, "Manrent, *mauredyn*, *manred*, *moraden*. Anglo-Saxon, *manred*. The Saxon phrase to make manrent or *manredyn* is merely *manred mæcan*, to do homage: thus the Gibeonites are said to be the man *rædne*, the *servants or vassals*, of the Israelites, Josh. ix. 11. The word is compounded of Anglo-Saxon *mæn*, which signifies a servant or vassal, and *ræden*, law, state, or condition; q. d. the state of a vassal; *man beon* or *man weorthian* is to profess one's self to be the vassal of another." Thus much has been supplied from Jamieson's Dictionary, which, therefore, with the Cottonian Catalogue and the MSS. already quoted by A. J. K. fully and distinctly establish the existence of the term *manred*. It is, indeed, the most pure and uncorrupted form of the expression, as may be seen by the variations particularised by Jamieson.

J. G. N. remarks, with reference to the parentage of Archbishop Stafford, (mooted by D. A. Y. in p. 2.) that Bp. Godwin, in his Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury, whilst he commits the error of styling the Archbishop "Comitis Staffordie filius," yet gives a clue to his actual origin by adding, "*natus in pago Dorcestrensis in villa paterna Hook nuncupata*." He was, in fact, the younger son of Humphrey Stafford, of Hook, called (either from his generosity, or an artificial member) Sir Humphrey with the Silver Hand. This is to be found in Dugdale's (Baronage, i. 172) where in an abstract of the will of Sir Humphrey Stafford, dated 1442, is a bequest to John, then Bishop of Bath and Wells, his brother, of a pair of flaggons of silver gilt. It may be mentioned that the

pedigree of Mautravers, communicated by Mr. Steinman to the Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal. vi. 335, materially corrects Dugdale's statements of the alliances of these Staffords. Sir Humphrey senior married first Alice, daughter and co-heir of Sir Adam Beville, by whom he had Humphrey with the Silver Hand. His second wife, the widow of Sir John de Mautravers, was the daughter of Sir William d'Aumarle (not "of Dynham," as Dugdale); and Sir Humphrey with the Silver Hand married Elizabeth Mautravers, younger daughter of his father's second wife, and sister and heir to Maude the wife (not "sister" as Dugdale) of Sir John Dynham.

S. remarks: "The Shakespeare (pardon me for adhering to what, in my humble judgment, is the proper spelling of the name) Society are doing much towards the elucidation of the life, times, and writings of the poet. If the Society were to print every document to which he was a party, such as his will, deeds, &c. and every passage in contemporary writers, and, perhaps also in every writer who lived within fifty years of his decease, in which his name is mentioned, together with all entries respecting him and his family in parish registers, records, &c. they would give the world the most solid materials for his biography." We believe that a collection very nearly corresponding with this is preparing by the Society, under the editorship of Sir Frederick Madden and Mr. Bruce.

E. D. inquires where any notices are to be found of a site in London called "St. Paul's Stump," or how it is to be explained. It occurs on the title page of Francis Robert's "Clavis Bibliorum, London: printed by T. R. and E. M. for George Calvert, and are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the half moon in *Watling Street, near to Paul's Stump*. 1649."

Mr. GEO. GRANT FRANCIS "would be greatly obliged to any heraldic reader for the arms of the twelve Knights of Glamorgan, together with those of Fitzhamon their leader." Our correspondent refers to a period of history before the assumption of coat-armour; and therefore the plain answer is, that Fitzhamon and his twelve knights had none.

Errata.—June. P. 614, line 3 from foot, for *Cistercian*, read *Castilian*. In *Marriages*, p. 646, the marriages after *March 9* should be *April 5*, and those which follow belong to April. P. 653, l. 14 from foot, for *verged*, read *merged*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

. THE LIFE OF PETRARCH, BY THOMAS CAMPBELL, ESQ.

THE circumstances that induced Mr. Campbell to write a life of Petrarch are given in his advertisement. It appears that Archdeacon Coxe, not content with the fame which he had acquired by his *Life of Marlborough*, his edition of Gay's *Fables*, and sundry other works, intended to wreath a sprig of laurel in his crown, and finish his historical labours with an account of the poet of Vauchuse. In what way he had ill calculated his strength,—whether his stock of Italian literature was not sufficient, or whether, as a pious unmarried clergyman, he was offended with the undue effusion of love and vanity which he had to record, and, if he could, to explain,—or whether there were not family archives and dusty manuscripts enough to suit his taste, certainly the Archdeacon went out of the world, leaving his task of love unfinished. Yet, unwilling that his labours should be quite lost, he bequeathed his MS. to the British Museum, where it has reposed, opening its virgin beauties to no other eyes, save those perhaps of the poet's learned countrymen, Messrs. Panizzi and Polidori. Of this manuscript treatise, Mr. Colburn caused a copy to be taken, which he deposited in Mr. Campbell's hands; who immediately surrounded himself with as many books connected with the subject as he could obtain, including of course the Abbé de Sade and Mrs. Dobson, and applied assiduously to the study of Italian literature, which he had neglected for some years. But let us hear from himself, how this fairy-money vanished from his hands.

"Great was my disappointment when sitting down to the Coxe-Petrarchan MS. I found it an incomplete biography, that stops short of the poet's death by twelve years, written in a style so sprawlingly diffuse, that, where three words would suffice, the Archdeacon is sure to employ nine. I tried to remedy this fault by compression, but found that the reverend man's verbosity defied all power of packing. If any one suspects me of dealing unfairly with the Archdeacon, let him go to the Library of the British Museum, and peruse the work in question—his scepticism will find its reward. He will agree with me that the Coxeian MS. is placed in a wrong part of the Museum. It should not be in the Library, but among the bottled abortions of anatomy, or the wooden visages of the South Sea idols; nor will he blame me for saying that the entire MS. betrays a writer incapacitated by nature for dis-ecting on poetry. His ability to compose matter of fact travels and

political memoirs, I will not call in question; but with regard to any spark of poetical sympathy, his mind was obtuse, and a mere *mortuum caput*. I find no fault with him for having drawn his materials almost entirely from De Sade; for that biographer is the only one who can be mainly depended upon for information respecting Petrarch; but I did blame the Archdeacon for doing so unavowedly, instead of acknowledging his debt, as Mrs. Dobson [generally called the ingenious Mrs. Dobson] and myself have done; and for interspersing his clumsy translation of De Sade with still clumsier remarks of his own. To have edited this *fatus* of biography, would have done more credit to either Petrarch or Archdeacon Coxe or myself. I had, however, employed some time and trouble in consulting books and preparing notes for the proposed editorship; and, unwilling to throw them away, I undertook to write a life of Petrarch, for which I should be solely responsible."

It was a lucky day, we think, for the lovers of poetry and the admirers of Petrarch, when Mr. Campbell came to this resolution, and sent the Archdeacon's MS. to its second repose; for, from that circumstance, we have now before us what the last great poet of Italy despaired of seeing, the history of a poet, written by one of kindred feeling and inspiration. "We possess, says Ugo Foscolo, the materials for the most interesting of histories—the history of a mind of a man of genius—but he still requires, what he has never yet had the good fortune to find, a *man of genius for his historian*."* It has been supposed to be an original idea of Mason, for which he has gained much credit in the literary world, of making Gray his own biographer, through the medium of his letters; a plan subsequently followed with even more success in the life of Cowper by Hayley: but the works of Petrarch afford still ampler materials for this purpose than perhaps those of any writer whose life has been worth recording. His writings, whether in prose or verse, whether political or amatory, in youth or in age, at home or in exile, in sorrow or in joy, all turn upon himself. *There* may be seen, stamped in the most authentic, though perhaps still in some undecyphered characters, the portrait of this extraordinary man in every varying form he chose to assume—the patriot, the scholar, the lover, the hermit, the poet, the man of high imagination, exquisite sensibility, extensive learning, and unaffected virtue, and, with one exception only, self-denial. Mr. Campbell justly says, that, independently of his poetry, Petrarch was a great man; and the entire page of his life is not only unrolled by his own hands without any concealment or disguise, but with an evident desire to gratify the world with the minutest circumstances and ordinary details of his actions, and the varying phases of his mind: he compensated, by the fulness of his written communications, for the personal seclusion, the abrupt changes, the unsocial habits, and the wild romantic solitude of his life.

The family of Petrarch was originally of Florence. Garzo, his great-grandfather, was a notary, and a man respected for his integrity and judgment: he attained the venerable age of 104 years; and died, like Plato, in the same bed in which he was born. He left a son named Parenzo † of the same profession, whose son Petracca was the father of Petrarch. He was involved in the disputes of the Neri and Bianchi factions, and was obliged to fly from Florence, taking with him his wife Eletta Canigiani, a lady of distinguished family in Florence. They settled first at Arezzo, wherein Francisco Petrarca, the future poet, was born, on 18th July, 1304. As Eletta was not included in her husband's banishment, she removed to a property they possessed at Ancisa, fourteen miles from Florence, and took the little poet with her, who was carried to his new habitation by a peasant in a swaddling cloth, slung on his shoulder at the end of a staff, and who narrowly escaped being drowned. Here she remained, superintending her son's education, till he was seven years old, ‡ when they quitted Ancisa, and settled first at Pisa, and finally in Avignon,

* See *Essays on Petrarch* by Ugo Foscolo, p. 112.

† Mr. Campbell, we are afraid, has commenced his biography with a considerable mistake, having called Petracca the son of Garzo Petrarch's great-grandfather, yet he has made him the father of Petrarch. Garzo's son was Parenzo, and *he* was the father of Petracco, and grandfather of Petrarch. See De Sade, p. 9.

‡ Petrarch says that he had an opportunity of seeing Dante in Arezzo in his seventh year; and the stern features of that solitary genius seem to have left upon his youthful mind an indelible impression. See Mariotti, Italy, i. 223.

which was then the Papal seat, and where Petrarca was engaged in the Pope's service.—Petrarch, says his biographer, manifested signs of extraordinary sensibility to the charms of nature in his childhood, both when he was at Carpentras and at Avignon. One day, when he was at the latter residence, a party was made up to see the fountains of Vaucluse: the little Francisco had no sooner arrived at the lovely landscape, than he was struck with its beauties, and exclaimed "Here, now, is a retirement suited to my taste, and preferable, in my eyes, to the greatest and most splendid cities." When at Avignon he applied himself successfully, and in a manner of his own, to the study of polite literature, declining the assistance of grammars and rudimental books, and plunging at once into the text of the ancient authors, among whom Ovid, Virgil, and Cicero, were his favourites.

We have observed, that the ancestors of Petrarch, for some generations, were lawyers, and, in fact, the law seemed the only channel to preferment: at the age of fifteen Petrarch was sent to the University of Montpellier to qualify him for the profession, but as he made no great progress in his legal studies, his father removed him to Bologna, in 1323, together with his brother Gerardo. But neither Bologna (though lectures on the Pandects were delivered there at the time by Novella, the daughter of the professor, in the prime of her age, who, while she was instructing, screened her face behind a curtain, lest her beauty should turn the heads which she was appointed to enlighten,) nor Montpellier inspired him with the love of a profession that he considered mercenary and dishonest, and he grew more and more attached to his literary pursuits. Hearing of this misapplication of time, his father hastened to Bologna, and committed his favourite authors, the wicked spirits that had seduced his son, to the flames. Moved, however, by the tears of the young scholar, he rescued Cicero and Virgil before the fire had reached them, and presenting them to him said,* "Virgil will console you for the loss of your other MSS. and Cicero will prepare you for the study of the law." But Petrarch, in spite of the paternal authority, amused himself in the more agreeable occupations of visiting Venice and of writing poetry, till he heard of the untimely death of his mother in her thirty-ninth year. His father, who was sincerely attached to his youthful wife, soon followed her to her grave: he had not quite attained the age of sixty when he died. Petrarch hastened to Avignon to collect the remains of the paternal property, being in his 22nd year; but the executors seized all they could, only leaving him a MS. of Cicero as a thing of no value. As a means of subsistence the brothers entered into the Church, for the purpose of holding a benefice granted them by the Pope. Unfortunately, Avignon was, at this time, the scene of considerable gallantry and intrigues among cardinals and other churchmen; and Petrarch, who was vain of his personal appearance,† and very studious of his dress, did not escape the attentions of the fair, and was led into some excesses, which Mr. Campbell assures us were only "the result of his complexion." His attention to the ladies of Avignon did not, however, prevent his continual courtship of the

* Petrarch possessed a MS. of Cicero de gloriâ, which he lost by lending it to his old schoolmaster, who pawned it.

† Petrarch's hair was grey and his appearance venerable when he was twenty-five: he consoled himself by reflecting that Cæsar and Virgil were greyheaded in their youth. *Clariss comitibus Mesolabar.* See Sen. lib. v. ep. 3.

Muses : he perused the classical authors, and composed both in Latin and Italian, and his rising merit and reputation gained him the friendship of James Colonna, one of the most noble of the Italian families, a friendship that extended to other branches of it, and lasted firmly through many vicissitudes of their respective lives.

We are now to record the great event of the poet's life—the planet arose that was to be master of his future destiny ; in other words, on the 6th of April on the morning of Good Friday, exactly at the first hour, in the year 1327, he saw the young and beautiful Laura in the Church of St. Clara at Avignon, and fell in love instantly and incurably. It has been said that all intense and life-enduring love has been instantaneous at its birth, and is not assisted by any gradual knowledge of a young lady's accomplishments and expectations : but, in fact, who could have resisted Laura, who had a heart at his disposal ? “ He saw a young lady a little younger than himself, in a green mantle, sprinkled with violets, on which her golden hair fell plaited in tresses : she was distinguished from all others by her lofty and delicate carriage.” It has been supposed that she was an allegorical being—an imaginary phantom—the vision of the Virgin Mary—a type of poetry and repentance ; for such have been the addled eggs hatched in the brains of purblind commentators : but it is certain that she was born at Avignon in 1308, daughter of Audibert de Noves, by his wife Esmessenda ; that she had a good fortune, and was married in 1325 to Hugh de Sade. How the young churchman reconciled falling in love with a married lady to his canonical vows, we are not told, nor with what resignation it was borne by the husband ;* either, Mr. Campbell says, it flattered his vanity, or moved his wrath : “ as tradition gives him no very good character for temper, the latter supposition is the more probable. Every morning that he went out he might hear from some kind friend the praises of a new sonnet which Petrarch had addressed to his wife, and when he came back to dinner, of course his good humour was not improved by the intelligence ; he was in the habit of scolding her till she wept ; he married seven months after her death, and from all that is known of him, appears to have been a bad husband. I suspect that Laura paid dearly for the poet's idolatry.” For two years little is told us of this “ worm in the bud.” Petrarch divided his time, it is presumed, between his studies and his passion, alternately reading Livy and worshipping Laura ; but love certainly seems to have stimulated him into a more sedulous cultivation of poetry : even the severe Dante said, “ that love sharpened his mind and gave birth to his finest poetry.” In 1328 his friend James Colonna was appointed to the Bishopric of Lombes in Gascony. When he went to take possession of it, he asked Petrarch to accompany him. They set out in March 1330 ; crossed the whole of Languedoc, and Petrarch saw, with respect, in the city of Narbonne, the first Roman colony planted by the Gauls. He there also discovered several ancient monuments and inscriptions ; from thence they went to Thoulouse, the “ Roma Garumnæ,” and in the later days of chivalry the capital city of the Troubadours, the head quarters of the Floral Games and Courts of Love, where poets assembled in arbours of artificial flowers, and were rewarded for their sonnets by ladies, who were admirable judges of poetry, with violets of gold. It was in the Bishop's house that Petrarch now

* But Petrarch compares the jealousy of the Romans with the easy temper of the husbands of Avignon ! See *Mem.* i. 330.

formed a friendship with two persons, which was preserved through their lives with increasing regard and constancy.—The former was with Lello di Stefani, of a noble and ancient family in Rome, long attached to the Colonnas: the other was a young German, extremely accomplished in music, whom he singled out to be the chief of all his friends, and to whom he gave the name of *Socrates*, as he called the other *Lalius*, after the companion of Scipio. The Bishop of Lombes did not remain longer in his diocese than the bishops of later days, and when they returned to Avignon his brother the Cardinal, John Colonna, took Petrarch into his own palace. The Colonnas were now his patrons, he looked to them for future promotion; and in their house he found a tranquil and honourable home, which offered him leisure for study, and freedom from all anxiety for his support. Here he engaged with enthusiasm in the study of Livy, and delighted in the conversation of old Stefano Colonna, “who dwelt on no subject with such interest as on the temples and palaces of the ancient city, majestic even in its ruins.” Old Stefano Colonna carried into exile the air of a sovereign prince: he was majestic in appearance, magnanimous in character, with a temper unclouded by adversity, and faculties unimpaired by age. At this time our countryman Richard de Bury arrived at Avignon, having been sent to the Pope by Edward the Third. He was accounted the most learned man of his age, and Petrarch therefore asked him where was the *Isle of Thule*! De Bury found the question too deep, and was as little able to answer it as Doctor Parr would have been; but he promised, when he got home, to look into his books on the subject. We do not wish to appear more learned than De Bury, or to intrude our raw erudition on our readers; but we think that the ancients used the term “*Ultima Thule*” for the most northern land that, in the gradual progress of navigation, they *successively* discovered: in the same way that the term “*Hesperides*” was affixed to islands more and more western and remote, as the limits of their geographical knowledge kept advancing. In the meantime Petrarch became the preceptor of Agapeto, the son of S. Colonna; yet he suffered his unhappy attachment so to increase, that Laura's virtue took the alarm, and she now always covered her destructive beauties with a veil. Fame is no balm to love; if it were, Mr. Campbell says Petrarch might still have been happy, for his reputation as a poet was increasing, and his works widely read and admired.

From a natural curiosity to see society in more varied forms than he had, and as a scholar to make himself acquainted with libraries, medals, and manuscripts, and men of learning, and perhaps from a hope of releasing himself from his gentle bondage, Petrarch set out in 1331 on his travels to France and Flanders and part of Germany. He disliked the diet of Paris—he complained of the wine at Ghent—could not get any ink at Liege, and wished himself on “the Tarpeian Rock.” At length from Cologne he returned to Avignon, and found his friend the Bishop had already set out for Rome to support the interests of his family. In spite of his dislike to a French city, for he was a true patriot and faithful son of the “*Saturnia Tellus*,” Petrarch remained at Avignon, when in 1334 a kind of leprosy and infectious fever spread over the city: Laura caught the cruel malady, and Petrarch immediately wrote a sonnet to say that if she died she would eclipse Mars, Venus, Mercury, and the Moon. Mr. Campbell vilipends this poem for its forced conceits, and asks “whether, in predicting that the beauty of a pale poor woman, after supporting herself on her bolster, and swallowing antifebrile draughts from her apothecary, was likely to

eclipse the god of the stars, be not a language bordering on insanity?"— And this from a poet? from the author of *Gertrude of Wyoming*? and of the following address to Beauty:

" Whose looks seem lifted to the skies,
Too pure for love of mortals—
As if they drew angelic eyes
To greet thee at heaven's portals."

But Laura is well revenged on her biographer, for the sentence in which the power of her charms is questioned, is totally ungrammatical; and so the shaft is blunted by the very hand that drew it. On his return from Germany, Petrarch found the old Pope, John XXII., intent on two praiseworthy speculations: the first, to renew the crusades; the second was to transfer the papal seat to Rome. On both these subjects Petrarch wrote with zeal; and Mr. Campbell thinks that he also agreed with the Pope in his doctrine, which he meant to establish by authority, that the interval between death and the day of judgment is passed by the departed soul in unconsciousness. Mr. Campbell thinks that this opinion (which has always been a disputed one in the church) may be defended without injurious consequences; but he adds, "How far the inferred doctrine, that those who are to see the *Devil* face to face, will have so long a respite, might be too consolatory to impenitent sinners, is a different question," &c. This theological question occasioned as much commotion in society, as certain theological opinions do now. A Dominican friar was put into a dungeon for not agreeing with his Holiness; but the powers of the earth rose against the Pope. The king of France and his doctors of theology condemned it; the cardinals remonstrated, and the king of Naples at last made him recant his heresy. The abrupt settlement of this question caused the death of John; and his successor, Benedict, presented our poet with a canonry of Lombes, obtained partly by the influence of Card. Colonna. Petrarch was on terms of friendship with Azzo Correggio of Parma, who was a distinguished soldier, and married the daughter of Luigi Gonzaga, lord of Mantua. For his indefatigable spirit he was called *Ironfoot*; but his intellectual powers equalled his corporeal energy. He read much, and forgot nothing: his memory was a library. Petrarch dedicated to him his treatise on a Solitary Life in 1366. When Azzo had to defend himself before the Pope's tribunal, Petrarch undertook to plead his cause, and brought off his client triumphantly. His biographer says, "that he showed himself not only an orator and a lawyer, but a perfect gentleman;" which is indeed a proud trait in his character. The bishop of Lombes urged Petrarch to join him in Rome, but he was detained, it is said, by his attachment to the cardinal and his love of Laura. The bishop told him that he was befooling himself and his friends; that he had no *real* passion but for the laurel. Petrarch assured him that he loved Laura, that he revered and read St. Augustine, and that he hoped the saint would furnish him with a defence against his passion. In the year 1335 he again left Avignon, having had a fit of illness from seeing a country girl washing Laura's veil, and set out for Marseilles. On landing, unluckily the first thing that met his eyes was a *laurel tree*; he immediately embraced it and swooned away, and fell into the water. The bishop joined him at Capranica, and escorted him to Rome. There he was lodged in the Capitol, and treated by the Colonnas like a child of the family. It is not known with exactness when he left the eternal city, but between his departure and his return to Avignon, he took an exten-

sive tour over Europe, and sailed as far north as Britain. As there were no poets in Britain then, and as R. de Bury had not answered his question about Thule, he did not land on our shores, but returned to the banks of the Rhine, took possession of his canonicate, and fell more deeply than before into the meshes of his hapless affection. Alas! what have we now to communicate! Let our *fair* readers, if we have any, turn over this page unread; for if they do not, they must now hear that the *celestial* Venus whom the poet had so long worshipped, has given place to the vulgar and *terrestrial*. In other words—for the unwelcome truth must appear—the poet, the canon, the Platonic lover, the admirer of St. Augustine, had a Son born to him! and we are only recovered from this first shock, to find him soon after styled the father of a daughter called Francesca!! What did Laura say? we are sure will be the immediate question of our female friends. Why, her former biographers extol the equanimity with which she heard of the broken vows; but Mr. Campbell says, “she had no right to command his unspotted faith, and at all events she would have done no good to her own reputation, if she had stormed at the lapse of her lover’s virtue.” In a small city like Avignon, as in all country towns, whether in France or England, scandal of this kind is sure to spread. Petrarch tried to tranquillise himself by reading Augustine; but not finding sufficient comfort from the holy father, he resolved on a rural retreat, and selected Vaucluse—that valley renowned ever since in poetic annals, and visited by poetic pilgrims. It was only 14 miles from Avignon, but it was sequestered among the mountains—he was removed from the sight of Laura, and he did not recollect that he carried the infection with him to his solitude.

We cannot stop, as we ought, in this place, to describe the beauties of Vaucluse. It has been visited by the Rev. Stephen Weston, and Mr. Rogers, and Ugo Foscolo, and every body else who loves poetry, and several views of it are now lying on our table. Petrarch bought a cottage and a small field, where he dwelt with no other companions than his books: his only domestic was an old swarthy female peasant, who lived on barley bread, and slept on straw. The poet meanwhile lived on coarse food, his luxuries being figs and almonds; he was fond of the fish with which the stream abounded, and which he caught himself. He laid out two gardens that he thought unequalled in the world, and was angry that there was any thing so beautiful out of Italy. One garden was dedicated to Apollo, and one to Bacchus. Here he retreated during the heats of noon; his mornings were spent on the hills. Sometimes his solitude was invaded by the visits of persons distinguished for their rank or learning, who came to see and converse with the poet; and Philip de Cabbasoles, the bishop of the diocese, a prelate of high rank and family, gave him a friendly reception. It matters little where a studious man may be, whether in cities or in rural solitudes, for his meditative habits remain with him: if he is of a thoughtful and poetic mind, perhaps the quiet sequestered scenes of the country will best suit him; if a scholar, and a person of erudition, he will need the assistance of libraries and friends.* Petrarch, however, pursued his studies with indefatigable zeal. He undertook a history of Rome, of which some fragments remain. He began his epic poem of Africa, and his only recreation seemed to be a pilgrimage to

* “Bayle avoit raison de dire, qu’il faut être dans une capitale, de faire un livre.”

Baume, to see the cave where Mary Magdalene passed 30 years of repentance. Here he remained in this horrible cavern, as he calls it, three days and nights, and composed a poem on Mary Magdalene himself, the brevity of which did not exempt it from dulness. Meanwhile his flame for Laura continued unabated. One day he met her in the streets of Avignon, when she said, "Petrarch, you are tired of loving me." This incident produced one of his finest Sonnets, beginning

"Tired, did you say, of loving you? oh no," &c.

and he obtained a portrait of his mistress from Simone Memmi of Sienna, a pupil of Giotto, who came to Avignon. Vasari says, that Simone also painted the portrait of both lovers in the chapel of Santa Maria Novella at Florence: he also copied the pictures in marble, which are said to be still extant in the house of the Signore Pruzzi. He now (in 1339) began his epic poem, when one of his friends, fearing lest he might injure his health by study, got possession of the key of his library, and induced him to abstain from reading for ten days. But it is a serious thing to keep a scholar from his books: on the first day Petrarch was seized with ennui; on the second, with headache; on the third, with fever. Of course, the key was given up, and he recovered at the sight of his favourite Augustine. The poet had a friend, one Father Dionysio, who had taught theology at Paris, and who was returning through Avignon to his native country. On his arrival at Naples, he impressed the King, Robert, with so favourable an opinion of Petrarch, that his Majesty actually sent the poet a poem, composed by his royal imagination, on his niece Clementina. Petrarch, in his answer, compared the Princess to Achilles, and the poet to Homer. While he remained at Vacluse, on the morning of the 1st September, 1340, he received a letter from the Roman senate, pressing him to come and receive the crown of poet laureate of Rome; on the same day, by some curious coincidence, in the afternoon he had another letter, with the *same offer*, from the Chancellor of the University of Paris. He asked the advice of Card. Colonna on the subject, who persuaded him to be crowned at Rome. No one had hitherto been crowned at Rome, or in the capitol: that honour was reserved for Petrarch. Thither he repaired, early in 1341. His friend Robert the Good examined him as to his proficiency, had letters patent drawn up, and certified that, after a *severe* examination of three days, Petrarch was worthy to receive the crown in the capitol. The King also put his own robe upon him, and bestowed on him the place of his almoner-general. On the morning of the 8th of April, 1341, the august ceremony took place: ladies showered perfumed water upon him; * the friends of Petrarch shed tears of joy on the occasion, and Stefano Colonna addressed the assembly in his honour. He soon after left Rome, and arrived at Pisa on the 20th of April, in a somewhat dissatisfied state of mind about the honour which he had received, and complained "that the laurel had deprived him of repose, and forced him to be always on his guard." From Pisa he went to visit his friend Correggio at Parma, in the outskirts of which city he hired a house with a beautifully watered

* Not all *perfumed waters*, for Petrarch, in one of his Latin letters, says, that instead of fragrant waters, "il reçut sur sa tête une eau corrosive qui le rendit chauve la reste de sa vie. Son historien Dolce raconte même qu'un vieil lui jetta un pot de chambre rempli d'une acre urine, gardée, peut-être, pour cela depuis sept semaines — servata in sabbata septem."

garden—a *rus in urbe*—and he was so pleased with its locality, that he purchased, and embellished it. His delight in his retirement, however, was soon embittered by the death of his friend the Bishop of Lombez, concerning whom, at the time, Petrarch had a remarkable dream; and not long after he was summoned to Avignon, to go, as advocate of the Roman people, to the new pope Clement VI. At Avignon he found his friends Socrates and Lælius, and he visited his deserted cottage at Vaucluse, and his little territory on the banks of the Sorgue. In this mission to Clement the famous Cola de Rienzo was joined with Petrarch. They both addressed Clement in studied orations, and Mr. Campbell thinks the attorney the better speaker of the two. Petrarch's inducement to the Pontiff to return to Rome was for the sake of the many sacred relics deposited there: the cradle of Christ—that part separated at the circumcision—a piece of the Blessed Virgin's petticoat—a finger of St. Agnes, with the nuptial ring, &c. and something about the head of St. Pancras. As a recompense for this harangue, the Pope gave Petrarch the priory of St. Nicholas de Migliorino, in the diocese of Pisa. He passed the greater part of the year (1342) at Avignon, and went but seldom to Vaucluse. There came to Avignon at this time a Calabrian monk, named Bernardo Barlaamo, who had settled at Constantinople, and who had been sent by the Emperor Andronicus on a mission to Avignon to obtain succour for Greece against the Turks. Petrarch seized with eagerness the opportunity of studying the Greek language under this person's instruction, and he began at once by plunging into the metaphysics of Plato. There was no Latin translation by Ficinus in those days, and Ruhenen did not publish his *Timæi Lexicon* till four centuries after; and we are afraid that Petrarch gained but a scanty knowledge of "that style, which, if the gods spoke, they would adopt." He was called from his studies to go to Naples on a commission from the Pope, embarked at Nice, and was nearly lost in his passage. When at Naples he interceded for some friends (then imprisoned) of the Colonna family, and he had several conversations with Queen Giovanna, who made him her chaplain and clerk. Having succeeded, after much delay, in his commission, he left Naples, and went again to Parma, but soon left it, and hastened to Avignon. The softness of the air—the flowers in the woods—everything seemed to announce the vicinity of Laura. Clement reasoned with Petrarch with respect, and offered him the choice of any vacant bishoprick, and requested him to receive the office of pontifical secretary. These he declined, saying that the yoke of office would not sit lighter on him for being gilded.* He remained at Avignon during the years 1345 and 1346, occasionally visiting Vaucluse, and experiencing the mixed sunshine and clouds of Laura's changing favour; but he was projecting to return to Italy, and had on that subject a quarrel with his old friend and patron

* Mr. Campbell thinks if Petrarch had liked study and leisure less, and preferment more, he might have obtained a Cardinal's hat. He told Ugolino, Bishop of Parma, "if he had been ambitious, he might have been preferred to a benefice of more value than his." (P. 293.) Petrarch was one of those few persons whose minds have been made in a mould of nature's not much used, who have learned to prefer liberty, leisure, and study, to riches and rank: he says, "I assure you, I would not exchange my tranquillity for your troubles, nor my poverty for your riches," &c. We also are acquainted with one who would not quit his beloved retirement—the trees he has planted—the flowers he has reared—the books he has collected—and the leisure he enjoys, for all the mitres of England piled one upon another. He of whom we speak has no Laura in his Vaucluse, yet he has gathered pomegranate flowers beneath Petrarch's windows at Arques, and reposed the summer noon among the rocks of Sorga.

John Colonna. During the summer of 1346, Laura was seized with a defluxion in her eyes, which threatened her with blindness. This, of course, brought forth a sonnet, and Petrarch had also the favour of visiting her at her own house; but as his mistress's eyes got well, those of the poet felt the attack, and he believed that the ophthalmia, like a shooting star, darted from her eyes into his. Certainly lovers and poets have wonderful compensations given them for their calamities in the creative action of their imaginations; and Petrarch stood in need, if any mortal did, of some consolation from within, for the twentieth year of his fruitless devotion had now elapsed. He passed the winter of 1346-7 at Avignon, or with his friend Socrates at Vaucluse, looking after his trees and garden. He mentions in a letter to Guielmo di Pastrengo, his trees that he had grafted with his own hands, and laurels that he had transplanted from foreign countries*. In 1347 he visited his brother Gerard, who had taken the cowl in the Carthusian monastery of Montrieux, and whom he had not seen for four years. He was received, he says, as an angel from heaven; and in return for this kindness and hospitality, he wrote his essay "*De Otio Religioso*," to show the advantages of their contemplative and peaceful life. But from these soft and sequestered visions he was awoken by a blast from the trumpet of war, with which his friend Cola Rienzo was waking the genius of liberty, then slumbering among the ruins of Rome, and which shook both the papal throne and the feudal castle to their lowest foundations. Even old Colonna himself started in his mountain fortress with alarm, and he only returned to Rome to hear the alarm bell sounded in the capitol, and to fly, with a single horseman, back to Palestrina. Rienzi knew how to assume the character, if he did not possess the feelings, of the patriot. He was gifted with great natural eloquence, and the people were flattered by seeing him moved into tears when he described their slavery and submission; but we have no time to linger on a tale so often and so well told. Petrarch wrote an address that was read to the people, and composed an eclogue in honour of the Revolution. "That great man's characteristic excellence (says Mr. Hallam, *v. Midd. Ages*, i. p. 436) was not good sense. He had imbibed two notions, of which it was hard to say which was the more absurd: that Rome had a legitimate right to all her ancient authority over the rest of the world, and that she was likely to recover this authority in consequence of the revolution produced by Rienzi." It was a year fruitful in sonnets, but they were still sonnets of despair. One only ray of delight is visible—when Laura, as Mr. Campbell says, once and once only, in this twice ten years' bondage, held out her hand to him, and permitted him for some time to retain it: but we are afraid even this indulgence is a creation of the biographer's, for, turning to the sonnet (ccxviii) to which he refers us, we find only that when his eyes were fixed on his mistress's eyes, Laura opposed that honoured hand which held the second place in his esteem; or, as De Sade translates it, "*Elle lui mit la main devant les yeux, sans rien dire*:" she put her hand over her eyes. The mistake probably arose from Mr. Campbell's genuine sympathy with

* The laurel will not grow in the north of France, or near Paris, the winter being too severe, and doubtless Petrarch obtained his plants in Italy, and they must have been scarce at that time. But by the *laurel* Petrarch probably intended the "*bay*," "*the laurus nobilis*," a native of Italy, and not the "*lauro-cerasus*," or common laurel of England, which is a native of the Levant, and was not cultivated in England till after 1600; besides, the bay is the poet's laurel.

Petrarch, and his desire to soften his privations as much as he could: his "wish was father to his thought," and no other father it seems ever to have had. In this year he obtained letters of legitimation for his son John; and afterwards left Avignon for his fifth journey into Italy. At an assembly at Avignon he met Laura for the last time. She was serious and thoughtful, and Petrarch says, "The expression of her eyes seemed to predict the sorrows that threatened him." In March 1348 he was at Parma, which he probably intended for his future residence; in April he heard of the death of Laura, who had fallen a victim to the terrible plague which was then devastating Europe. She died on the 1st of April, and her husband in a few months married again. But Petrarch remained faithful to the memory of his mistress; he not only wrote a note in his *Virgil** on the subject, "but he spent (says a Dominican friar) so much in charities, since her death, to the Church, for masses, that if she had lived a profligate woman† they would have redeemed her from the hands of the Devil." Not long after the death of Laura he lost his friend Card. Colonna, who, it is supposed, sank under grief brought on by the desertion of his family; for in the short space of five years he had lost his mother and six brothers; but in compensation, he was magnificently received by the Carraras at Padua, who, in two years after, bestowed on him the canonicate of that cathedral, and in the same year he received the appointment of the archdeaconry of Parma. Two of his intimate friends, Luca Christiano and Mainardo Accursio, who had left Avignon for the purpose of visiting him, were slain by banditti, in some of the passes of the Apennines. Petrarch wrote indignantly to the magistrates of Florence on the subject. The robbers were protected by the Ubaldini, one of the most powerful families of Tuscany; but the Florentine cavalry were sent against them, and the miscreants were dispossessed of their strongholds, and scattered or slain. Petrarch had lost many friends, but he had still a few left. Lucius and Socrates, and Guido Settino, and Barbato of Salviuo; and among them, for the first time, we meet with the name of Boccaccio. In October 1350 he departed for Rome, to attend the jubilee, in company with an old abbot, whose horse or mule kicked Petrarch on the knee, and with such injury that he kept his bed at Rome. He looked on the jubilee as a sacred bath which would wash away all the spots from his soul; and as for the future, he was now proof against all female fascination. In his way back he passed through Arezzo, the town of his birth, and was welcomed by the citizens, who received him with regal honours. In the same month he discovered a literary treasure, a bad copy of Quintilian de Inst. Oratoriâ, which till then had escaped all researches. The better MS. of Poggius is now in the noble library of Blenheim. From Padua he made frequent excursions

* Mr. Campbell says "this precious MS. of the *Virgil* is no longer in Italy;" but he is under a mistake. It was restored by the French, and we saw it in the Ambrosian library in the year 1822.

† We must confess that we are still much puzzled about Laura and her virtuous inflexibility. Mr. Campbell has not mentioned an anecdote De Sade gives on the authority of Sennuccio (vol. ii. p. 429), that Laura was used to bathe in the river, and that Petrarch at one time surprised her: "Honteuse d'être surprise en cet état, soit pour se venger, soit pour dérober la vue de ses charmes, qui rien ne couvroit, elle lui jetta de l'eau au visage." De Sade mentions that in the heats of the summer, it is the custom for the ladies of Avignon to bathe in the Rhone. De Sade adds (p. 20, notes,) "Les dames se baignoient alors sans chemise." Tompkins has given a print of Laura in this interesting state." V. *Petrarcha Redivivus*, p. 136.

to Venice, and there formed acquaintance with Andrea Dandolo, who for his extraordinary merit was made Doge at the early age of 36. In April 1351 he received a visit from Boccaccio, who was sent by the republic of Florence to announce to him the recall of his family to their native land, and the restoration to his fortune. They also offered to him the situation of Principal in their new University: this, however, he declined, and turning his horse's bridle towards France, arrived at Vacluse 27th June, 1351. His romantic hermitage—his grotto—his sequestered gardens—his cherished library—had lost no charms for him. He thought of remaining there two years, but he added "that he had now experienced that change of place is the only thing which can long keep us from the ennui inseparable from a sedentary life;" a sentence of undoubted truth, not sufficiently weighed by those, who, in too early life, are eager to bind themselves in those soft but unrelaxing chains which, according to the Canon of St. Paul's, holy matrimony, united to holy orders, wreath around their incautious votaries. Petrarch would have liked the emoluments and ease of a cathedral stall in England, but he was not better fitted for a "working clergyman" than for a Carthusian monk. In the last year of the life of Clement the Sixth he occupied the office of his secretary, but Clement died soon after, and was buried at Avignon. In 1562 the Huguenots rifled his tomb, made a football of his head, and the Marquis of Courton converted his skull into a drinking-cup. In May he departed for Italy, and we find him in the palace of John Visconti, at Milan, whom he used to call the greatest man in that land, always famous for its renowned men. Petrarch took up his abode near the Vercellina gate and the church of St. Ambrosio, for he bargained that he should have a house sufficiently far from the town, and that he might live as he pleased. His windows commanded a beautiful prospect, as far even as the Alpine summits, tipped with snow. For Saint Ambrosio Petrarch had a peculiar veneration, and to his eyes the majestic sculpture of the saint seemed instinct with breath and life. His friends, however, at a distance, those at Avignon and those at Florence, were scandalized at the recluse and the republican living in the court of the tyrant of Italy. Petrarch thanked them for their kindness and concern, and gave them certain reasons for his conduct; but the real one is supposed to be, that he might save money for his natural children. Some persons have said that he had an intrigue at Milan with a young lady of the name of Beccaria, but of this there is no proof; indeed, the universal respect in which his character was held, both in France and Italy, prove the folly of such imputations: it is making the canon of Padua a *coureur des filles*. The splendours of Milan, however, soon disgusted him, and he went to the monastery of St. Columba, which belonged to the Carthusian monks of Pavia. He has given a beautiful description of this edifice, and of the magnificent views it commands. While he was here he received a letter from his friends Socrates and Guido Settino, to say that they had gone to Vacluse. He wrote back, beseeching them to make use of the house and books, and lamenting his absence.* He did not, however, know, that at the time a troop of robbers burst into the valley, burnt his house, and would have burnt his books, but his rustic servant, or rather his son, had conveyed them to the castle. Petrarch still

* There is a strange mistake in vol. ii. p. 114, of Mr. Campbell's book, in which he mentions the presents Petrarch sent to the Bishop of Cavaillon. Some fish (probably the crusius, or golden carp), and secondly a *flat drake*! On reading this we stared, but on looking in De Sade found it was a *fat duck*!—un canard gras.

loved Vauchuse, and endeavoured to get preferment in the church in Provence, but he had written too freely on the church, or rather on the manners and morals of churchmen, and his wishes were frustrated. In 1354 he received a present which gave him great delight, a Greek Homer sent him by Nichola Sigeros, prætor of Romagna. Petrarch in his letter of thanks confessed that he could not translate a word of him, but begged additional copies of Hesiod and Euripides. He then went as the chief of the embassy to Venice, to negotiate peace between them and the Genoese, but he failed in his negotiation, and, returning in dudgeon, remained with the Visconti at Milan. We must now rapidly touch on the remaining events of our poet's life. The Emperor King of Bohemia was solicited to enter Italy, to put an end to the war then raging between the Venetian states and Milan, united with Genoa. Visconti's death induced him to accept the invitation, and Mr. Campbell says on the subject "and thus a carbuncle and a surgeon influenced the fate of Europe." Petrarch met him at Mantua; the Emperor asked him what kind of life pleased him most?—Petrarch answered, a secluded one: if possible, among woods and mountains; if not, in the midst of cities. The Emperor combated his opinion, but Petrarch said that the crowned head had the worst of the cause. He asked Petrarch to accompany him to Rome, which he declined; and the King, at the request of a Neapolitan nobleman, gave the laurel crown, in the cathedral of Pisa, to Zanobi di Strata: thus there were two crowned poet-laureates in Italy. Petrarch was, of course, much offended; he called the laurel a barbarous one, conferred by a German; but the prior of the Holy Apostles said "he could not forgive the phantom of a Cæsar for having laureated a citizen who troubled the fountain of *Parnassus*;" and Barbato addressed a letter to Francis Petrarch, the King of the Poets. Petrarch answered "There are only two King-poets—one in Greece, one in Italy: the old Lord of Mœonia, and the Shepherd of Mantua. As for me, I can only reign in my transalpine solitude, on the banks of the Sorga." In 1356 he was sent by the Visconti to the Emperor at Prague, whom he found occupied with his golden bull. He soon, however, returned, partly to look out for a clean, clever housekeeper, and partly to write condoling letters to the French princes on the loss of the battle of Poitiers. He also wrote an eclogue, in which he introduces the King of France as Pan, and the King of England as Articus. At this time he received a diploma from the Emperor, creating him count palatine, with all rights and privileges, the chief of which consisted in legitimizing children born out of matrimony, and crowning poets. In the summer of this year he lived, to avoid the summer heats, at the village of Garignano, on the banks of the Adda, three miles distant from Milan. There was a Carthusian monastery there, which attracted him. He called his villa Linterno, in memory of Scipio Africanus, whose country-house bore that name. The peasants called it *L'inferno*; and, in truth, there was something remaining of the old concupiscence haunting him everywhere, for he tells a friend "that neither abstinence, nor study, nor penance, can totally subdue the kicking ass on whom he is making war." However, he trusted to the good Saint Ambrosio. He was well in health, and easy in fortune, but he complains feelingly of the loss of his friends. He now composed his treatise *de Remediis utriusque Fortunæ*, which made a great noise when it appeared. It was translated into Italian and Spanish, and of late, some of it into English. Mr. Campbell says "it has long ceased to be read"—we have just finished it. In the autumn he retired to Milan, and had

nearly met the fate of Jacob Bryant. He let a large volume of Cicero fall on his left leg; and this was repeated; the doctors told him it must be amputated; but it got well in spite of them, and he took a trip to Bergamo. On his return, he received Boccaccio at his house, who stayed with him some days. It was a wholesome custom in which Petrarch indulged, to lecture his friends, whether high or low; and he accordingly made Boccaccio sensible that at his age (forty-five) it was not reasonable to be courting women, and worshipping earthly beauties. Boccaccio made it the subject of an eclogue called Philostratos, and profited by the advice. The Empress Anne wrote Petrarch a letter from Bohemia, to inform him of the birth of a daughter. He answered it, and mentioned to her the names of several illustrious women famous for their courage, as Isis, Carmenta, the Mother of Evander, Sappho, the Sybils, Semiramis, an Amazon or two, Tomiris, Cornelia the Mother of the Gracchi, finally Martia, Portia, Livia, Lucretia, &c. &c. In October 1359, he found one morning, on rising, that his house had been robbed of every thing valuable, but his books. His son John was the perpetrator, who, to supply his debaucheries, pillaged his father. Petrarch turned him and his loose companions out of the house, and went and settled in the monastery of St. Suplician, an abbey of the Benedictines of Monte Cassino. He was, however, soon called from his tranquillity, by Galeazzo Visconti, to go to Paris to congratulate the king, John, on his release from captivity. When he was admitted to an audience, he offered advice to the monarch, as usual, to which he listened, he says, with profound attention. Petrarch never liked the English; and he did not hate them without cause, for the Marquis of Monserat engaging a body of English troops to escort him, they entered Italy by Nice, and by ravaging lands, killing men, and violating women, young and old, did much to establish the national character. Petrarch, to oppose them, invoked the shades of Brutus, Camillus, and others; when a second scourge appeared in the plague, of which his son John died. In the year 1361, he married his daughter Francesca to a gentleman of Milan. Boccaccio speaks highly of the son-in-law, and says that his daughter, without being handsome, had an agreeable face, and resembled her father. His joys and sorrows were tolerably balanced here below; and he had scarcely finished the marriage feast, before he whom he called the friend dearest to his heart, Socrates, died at Avignon; while the continuance of the plague drove Petrarch from Padua to Venice. He took his books with him, and bequeathed them after his death to the Library of St. Mark. In return, the procurators assigned the Palace of the Two Towers as his lodging. The books have been long since lost and destroyed: Tomasini says, in his time they were spoiled and petrified; and Tomasini was also petrified on beholding them.* Boccaccio came to visit Petrarch at Venice, and brought with him the old Greek Leontio Pilato. The two poets spent the summer delightfully together; but Petrarch had already lost his friend Azzo, and he now had to mourn over the tombs of Lælius and Simonides. From Boccaccio he received a Latin translation of Homer, made by himself and Pilato, which delighted him much; and he gave in return to Boccaccio, in a long letter, a curious and interesting description of the *Jongleurs* of Italy. The pope appointed him to the canonry of Carpentras, but on a false rumour of his death recalled the gift. Petrarch, nothing appalled, wrote a

* Tomasini says, "Partim, dicta mirum, in saxa mutatum," p. 72. He gives a list of the few books preserved.

letter of advice to him to remove his seat from Avignon to Rome. After that he went to Pavia; and on the 20th July of this year, reflected that he was in his *sixty-third year*. This he considered to be a dangerous crisis in a man's life; and Mr. Campbell says that he has heard sensible physicians agree in the opinion. We recollect that Sir H. Hallford has an essay on the subject, and we sincerely hope that Mr. Campbell has safely passed that dangerous station. Lionel duke of Clarence, son of Edward III., came to Milan to espouse Violante, daughter of Galeazzo. Froissart was in his suite; and though Petrarch was at Milan at the time, and was seated in the places of honour when there were any princes or nobles of the first rank, there is no trace of their having even spoken to each other. De Sade, however, accounts for it by saying, that Froissart was very fond of pleasure in his youth, and that he was fully employed in making love to the fair ladies of Milan. When tired of the marriage fêtes and ceremonies, Petrarch went to Padua, and arrived there safely 9th June, 1368. Bodily infirmities now came on him: he complains of the fever, and that his constitution is worn out; but the pope wrote with his own hand, pressing him to come to Rome. Petrarch could not refuse, and spent the winter in preparations, and in making his will. His little property at Vaucluse he left to the hospital of that diocese. He now set out, but when he reached Ferrara he fell down in a fit, in which he continued thirty hours, and was supposed to be dead. The whole city was in grief. Crowds came from all parts to his burial. The news spread to Padua, Vicenza, Milan, Pavia, &c.; but he was attended with kindness, and brought back by water to Padua. To recover his health, he went to the village of Arquà, situated on a hill, celebrated for the salubrity of its air, and the beauty of its orchards.* Petrarch built himself a small house on the southern slope of the hill, which still exists; its situation is very pleasant, and the views it commands cheerful and varied. We rode to it some years since from Padua, through wild lanes of the most sequestered beauty, and amidst the rich and flowery vegetation, which the Italian sun awakens into life. The hedges were formed entirely of the judas tree and the pomegranate; the latter then flinging its bright scarlet blossoms in the utmost profusion around. We thought that the nightingale had chosen well its solitary nest. Petrarch, who loved gardening, though he wrote against it, as a luxury, in his philosophic mood, added to the vines of the country a great number of other fruit trees; even in this preserving his classical taste; for the ancients, unlike the moderns, mixed the fruit-bearing and useful trees with the "steriles platani," the "*pinus ingens*," and the "*invisus cupressus*." He had scarcely settled himself at Arquà, before he finished a work which he had begun in 1367. *De sui ipsius et aliorum ignorantia*. It originated in some disgust the poet had taken with the licentious conversation and arrogant pretensions of some young men his companions at Venice. They were disciples of Averroës, and disputed against the creation of the world, and the writings of Moses. Petrarch engaged Ludovico Morsili an Augustine monk of

* Mr. Campbell says "the beauty of its vineyards," but De Sade says "*la beauté de ses vergers (orchards) et la bonté de ses vins*;" besides vineyards are seldom beautiful. Mr. Campbell is not so faithful to his *original* as he ought to be; the best return for his obligation to De Sade would be to translate him faithfully.

† See his Dialogue lviii. *De Vindictis*, in the first book of the work *De Remediis utriusque fortune*. In it he mentions his own river. "*Quid si lucidus Ticinus, si amœnus Athesis, si sonorus Sogga?*"

Florence, to write against these young freethinkers and atheists. He himself continued ill during the summer, and when his physician desired him to abstain from salted meats and raw fruits, he agreed to the former, but urged that "nature would have been an unnatural mother to give us such fragrant and delightful food only to seduce her children with poison covered with honey." Nevertheless he was meditating, as usual, a letter of advice to the Pope, when the news of his death reached him. The Cardinals chose as his successor one who took the name of Gregory XI. He wrote to the poet, expressing a wish to see him and be of service to him. Petrarch mentioning this, in a letter to a friend, says, "that he did not wish for a benefice with a charge of souls; the charge of his own soul, being sufficient for him;" but he complains that he lives beyond his revenue; that the guests at his table are numerous; that he wanted to build a little oratory for the Virgin Mary; that he has two horses, and six amanuenses,* besides an old priest who lives with him, and that he should like to be in better circumstances; he felt, however, that existence was vanishing from him, and the purgatory of this life nearly over. He had an attack of fever, from which the physicians thought he would not recover; but by disobeying their prescriptions,† as was his usual custom, both in sleep and diet, he rallied. A parting gleam of delight came across his fading spirit, when he heard that his old friend Cardinal Cabbasole was at Perugia; he told the good old man in a letter, "that he was almost the only friend left him. I must (he says) embrace you, dear father! I must recall to you our villegiaturas at Vaucluse, of the days we passed in the woods, forgetful of dinner, and of the entire nights when we conversed delightfully in the midst of books, till morning surprised us," &c. He also desired his friend Bruni, to thank the Pope for his letters and his apostolic blessing, and to communicate to his holiness in the clearest manner—"I wish for no more." War now broke out between Venice and Padua, and Petrarch for a while was driven from his home in the Euganean hills; but one public honour more still awaited him. He was selected, though from age and infirmity somewhat loath, to accompany Francesco Carrara the Lord of Padua's son to Venice. Petrarch prepared a speech to deliver to the Venetian Senators; but his memory failed him, as other good men's have done on like occasions, and the ceremony was adjourned. Next day he spoke with energy, and was much applauded. On his return a low fever undermined his constitution; yet he preserved his accustomed habits of life, passed the day in reading and writing, and for the first time, read the *Decameron* with much pleasure, especially "for the grave and pious thoughts which are to be found in it." The story of Griseldis particularly struck him; he translated it into Latin, and sent it to Boccaccio in the last letter he ever wrote; it is dated the 8th June, 1374. Soon after, probably on the 18th of the same month, he died. His people found him in his book-room (for Lord Brougham has precluded

* Petrarch says, speaking of his domestics, "that he dreads a company of valets like a troop of robbers;" to which Mr. Campbell adds, "I am quite of Petrarch's opinion as to men servants, as I agree with the Ettrick Shepherd when he says, "if I had fifty servants they should all be lasses." This is well; but *experto crede*, Mr. Campbell, it is extremely difficult to get the lasses to agree,—better try a man-servant. Besides, recollect the scandal raised by the three Graces who dwelt at Digamma cottage, under Foscolo's guardianship: among the faithless, faithful only one, and she accompanied him in all his adversities, shared his privations, ministered to him in his illness, and never left him, till his poor perturbed spirit reposed in the arms of death.

† Petrarch says "when I saw a physician entering my room, I knew what they were going to say, 'Eat young chickens, drink warm water, and use the remedy the stork has taught us.'" v. De Sade, iii. 168.

the use of the word library,) sitting with his head reclining on a volume he had been reading. Thus he died a scholar's death. They were not alarmed at first; but soon finding that he made no signs of life, gave way to their sorrow. According to Dominico Aretino his death was occasioned by apoplexy. The news of it made a deep impression. There was a general cry throughout Italy, "The father of learning is no more; the light of the age is extinct!" The people from all the neighbouring towns repaired to his residence. Francesco da Carrara, with all his nobility, assisted at the obsequies, and the bishop and his chapter and the clergy were all present. The body of Petrarch, clad in a red cassock,* was supported by sixteen doctors on a bier covered with cloth of gold. The funeral oration was delivered by Bonaventura da Praga, an Augustin hermit, and the corpse was interred in the chapel which the poet had built to the Virgin; but a short time after the body was removed to a tomb of marble supported on four pillars, opposite to the church, which was erected at the expense of Francesco Brossano. In 1637, a bust of bronze was placed above the mausoleum by Paul Valdezucchi, proprietor of Petrarch's house at Arquà. In 1630 the monument was violated, and some of the poet's bones stolen, it is said, for the purpose of sale.† He did not forget his friend Boccaccio in his will, and left him five hundred gold florins,‡ to buy a gown to study in at night, at the same time apologising for the smallness of the legacy. The plan of dress which Petrarch himself adopted was truly scholastic, being not only a covering for the body, but a tablet of record for the mind. Parchment was at that time dear and scarce in Italy, and Petrarch used to wear a single dress, or pilch, of *tanned or prepared leather*, on which he wrote the thoughts he was unwilling to lose. This dress, filled with writings, blots, and erasures, was preserved in 1527, and was revered as a venerable monument of literature by Sadolet, Casa, and Racatello: and this is the person whom Mad. de Genlis, in her "*Petrarque et Laure*," has dressed out in a short grey mantle, and little hat with feathers!

Though we are obliged to relinquish the task of separating the false Florimel from the true, and vindicating the supposed rights, so long in abeyance, of Laura of Baux against Laura de Sade, which have been advocated by some ingenious authors, we have a still more pleasing task to perform, of presenting to our readers a specimen or two of the manner in which Mr. Campbell's poetic hand has transplanted the sweet Italian flowers into his native clime; though, with unnecessary diffidence of his powers, he informs us that from want of early practice in sonnet writing, or some other cause, he does not succeed to his own satisfaction, and has transferred the difficult office to Mrs. Susan Wollaston. Saving our gallantry to the lady, we prefer giving the inspired language of the author of *Gertrude of Wyoming*, one of the most delicate and finished pieces of poetry in the language. We believe that no genuine poets are ever satisfied with their own productions, and are as

* Mr. Campbell says, "in red *latin*," but properly "*revetu d'une soutane (cassock) couleur de feu*" v. De Sade, iii. 600. Tomasinini says, "*Amictu rubeo*."

† Professor Dupont has a poem on this subject, which gives a different view of the subject, "in *brachium F. Petrarche Itali Poete Cl. jam olim defuncti, a Monachis quibundam ebriorum operâ utentibus tumultu effossum*." v. Poem. p. 296. When we were last at Padua, we saw a bust of Petrarch in the cathedral, which that true patriot and son of genius, Canova, had given to the chapter.

‡ Mr. Campbell says "fifty florins," but De Sade "*cinq cens florins d'or*." v. iii. 743.

severe on themselves as they are generous to their brethren of the craft. In this instance, not only is Mr. Campbell dissatisfied with his attempts, but Petrarch himself avowed that if he had known how popular his Sonnets would have been, he would have (v. P. ii. 252) composed more, and in a better style.

"The following Sonnet (cxxxvi) is such a gem of Petrarchan and Platonic homage to beauty, that I subjoin my translation of it, with the most sincere avowal of my conscious inability to do it justice,"—and yet how well it is rendered.

"In what ideal world, or part of heaven,
Did Nature find the model of that face
And form, so fraught with loveliness and grace.
In which, to our creation, she has given
Her prime proof of creative Power above?
What fountain nymph or goddess ever let
Such lovely tresses float of gold refined
Upon the breeze, or in a single mind
Where have so many virtues ever met,
E'en though these charms have slain my bosom's weal?
He knows not love, who has not seen her eyes
Turn, when she sweetly speaks, or smiles, or sighs,
Or how the power of love can hurt or heal."

Sonnet lxxviii. is remarkable for the fineness of its closing thought.

"Time was, her tresses by the breathing air
Were wreathed to many a ringlet golden bright;
Time was, her eyes diffused unmeasured light,
Though now their lovely beams are waxing rare;
Her face, methought, that in its blushes shew'd
Compassion, her angelic shape and walk,
Her voice, that seem'd with heaven's own speech to talk,
At these, what wonder that my bosom glow'd.
A living sun she seem'd—a spirit of heaven.
These charms decline; but does my passion? No.
I love not less—the slacking of the bow
Assuages not the wound its shaft has given."

The following Sonnet, Mr. Campbell says, is remarkable for its last four lines, having puzzled all the Poet's commentators to explain what he meant by the words, "*Al man ond' io scrivo, e fatta amica, a questa volta.*" He agrees with De Sade in conjecturing that Laura, in receiving some of his verses, had touched the hand that presented them, in token of her gratitude.*

"In solitudes I've ever lov'd to abide
By woods and streams, and shunn'd the evil-hearted,
Who from the path of heaven are foully parted.
Sweet Tuscany has been to me denied,
Whose sunny realms I would have gladly haunted;
Yet still the *Sorgue* his beauteous hills among
Has lent auxiliar murmurs to my song,
And echoed to the plaints my love has chaunted.
Here triumph'd, too, the poet's hand that wrote
These lines—the power of love has witnessed this
Delicious victory! I know my bliss,
She knows it too—the saint on whom I doat."

Though it does not follow that poets' mistresses were more beautiful than those of others, yet we should expect to find in Laura a creation of loveliness and angelic purity worthy of these immortal strains. It

* *Cercate ho sempre solitaria vita.* Son. 220; De Sade, vol. ii. p. 98.

appears that Simone de Sienna drew her portrait on many occasions;* and Mr. Weston has given a drawing from the painting by Simone, enamelled at Limoges on copper. Laura appears in it, dressed in red, holding a flower in her hand, with a sweet and modest countenance, rather inclining to tenderness. Under the portico of Notre Dame de Dons is a painting in fresco, much damaged, but sufficiently perfect to distinguish the figure of Laura dressed in green at the feet of St. George. In the church of St. M. de Novella at Florence is an allegorical picture of the same artist. At Sienna is shewn a picture of the Virgin, intended for Laura; an old picture of Laura was purchased in 1641 by Cardinal Barberini, which had been preserved at Avignon. In the Palace of Turin is an original portrait of Laura by Bronzino.—From the following criticism on it, we at least guess that the fair author was of a different “complexion of countenance” from the Poet’s object of worship, and we are in this case willing to believe that ladies are not the best judges of rival charms. “Laura’s sort of beauty (she says) would never have captivated me, had I been Petrarch: first, her hair is red; her eyebrows extremely narrow, and exactly forming a flat arch; her eyes small; her nose a little hooked, and rising too high in the middle; her mouth not very small, and her lips like two scarlet threads; a very faint colour on her cheeks; the contour of the face more square than oval; her countenance more demure than engaging; her head is covered with a kind of caul which sits close, and is of a gold net, with pearls of precious stones fastened in it in lozenges. This caul confines her hair, excepting a border or roll, which is left all round close to her face. Her gown, which I imagine was intended to represent embroidery of that day, looks now like a piece of an old Turkey carpet: it is without plaits. Two rows of large pearls, intermixed with rubies and emeralds, hang about her neck. I give you this detail of her dress, as it was probably the fashion of her day, and I suppose was esteemed exceedingly becoming. As for Petrarch, he is exceedingly ugly indeed, but he has a very sensible black and yellow face.”†

We have been so much occupied with the preceding outline of the events of Petrarch’s life, that we have left no room for any extracts from Mr. Campbell’s judicious sketch of his character; and we have only a few words ourselves to say. As respects his long and devoted attachment to his mistress, it is, we think, difficult, after all that has been written, to come to any rational or satisfactory conclusion. Whatever theory we form, there is some incident, or some expression, that seems to oppose its soundness; “that love (says Foscolo) should not have been, during 20 years, subdued by resolute virtue, nor virtue overpowered by love, is a phenomenon that can be conceived only as among the ideal possibility of things:” but we must say that, after all, we think it was quite as much the passion of the head as of the heart. That Petrarch was most eloquent in the description of his sorrow, and that he had all the expressions of love and despair at command, we are willing to allow; that his conduct of life was strange and wayward, cannot be denied: but he was a poet, and therefore fond of fiction; an enthusiast, and therefore dwelt among the airy creatures of his own imagination; he was a visionary and recluse, and there-

* See the account of Mr. J. G. Pfister, in *Campbell’s Life*, vol. ii. p. 387.

† See *Letters from Italy* in the years 1770, 1771, by Lady Miller. It is said the original portrait of Laura has lately been found, and in the possession M. Arrighi at Florence (Palazzo Buonelmonte), and the Count Cicognara has declared it genuine. The possessor has published an engraving of it.

fore chose the wild unbroken liberty of a solitary life ; he was an indefatigable scholar, and therefore loved to pursue his favourite studies remote from men, and without interruption. It is true he was much in society, but generally by solicitation ; and always as one who was at liberty to leave it when he chose ; and his frequent visits to Vaucluse might have been prompted by motives more rational than the wish to fly from a cruel mistress, or to cherish more closely a rejected passion. The sincerity of his love might be inferred from the impassioned nature of his language ; but it seems in the power of the intellect for a while to feel the force and assume the language of the passions. Warmth of feeling begets eloquence, and in return the very efforts of the mind in the production of eloquence agitates, influences it, and adds fresh fuel to the flame. The passion itself arises in the heart, but the activity of the intellect, the warmth of the imagination, and the creations of the poetic faculty, lend it a thousand forms of additional seduction. During the very depth of his lamentations, Petrarch found a temporary solace in the arms of a less cruel and fastidious beauty. Though Laura frowned, he pursued his studies with unabated ardour and perseverance ; he was awake to all the interests or sufferings of his beloved country ; he examined with unwearied observation the manners and characters of the different European nations, comparing them with Italy. "*Cuncta circumspiciens, videndi cupidus explorandique—contemplatus sollicitè mores hominum—singula cum nostris conferens.*" He associated with the princes and potentates of Europe ; he was always ready with lessons of advice and instruction to popes and emperors ; he was never deaf to the voice of friendship ; he built, he planted, he gardened, he travelled, he composed in verse and in prose ; he performed all the functions of a citizen, pursued the studies of a scholar, and reared all up for himself, with a most careful and honourable ambition, the solid structure of a splendid poetical reputation, whose foundation is still substantial, and whose beautiful decorations still glitter and delight the eye. Five centuries have well nigh passed, since first this romantic tale of love was told, to interest and perplex the world. We do not pretend to penetrate its darkness ; but we are often inclined to ask whether it is indeed true ? Petrarch was of a pure and good and virtuous mind, and we have the first paradox to solve, of his soliciting the affections, and besieging the virtues, for twice ten years, of a married woman ; and the second, of a woman, who had borne a family of eleven children, and whose beauties, always moderate, had early faded, and at length quite disappeared. And what are we to say to Laura's conduct—the model of virtue, prudence, propriety, yet permitting daily the grateful incense to be laid by an unhallowed hand on the altar of love. In truth, when we reflect, that at this time Avignon * was the scene of the most unblushing, almost unheard of profligacy, both among churchmen and the laity ; when we read, that the husbands of Avignon were proverbially indulgent to their wives' conduct, and that such freedom of manner existed, that the ladies of the city bathed openly in the river that washed its walls, we feel some misgivings concerning this extraordinary exception, and are unable to explain the mysterious riddle that Cupid and Hymen have invented between them notwithstanding the solution, which the doctrine of the "*Cours d'Amour*," founded on the opinions of Plato, seem to offer,

* "All that is related of the two Babylons, of Syria, of Egypt, of the four Labyrinths, of Avernus, of Tartarus, is nothing in comparison to this Hell of Avignon."—Ep. 5, 8, 10, 11.

"that it is possible to be devoted to a gallant woman without desiring her favours." But let us turn from such weak and enervate scenes of idle melancholy, such fond and foolish perversions of the mind, such artificially sustained passions, to other and better views, and then we shall own that to Petrarch, society is under various obligations of gratitude. Mr. Campbell justly considers him as one of the earliest pioneers of the Reformation; for, in truth, the enormities and abuses of the papal power, and the profligacy of the papal court, had grown to such a height, that they had become the subject of censure or of sorrow, according to the various feelings with which the minds of all reflecting men were agitated. No wonder, then, that Petrarch, virtuous as he was, and deeply impressed with sentiments of religion,* saw a modern Babylon in Rome; for even the joyous and sportive Boccaccio lashed the vices of the Roman court, at a time when such reflections were dangerous to the author's safety. To Petrarch, also, we are indebted for the restoration of letters in Europe. He read the classical authors with enthusiastic eagerness; and in his writings, he quoted them with a profusion that would now be called pedantic. He acquired a large store of erudition for the time, which he liberally distributed in his works. His days were devoted to study, and the habits of devotion of his church did not permit the night to pass in uninterrupted sleep. He invariably rose to continue, by his solitary lamp, the studies that he had left unfinished in the day.† To Petrarch, also, the Italian language is indebted for stability and eloquence it did not possess before; and the best judges, the critics of his own country, have seen in his poetry those delicate combinations of expression, which, however they may delight by their exquisite elegance and beauty, forbid translation into another language. The form and colour of the rose may be imitated, but its fugitive and delicious fragrance cannot be transfused. Foscolo says, "that it requires a profound knowledge of Italian to see that Petrarch always adopts those words which combine at once most harmony, elegance, and energy.‡ He also quotes some lines, which he says, no translator can render, and to which no criticism can do justice. Without affecting those ascetic manners, that are so contrary to the common feelings of mankind, that we are reluctant to believe them serious, Petrarch possessed a spirit of independence, and habits of self-denial, that made him satisfied with very moderate means of subsistence. It has been said, that he was fond of frequenting the society of the great: but it must be recollected, that at that time it was almost the only society which possessed refinement of manners, and cultivation of mind; as a man of letters, and renowned as he was, his friendship was solicited rather than proffered. Mr. Campbell has justly rebuked Sismondi for charging him with being only a troubadour.§ Petrarch lived with the Visconti and Carraras and Correggios, as friend with friend. His was the last case, says Mariotti, of a poet courted by princes, and he was never known to have disguised truth from any personal danger or interest. A favourite of the Popes, he reprov'd the vices of their court; a friend of the Lombard tyrants, he alone uttered the cry of

* "His finest imitations are drawn from the sacred writings; and it must be obvious to every one, how deeply all his thoughts were imbued with religion." *Essays* by Foscolo, p. 69.

† V. Fam. Epist. 72.

‡ Foscolo says, "If the MSS. did not exist, it would be impossible to believe the unwearied pains he has bestowed on the correction of his verses," &c. p. 57.

§ See Campbell's *Life*, vol. ii. p. 320.

peace; a creature of the Colonnas, he applauded Rienzi, whose efforts exterminated the family. Petrarch was repeatedly consulted by men in power, but he was never reluctant to leave their marble halls and luxurious banquets, for his own sequestered valley, his beloved studies, his silent meditations, and his simple fare. Undoubtedly he was a man of a romantic visionary mind, which he cherished and indulged, and which was increased by a kind of mystic pseudo-platonic philosophy that he cultivated; and his classical recollections and sympathies were so strong, that, after long effervescing in his mind, they broke out into the most active excitement at Rienzi's call. Petrarch hoped that Rome, his Rome and Scipio's, was again to be the mistress of the earth.* But when these dazzling visions had passed away, there was a clear sagacious intellect, a sound moral judgment, and an active benevolent spirit often apparent, which gained him, as they deserved, the attachment of his friends and the respect of society. The house of Petrarch at Vacluse has disappeared; his latest dwelling at Arquà has long since passed into other hands; even his poor mortal remains, the dust to which his body returned, have been dissipated and lost; † but his name still lives with unabated interest; his history has been scrutinised by the diligent curiosity of modern scholars; his poetry is still dear to the lovers of song; and the numerous editions, and translations of his amatory and philosophical sonnets, with the various essays on his life and character, prove that his reputation, which was unequalled among his contemporaries, was not built on a false or perishable basis; and that in the bosoms of the enlightened, genius never dies. Those who have been used to conceive of this great man only as a poet of amatory strains and metaphysical conceits, will read with surprise and pleasure the force and extent of his character, as it is portrayed by the masterly hand of his own gifted compatriot. "It was Petrarch chiefly who familiarized his fellow citizens with the personages of ancient Italy, and the people were naturally disposed to consider him as one of the number. They uttered his name with adoration; artisans prepared their houses to receive him when he travelled through the country, and he preferred them to the palaces of the great. Princes and magistrates, followed by courtiers and crowds of citizens, went forth to meet him at the gates of the towns. Inquisitive travellers of every nation, with the indelicate importunity of the genus, anxious to smooth the way to his acquaintance, sent him magnificent presents, of which he proudly complains. A blind old man performed a long journey on foot, in the hope that he might touch his head. His long study of the fathers acquired for him, with the works, the character of a profound theologian. Kings and emperors hastened to confer diplomas and titles upon him, and invited him to their courts. Even the Pope asked his advice on political measures, whilst governments contended which should employ him on embassies; and although he often professes to despise that eloquence which arises at inspiring others with the persuasion we ourselves do not entertain, he knew that he possessed it, and occasionally employed it in his capacity as ambassador. ‡"

* Mr. Coleridge, in his "Friend," (Vol. i. p. 118,) quoting a fine passage on *Liberty*, from Petrarch's Latin writings, strongly recommends to publishers a selection from his prose works: excepting the Letters of Luther, he does not know where so delightful and instructive a volume can be found.

† The Venetian Senate made a law against those who purloined his bones, and sold them as relics. See Tomasini, P. red. p. 30.

‡ See *Essays on Petrarch*, by Ugo Foscolo, p. 126.

MR. URBAN, Cork, July 6.

GIBBON (chap. xxxi. vol. v. page 250 of Milman's edition), adverting to the state of the Roman senate in the fourth century of the Christian æra, represents the Anician family as of uncontested pre-eminence in birth and consideration, because the first among the surviving few whose names could be historically associated with the Commonwealth, or traced beyond the Empire. He adds, nevertheless, that during the five first ages of Rome,* it was unknown, and that its earliest date, in the Annals of Pighius, was that of Marcus Anicius Gallus, a tribune of the people, in the year of the city 506.

It is to me, I must say, a source of surprise, that the historian's vast reading, or the acknowledged diligence of Pighius, should have overlooked a striking chapter of Pliny (Hist. Nat. xxxiii. 6.), where distinct mention of Quintus Anicius, as *Curulus Edilis*, and colleague, in that office, of Cneius Flavius, is to be found, in reference to the year 449 of the usual Roman chronology, or 442 of Niebuhr's more correct reckoning; that is, full fifty-seven years anterior to Gibbon's statement. The circumstances attending the election of Flavius, and his triumph over the opposing nobles, on that occasion, were of the most remarkable character and exciting nature, and have, accordingly, received ample detail in the recital, not only from Pliny, as above, but from Livy (ix. 46), from Aulus Gellius (vi. 9), who copies the old annalist, L. Calpurnius Piso, and even from Pighius. (Stephani Vinandi Pighii Annales, p. 377, Antwerpæ, 1613,

folio.)—Cicero, likewise, incidentally alludes to the event, in his Orations, in the first book *de Oratore*, cap. 41, as also in the first book *de Republica*, and in an otherwise most interesting letter, during his proconsular government of Cilicia, to Atticus (lib. vi. ep. 1), from which it would appear that some doubt existed as to the accuracy of the common version of the facts. Be this as it may, Flavius, born, like Horace, of an enfranchised slave, had made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the nobles by the publication of the *Fasti*, or calendar of the distinctive days of religion and business, as well as by divulging the secrets of the civil law, held in mysterious reserve by the pontiffs as an instrument of popular control, in compelling a recurrence to themselves on every arising question. "Civile jus," says Livy, "*repositum in penetralibus pontificum evulgavit.*"—The successful contest of Flavius with the nobles, and corresponding favour with the people, thus obtained for him a celebrity which, in a great measure overshadowed the name of his colleague Anicius; and, except by Pliny, I do not find it mentioned. Livy only says, that the colleague of Flavius was sick; and this omission may account for Gibbon's oversight, as well as for the silence of his editors, Messieurs Guizot and Milman, on the subject; though such an authority as that of the great historian of Nature ("*opus non minus varium quam ipsa Natura,*" as his nephew characterised the performance, Ep. lib. iii. v.), should surely not pass unheeded, and ought not to have eluded the research of these learned personages.†

* It would, I think, have been more correct to have said, the *first five ages*, than the *five first ages*; but I have copied Gibbon's expression, which, however, accords with the French—"les cinq premiers siècles," as he must have written, had he composed his work in that language.—In Latin it would have been less open to objection than either—"quinque *priora* secula." The love of antithesis will expose the ablest men to error—thus Lord Brougham (Statesmen, i. p. 14), says, "No one could ever accuse George III. of ruling by favourites; still less could any one, by pretending to be the people's choice, impose on his vigorous understanding"—as if any thing could be *less* than what had never existed.

† In many of the old editions of Pliny, the following distich, which first appeared in that of Trevisa, 1479, folio, is to be found—

"Quid juvat innumeris onerari scrinia
libris?"

Solus pro cunctis Plinius esse potest."

The Greek refugee, Theodore Gaza, is reported to have said the same of Plutarch, and the Khalif Omar, of the Koran; but consult Gibbon, chap. li. vol. ix. p. 436, with his rational animadversions, and Mr. Milman's elucidatory note on this supposed Mohammedan proscription of literature.—Pope Gregory the Great was similarly, and most unjustly, arraigned of wishing to destroy the remnants of ancient history.

This Quintus, the first link of the Anician chain, which continued unscathed for so many centuries, to resist the inroads of time and shock of events, had, not long previously to the above year 449, removed from Præneste to Rome, on the suppression of a series of insurrections, in which his rebellious countrymen had been engaged, having not only joined the Latins, but aided the Gauls in their hostility (Livy, lib. vi. viii.); and thus Anicius, from an enemy, was converted into a Roman citizen, as observed by Pliny. He was, probably, grandfather of the Marcus Anicius Gallus alluded to by Gibbon, and whose descendant Lucius, U. C. 585, defeated and made captive, in the narrow compass of thirty days, the Hyrian king, Gentius, to whom, I may passingly note, we owe the use and the name of the Gentian root—a derivation apparently unknown to Johnson, or his continuators. But, brilliant as was this exploit of Anicius, it was clouded, as Livy and Gibbon remark, by the superior lustre of the contemporaneous victory of Paulus *Æmilius* over Perseus, which, again, presents to our contemplation one of the most illustrative instances, in the annals of man, of the clashing and contrasted occurrences of human fate—the “*ludibrium casuum humanorum*,” as qualified by Paulus himself (Livy, lib. xiv. 41), in the conflict and simultaneous encounter of the most splendid of triumphs, and the severest of afflictions, when the exulting heart of the conqueror of a mighty nation, one of the great monarchies of the earth, was sunk and laid low in domestic sorrow. Yet, the

emotions of the father, desolate, and left without an ostensible inheritor of his race, by the loss, within eight days, of his two younger sons (the two eldest having passed by adoption into other families, and, therefore, ceased to be his), were absorbed in the sentiments of the patriot, and merged in the noble expression of his hope that, if the versatility of fortune demanded of Rome a countervailing or propitiatory sacrifice, his own signal calamity would be accepted in fullness of satisfaction! “*Illud opto, ut, quum ex summo retro volvi fortuna consuesset, mutationem ejus domus mea potius quam res publica sentiret—Itaque defunctam esse fortunam publicam meâ tam insigni calamitate spero.*” (Tit. Liv. *ibid.*)

Plutarch (*εν Αμυλιας*, λ. θ.) ascribes to the exalted Roman the same declaration, which, according to Livy, excited more sympathy than the loudest lamentations into which the feelings of nature could have betrayed the bereaved father—

“*Quod decuit natos patri præstare sepulto :*

Hoc, contrâ, natis præstitit ipse parens.”

And Seneca, truly, says (*Consol. ad Marciam*, cap. 17), “*Nullum non acerbum funus quod parens sequitur.*” It is from Plutarch that the editors of Livy have completed the narrative of the memorable victory which reduced the Macedonian kingdom to the subjection and discipline of a Roman province; for the only existing manuscript of the five books of the fifth decade of the Latin historian happens, unfortunately, to be mutilated in that and various other parts.*

* Montesquieu, in reference to the anterior contests of Rome and Philip the father of Perseus (*Grandeur et Dècadence des Romains*, chap. v.), quotes Plutarch, *Vie de Flaminius*, instead of *Flamininus* (Titus Quintus)—a very frequent confusion, discoverable even in most editions of Plutarch, of two names, little distinct in sound, but greatly so in splendour of birth and renown. The first was plebeian; and its best known bearer fell, the victim of his own rashness, at Trasimenus, the second of Hannibal's great victories, described by Livy, xxii. 40, and more scientifically by Napoleon in his military dictations to Montholon and Gourgaud; though this Flaminius is more honourably recollected as the constructor of the *Flaminian Way*.—T. Quintus Flamininus, on the other hand, was of a high patrician family, one of the emigrants from Alba (Liv. i. 30), and which told, in its enumeration, some of the most illustrious citizens of early Rome—Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, Titus Quintus Capitolinus, &c. Polybius fondly dwells on the achievements of Titus Quintus Flamininus (as he correctly names the Roman), in various portions of his history, as equally does the Chevalier Polard, in his “*Commentaires sur Polybe*,” (Paris, 1721, tome vi.) This commentator, however, though much esteemed, understood not the language of his author, which was similarly the case with our Major Rennel, in his “*Geography of Herodotus*.” (1800, 4to.) Like the Furi, after Camillus (“*nam post illum recuperatorem urbis, penes alias familias imperatoria laus fuerat,*” says Tacitus, *Annal.* ii. 52, though, so late as the fourth Christian century, St. Jerome addressed several

Of the two sons of Æmilius by his first wife, Papiria, whom he repudiated, the younger, adopted by the valitudinarian son of the conqueror of Hannibal, rivalled the fame of his assumed progenitor, and became the second Scipio Africanus. He was one of the "duo fulmina belli," indicated by Anchises to Æneas (Virg. vi. 842), and of whom the elder Cato—a personage of no laudatory habits, and who had ever been, according to the expression of Bivy, the snarling adversary of his great namesake ("qui allatrare ejus magnitudini solitus erat," xxxviii. 54)—asserted, that the other commanders were mere shadows compared to him—"reliquos.... umbras volitare (so, I preferably read with Gronovius); Scipionem solum vigere. (Epitome Liv. lib. vi. 49.) Cato, who, not long before, had engaged with characteristic ardour (Cicero, de Senectute, cap. viii.) in the study of the Greek language, under the tuition of the poet Ennius, borrowed this thought, and probably used the original words of Homer, in allusion to Tiresias—

Οἱ γὰρ πεπνύθατ' τοὶ δὲ, σκαὶ αἰσσοῦσιν.
(Odys. K. 495.)

The eldest son of Æmilius was trans-

ferred, by adoption, to the Fabian name, and both, though no longer reputed his on being grafted on other families, attended him in the Macedonian campaign, and followed his triumphal car.

The foregoing pages had lain by me for some time in the apprehension of my appearing rather too importunate in my addresses to you, Mr. Urban, when the publication of Dr. Arnold's second volume of his most valuable History of Rome, induced me to revise what I had written, and compare my view of the subject with his representation of it. Nothing can be more explicit, or satisfactory, than his relation of the victorious struggle of Flavius with the nobility; nor does he omit the name of Ancius derived from Pliny; but he has not noticed the inaccuracy of Gibbon, to mark which was the principal object of this communication; and I, therefore, not only do not deem it necessary to suppress what precedes, as I was prepared to do, but will take the liberty of adding two or three observations, dictated by a current perusal of the reverend writer's work, which I deferentially submit to his consideration.

letters to one of the female descendants of the great general), the Quintii sunk into oblivion, or extinction. But a more glorious mission never devolved to a generous spirit than that which authorised Titus to proclaim their freedom to the assembled states of Greece, at the Isthmian Games, in the year of Rome 556—a spectacle so vividly described by Polybius (in Excerpt. Legat. ix. p. 1108, ed. 1670), by Plutarch (in Flaminio, p. 374, cap. xiv. ed. Paris, 1624), and by Livy (lib. xxxiii. 32), "at facile appareret," remarks the Roman, "nihil omnium bonorum multitudini gratius quam libertatem esse."—The unbounded gratitude of the enfranchised people, enthusiastically rushing to touch the person of their deliverer, to his no small danger from the pressure, was exemplified by similar demonstrations of the population of Madrid, on the entrance into that capital, in August 1812, after the defeat of Marmont at Salamanca, of our great commander—the στρατηγὸς ὑπάτος, as Plutarch designates Quintius. And what a contrast did a subsequent disgraceful ebullition of our own populace present in 1832, on the anniversary of Waterloo!

Κακὸς κακῶς φθείρειαν ὥσπερ ἦβελον
Τὸν ἄνδρα λῶβαις ἐκβλεῖν ἀναξίως.

Sophocl. Ajax, 1413.

It was thus, too, that on the returning day of the battle of Zama, the great Scipio was assailed by the tribunes, from whose worrying attacks he indignantly averted the people to the grateful commemoration, in their temples, of that decisive victory. "Dis gratias agam quod mihi et hoc ipso die, et sæpe aliis, egregie reipublice gerendæ mentem facultatemque dederunt." (Tit. Liv. xxxviii. 51.) But, eventually, Africanus bitterly felt the ingratitude of his country, which he would not allow to possess his remains—a reproach to which the British people will not be open, in regard to their glorious citizen—Ἀχαιστός δ' ἦν ὁ δῆμος οὐκ ἀλλὰ μεγαλόφρων. And on his destined monument may well be inscribed the verses of

Ηγεμάνεσσι δὲ μισθὸν Ἀθηναῖοι ταῦτε δόκων,

Ἀπ' εὐεργεσίας καὶ μεγάλης ἀρετῆς.

Μᾶλλον τις ταῦτ' ἰδὼν καὶ ἐπιστομένῳ, ἐβέλτεον

Ἀπὸ ξενούσι πρᾶγμασι μίσθον ἔχειν.

Æschines in Ctesiphontem, 61, 62.

At page 282 of the second volume, the learned author describes the censorship "as, in point of rank, the highest office in the commonwealth: its power was almost unbounded," &c. But I have always understood, because I have uniformly read, that the highest office in the state—that which alone possessed unbounded power, because alone above the popular appeal which controlled all other authorities, though even this was sometimes ulteriorly responsible—was the dictatorship. And so we learn from the writer himself in his previous volume, page 143, where he states, "that in the year of Rome 253, it was found necessary to create a single magistrate with power still more absolute (than the consular), who was

to exercise the full authority of king, and even without that check (an appeal to the people) to which the kings of Rome had been subjected." This magistrate was the dictator. And, consonantly, we read in Montesquieu (*Esprit des Loix*, livre ii. ch. 3), "Une autorité exorbitante donnée tout-à-coup à un citoyen dans une république, forme une monarchie, ou *plus* qu'une monarchie." Again (livre xi. 17), he says, "Le sénat avait le pouvoir d'ôter, pour ainsi dire, la république des mains du peuple par la création d'un dictateur, devant lequel le souverain (the people) baissait la tête, et les lois les plus populaires restaient dans le silence."* "Agedum," exclaimed the first of the Claudii, (the grandfather of

* To these words of Montesquieu, I find a note extracted from a work written in opposition to him, though suppressed as soon as it appeared, by a contemporary, M. Dupin, a *Farmer-General* of the revenue. Its purpose is to prove the superiority of monarchy, or singleness of command, which, in great emergencies, even commonwealths must resort to, when the concentration of rule is found the most effectual, if not sole safeguard of the state. This was the object in the creation, and the result in action, of a dictator; for my historical recollection does not furnish an instance of the defeat of a Roman army commanded by one. The victory of Hannibal over Minucius cannot be cited in contradiction (*Tit. Liv. xxii. 29*), for he only held a divided authority, and his then co-equal and previous superior, Fabius, was only a *pro-dictator*, as explained by Livy (cap. 8.) Machiavelli devotes the thirty-fourth chapter of his "*Discorsi sopra la prima deca di Tito-Livio*," to demonstrate the eminent services of this office to the republic. "*Veramente fra gli alteri ordini Romani questo è uno, che merita essere considerato et annumerato fra quelli, che furono cagione de la grandezza di tanto imperio.*" Councils of war during an active campaign are generally the fruits of conscious incapacity; and how often have the armies of Austria, whose movements are directed by the remote Aulic council, thus suffered from the want of unity, and consequent promptitude, in conception or execution?

The M. Dupin, whose observation I have above quoted, was husband of the lady, one of the daughters of the rich Jewish banker, Samuel Bernard, who patronized Rousseau, and inspired him with an ill-requited passion, in the early days of his appearance at Paris (1742). Then, indeed, he was so little appreciated, that Madame de Beuzenval, whom the Duc de Broglie reckons in his ancestry, thought him, as he relates, only fit to dine in the servants' hall (*à l'office*), until corrected by her daughter. And even Madame Dupin, who appointed him her secretary, we are assured by Grimm, excluded him from her table, whenever the more distinguished men of letters and science, such as Buffon, Fontenelle, or Mairan, graced it; though he was subsequently more justly valued by her, and, for a few days, undertook the care of her son, which, in despair of success, he resigned. In Rousseau's description, her conduct was irreproachable; while Lord Chesterfield (Letter of May 10, 1751) represents her to his son as rather an easy conquest, "being past the glare and eclat of youth," (she was of Rousseau's age, then nearly forty)—a hint from a father, which fully justified Dr. Johnson's character of these letters. Jean-Jacques was introduced to this beautiful woman by the Jesuit Père Castel, who observed to him—"On ne fait rien dans Paris que par les femmes: ce sont comme des courbes dont les sages sont les asymptotes; ils s'en approchent sans cesse, mais ils n'y touchent jamais."—Saint-Simon relates with amazement the way in which Louis XIV. stooped to cajole Madame Dupin's father—"le plus riche banquier de l'Europe"—in 1708, and coax him to advance a very large sum, which he had perseveringly refused the king's minister: "J'admiraïs, et je n'étais pas le seul, cette espèce de prostitution du roi, si avare de ses paroles, à un homme de l'espèce de Bernard." (Tome vi. 174.) The royal condescension to a tradesman was perfect debasement in Saint-Simon's mind: how different now-a-days, as between other crowned heads and the Rothschilds, or, a few

the decemvir,) Appius Claudius, "dictatorem à quo provocatio non est, ex-emus" (Tit. Liv. xi. 29); and Cincinnatus, in his contest with the tribunes, at once struck them with dismay by a similar threat—"Ut qui se moverit ad sollicitandum statum civitatis, sentiat sine provocazione dictaturam esse."—In the year 392, moreover, when, to avert the reigning pestilence, the highest officer of the state was required to perform a certain expiatory or religious ceremony (*clavum figendi causa*) Lucius Manlius (*Imperiosus*, or, *filicide disciplinarian*), was named dictator for that special act. "Ut qui *prætor maximus* sit, *clavum pangat*." (Tit. Liv. vii. 3.) Abundance of further affirmative testimony could be produced from Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Plutarch, Fenestella, Niebuhr, &c.

On the other side, great and comprehensive as, doubtless, were the powers of the censors, and they are luminously recapitulated by our learned historian (vol. i. p. 352), they were still divided, and often neutralized by the dissensions of the two, as occurred in the year of Rome 548, when M. Livius and C. Claudius, the victors of Hasdrubal, and from each of whom, by birth or adoption, descended Livia, the wife of Augustus, (Sueton. in Tiberio. iii.), proscribed each other. (Tit. Liv. xxix. 37.) And after the disastrous battle of Cannæ (U. C. 536), when it became necessary to reconstruct and organise the dispersed or mutilated senate, a dictator, in place of censors (M. Fabius Buteo) was named, "qui senatum legeret," (Tit. Liv. xxxiii. 22,) as the paramount authority, no censors being then in office. The superiority of the dictator is, however, sufficiently acknowledged by the reverend doctor himself, as I have shown, when he describes that magistrate as possessed of more than kingly rule, while *that* ascribed by

him to the censors (vol. i. 352), is qualified as almost kingly. It is, in truth, incontestable that the dictator was the supreme magistrate of the commonwealth; and the title was, in consequence, assumed by Sylla and Cæsar, as that of uncontrolled sovereignty. For a previous century or more, the apprehension of clothing any citizen with such exorbitant faculties of evil, had caused its disuse; and in crises of urgency, equivalent powers were conferred on the consuls by the mandatory injunction to them of the senate—"Nequid detrimenti *respublica capiat*," though this authoritative investiture proved a very ineffectual shield to Cicero against the popular condemnation of his acts, and consequent exile, procured by the machinations of his arch-enemy Clodius. (Sallust. Catil. cap. 29, and Cicero, pro Murenâ, 50—62.)

In Dr. Arnold's unqualified attribution of the primary station of rank and power to the censors, the comparison, we may presume, only included, in his purview, the permanent or regular magistracies, such as the consuls, prætors, tribunes, &c.; the dictatorship being occasional or temporary: "*Dictaturæ ad tempus sumebantur*," as Tacitus observes (Annal. i. 1); but the censorship, though regular in renewal, was also temporary, and not continuous, like the other offices, in duration. The election occurred every five years, while the function could only be exercised for eighteen months, as those of the dictator, before the usurpation of Sylla and Cæsar, ceased necessarily at the end of six. But this construction of the erudite author's meaning is not warranted by his language, which is absolute, and untempered by any modification, though, as I think I have made manifest, one exception, at least, should have been indicated.

On a former occasion I marked a

years past, Lafitte, to whom Louis-Philippe mainly owes his throne. The emperor Charles V., after the conquest of Tunis in 1535, contrived similarly to make the vanity of the Fuggers, bankers at Augsburg (see Fuggerorum, &c. Imagines, 1593, folio), tributary to his wants.—Bernard, however, became a bankrupt in 1709 (Saint-Simon, vii. 108), but recovered, and died immensely rich in 1744. His two other daughters, Madame de la Touche and Madame d'Arty, were very dissolute, which, in Rousseau's lax morality, scarcely rendered them the less amiable (Confes. par. ii. liv. 7), though his own Héloïse had for its apparent object to mark the distinction between the frailty of the maid, and crime of the wedded woman, contrary to the practice of that corrupt age, and equally his own, which respected the pledged faith of the wife much less.—*Beaujeu*, the separating space between the Champs Elysées and Bois de Boulogne, near the beautiful Arc de l'Etoile, in Paris, belonged to Samuel Bernard.

numerical inaccuracy (Gent. Mag. for March 1840, p. 251), rather a portentous one indeed, in the first volume of this history, to which I may now, I conceive, add another, certainly of far minor import. In volume the second, page 614, is read the following sentence: "We find also that the As towards the end of the (first Punic) war, was reduced five-eighths of its original weight: from having weighed twelve ounces, it was brought down to two; and although it is certain that this reduction was gradual, inasmuch as Ases of several intermediate weights are still in existence, yet Pliny may be so far correct, that the As, having weighed a full pound, or nearly so, down to the beginning of the first Punic war, was reduced to two ounces before the end of it." On which I must first indicate an error in quoting the *forty-fourth* section, or chapter, of Pliny's thirty-third book—it should be the *thirteenth* section, where the words are—"Librale autem pondus æris imminutum bello Punico primo, cum impensis respublica non sufficeret; constitutumque ut asses sextario pondere ferrentur. Itaque quinque partes factæ lucri, dissolutumque æs alienum." This is quite explicit, and, in ordinary phrase, implied a bankruptcy, paying three shillings and fourpence in the pound, the state gaining, as Pliny says, *five-sixths*. By what arithmetical process this was converted into *five-eighths* in Dr. Arnold's fractional calculation, I am at a loss to understand. Nor is the difference inconsiderable, as a suffering creditor would feel; for, taking seventy-two as the *integer*, this being the lowest figure susceptible of the proportional comparison, *sixty* will represent *five-sixths*, so clearly stated by Pliny, while *five-eighths* are equal to *forty-five*, in the reverend author's computation. The algebraic notation would, of course, be shorter—perhaps more apposite to the subject; but this exposition will probably be clearer to the general reader.

Connected with these monetary details, I observe that Dr. Arnold, at p. 89 of his first volume, in reference to certain commercial regulations of the Russian empire, calls fifty thousand francs something *more* than two thousand pounds" (British). I know not on what grounds of calculation this

inference rests; but, whether we assume the general course of exchange, or the fairer standard of the intrinsic value of the relative coins (a franc and a pound sterling), it will be found that fifty thousand francs, instead of producing *more*, will produce *less* than two thousand pounds. For several years past, the rate of exchange has almost uniformly exceeded the *par*, or intrinsic worth of a pound sterling, which, by an international regulation, was, in 1815, defined at twenty-five francs, and between twenty-two and twenty-three centimes. A sovereign melted in the crucible at Paris would always fetch this sum; though, as I have said, generally, in bills or coin worth rather more. But taking it as a fixed criterion, the fifty thousand francs valued by Dr. Arnold at *more* than two thousand pounds, will be reduced to nineteen hundred and eighty-two pounds, or eighteen pounds *less*.—At page 169 of vol. ii., Babylon is called the first seat of earthly empire—rather a hazardous affirmation, I apprehend, when we know that this imperial primacy is equally claimed for other nations. Nor does the supposition in page 556, that the language of Hanno in the *Pœnulus* of Plautus, is not genuine Carthaginian, or Phœnician, appear to me adequately supported;—but the discussion of these two points would lead me too far.

Yours, &c. J. R.

MR. URBAN,

July 13.

TO the quotations from French and other historians, concerning the part borne by the Scottish auxiliaries in the victory of Beaugé (Gent. Mag. June, p. 606), allow me to add the following. Millot, in his *History of France*, describes the battle thus impartially: "Quelques avantages remportés sur les Anglais ranimèrent le zèle patriotique. Le maréchal de la Fayette, joint au comte de Buchan, Écossais, les défit à la bataille de Baugé." In his *History of England* (a work less reputed than it deserves), he says, "Le dauphin, secondé par un corps de sept mille Écossais sous les ordres du comte de Buchan, battit à Baugé en Anjou le duc de Clarence, frère du roi, qui périt dans l'action: Buchan fut honoré du titre de connétable."—The word *secondé* expresses exactly the

assistance rendered by the Scots, as the French, were the principal party concerned. Another variety of expression is used by M. Sylvain Maréchal, author of the letterpress which accompanies the Pictorial History of France, by the engraver F. A. David.

" Il [le Dauphin] a recours au Régent d'Ecosse, qu'il suit être l'ennemi le plus décidé de Henry V. Il en obtient sept mille hommes. Avec ce renfort, il présente la bataille au frère du Roi d'Angleterre, qui faisoit alors le siège d'Angers; elle se donne dans la plaine de Beaugé, entre la Loire et le Loir; le duc de Clarence y perd la vie, de la main du Comte de Bukam, qui commande les Ecossois, ses troupes se débandent," &c. (Vol. iv. pp. 47, 48.)

The work just quoted, at least the fourth volume, is dated 1787, but the date is false, as the last page mentions the exhumation of the royal remains at St. Denis in 1792. The third volume actually bears the date of 1791 in the title-page. M. Brunet, in whose *Manuel du Libraire* some explanation of this incongruity might have been expected, has not taken notice of it.—The letter-press of the first and second volumes was furnished by M. Guyot.

M. Gôube, in his History of Normandy, enters fully into the transactions of that period, whether connected or not with that province. He says, " Le duc de Clarence . . . rencontra près de Baugé le maréchal de la Fayette et Jean Stuart, comte de Bucquham, avec ses Ecossois." Without assigning the victory to either Scots or French, he attributes it to the manoeuvres of the general. (Vol. ii. p. 174.)

If it be a matter of justice to allow auxiliaries their proper share of praise, it is also one of good policy. Ancient history affords a remarkable proof, in the folly of the Etolians, after the battle of Cynoscephalæ, who boasted that Philip could not have been conquered, or the Romans have passed over into Greece, without their help; and that while they were engaged with the enemy, Flamininus (the Roman general) was at his prayers. (Liv. p. xxxiii. c. 35; Gast's History of Greece, vol. ii. p. 376, ed. Dublin, 1793.) Their absurd behaviour helped to plunge them into a war with Rome.

Next to justice towards auxiliaries,

comes the virtue of justice towards enemies, which is not always so hard a task, as it carries more appearance of magnanimity. The French are not, on the whole, unjust in this respect; but it may be remarked, that they prefer eulogising the bravery of such enemies as they have defeated. Thus, for instance, the praises of the Archduke Charles are often in their mouths, as well as of Montecuculli, whom they checked effectually, if they did not positively conquer; but with regard to Marlborough, Nelson, and Wellington, they are generally silent. There is a print, entitled, " Une défaite contre mille victoires," to be met with on the walls of French towns, which represents a French veteran pointing to a long list of victories on the one side, and Wellington pointing to the single name of Waterloo on the other. One might suppose from this, that there had been no campaign in Spain, and that Wellington was our only successful commander during the late war; and that Trafalgar and the Nile had never been the scene of victory.

These remarks may properly be followed by contrasting the language of La Bruyère and La Harpe, concerning our William III. In speaking of that contemporary prince, La Bruyère descends to the lowest abuse. The passage occurs in his chapter entitled, *Des Jugemens*. (Works, vol. ii. p. 134, ed. 1818.)

" Vous avez surtout un homme pâle et livide, qui n'a pas sur soi dix onces de chair, et que l'on croirait jeter à terre du moindre souffle; il fait néanmoins plus de bruit que quatre autres, et met tout en combustion. Il vient de pêcher en eau trouble une île tout entière. Ailleurs, à la vérité, il est battu et poursuivi; mais il se sauve par les marais, et ne veut écouter ni paix ni trêve. Il a montré de bonne heure ce qu'il savoit faire; il a mondu le sein de sa nourrice; elle en est morte; la pauvre femme! je m'entends; il suffit. En un mot, il étoit né sujet, et il ne l'est plus; au contraire, il est le maître. . . . Il s'agit, il est vrai, de prendre son père et sa mère par les épaules, et de les jeter hors de leur maison: on l'aide dans une si bonne entreprise, les gens de la cour, et ceux en-deçà se cotisent, et mettent chacun du leur pour se le rendre à eux tous de jour en jour plus redoutable. . . . Des princes, des souverains, viennent trouver cet homme des qu'il a signé; ils se dévou-

in your obituary, that General Harrison, the late President of the United States, was born in Virginia; which corroborates the statements I formerly adduced concerning eminent natives of the South.* It is still further remarkable that a state which, till a recent period, had a religious establishment (in unison with the Church of England) should have produced so large a share of eminent men.—At p. 608, the Swedes are described as *Swash-bucklers*—a character quite in accordance with a French adage which calls them *les Gascons du Nord*. Another French proverb says of them (in a character of different nations), “On ne peut pas avoir été guerrier, et être.” Few nations, however, have more brilliant periods in their history to point to, than the Swedes.—Before quitting the subject of this letter, I would just recall an anecdote, mentioned in the Life of Sir John Sinclair, of a Scotchman who remarked to Dr. Johnson, that the Scotch had no such epoch in their history as *the Conquest*. National partiality does not see very clearly, for the history of Cromwell forms rather an objection to the meaning of this assertion, though not to its form. It is due to Scottish feelings to say, that Montesquieu has accounted best for the successes of Cromwell, which were greater than those of any preceding invader. “C’est que la différence est totale entre une armée fanatique et une armée bigote. On le vit, dans nos temps modernes, dans une révolution fameuse, lorsque l’armée de Cromwell étoit comme celle des Arabes, et les armées d’Irlande et d’Ecosse comme celles des Grecs.” (*Grandeur et Dec. c. xxii.*) The Greeks of the seventh century are meant here.—The Independents, who formed Cromwell’s army, were a new sect, and their zeal was in its freshness, while that of the Presbyterians had begun to cool, as its former enemies, the Episcopalians, had been put down.

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

* See vol. i. p. 145 and 369. Was not La Fayette a native of a southern province? If southern origin, as in the case of Talleyrand and Polignac, affects the question, it should also in the case of Madame de Stael, though in other respects from Paris.

College of Arms, June 18.

MR. URBAN,

I HAVE no hesitation in troubling you with the following remarks, being well assured of your willingness to devote a portion of your Magazine to any subject which serves either to illustrate or throw additional light upon the actions of eminent individuals,—and there is no name in British history for which Protestant Englishmen should feel a greater reverence than that of the person of whom I am about to speak—the Patriarch Reformer, John Wickliffe. The result of these remarks will, I feel confident, not only clear him from several inconsistencies of conduct, but from the graver charge preferred by Anthony Wood, Dr. Fell, Bishop of Oxford, and other writers, that the zeal which he displayed in withstanding the errors of Papacy, was occasioned by nothing else than the loss of the Wardenship of Canterbury Hall, Oxford, of which he was first deprived by Archbishop Langham, and finally by Pope Urban V., and that “what he afterwards did was merely out of revenge, and not all of conscience, and that being a man of good parts, he exercised them towards an evil end.”*

It is an extraordinary fact, but not the less true, that there were living at the same period two John Wickliffes,—both born about the same time—both educated as ecclesiastics at Oxford, and becoming there the heads of houses, the one of Canterbury, and the other of Baliol—both prebendaries, the one of Worcester, and the other of Chichester—and both dying within a year of each other. This is, however, the case, and it is the more remarkable as the name of Wickliffe is a local one, and the only locality in England bearing the name is the village about six miles from the town of Richmond in Yorkshire, where the Reformer is said to have been born in or about the year 1324.†

In compiling a History of the Palace of Mayfield in Sussex, formerly one of the numerous residences of the Archbishop of Canterbury, (and of which notice is taken in the 46th vo-

* Wood’s Antiq. Oxon. vol. i. 484.

† Vaughan’s Life of Wickliffe, vol. i. p. 229.

lume of your Magazine, page 464,) I had occasion to consult the registers of the see, for the purpose of ascertaining the early vicars of that parish, which lies within the peculiar jurisdiction of the Archbishop; and I was not a little surprised to find, in the year 1361, and on the 12 Cal. August (21 July), John Wickliffe collated to the vicarage by Archbishop Islip—the prelate who, rather more than four years after, is stated to have preferred John Wickliffe the Reformer to be warden of his then lately founded Hall of Canterbury at Oxford. Islip's deed of appointment bears date at Mayfield, 5 id. Dec. (9 Dec.) 1365, at which place he had been resident with little intermission from the time at which (as before mentioned) he collated John Wickliffe vicar, in 1361; and from the manner in which he speaks of the person whom he had appointed to the wardenship, as a man in whose “fidelity, circumspection and industry he much confided, and whom he called to that office on account of the honesty of his life, his laudable conversation, and his knowledge of letters,”* it is evident that he was then well known to him, and that the words are something more than those of mere form. Upon examining the documents appointing the vicar of Mayfield,† and the warden of Canterbury Hall,‡ I found the final syllable of the name to be *cyve* in both instances; and although the orthography of a name at this period of time is very uncertain, still as connected with what I have hereafter to state, it is worthy of observation that *such* is the spelling of the name attributed to the Master of Canterbury Hall, in 1361 and 1365, whilst the name of the Master of Baliol in 1361§ and 1368|| is spelt with the last syllable *lif* or *liffe*—the spelling invariably attributed to the Reformer's name in all original evidences concerning him.

If, under these circumstances, any doubt remained that the Vicar of Mayfield had, from the constant in-

tercourse which had subsisted between them for four years, been appointed by his patron to the wardenship of Canterbury Hall upon his deposition of Wodehull the monk, and his associates, it would entirely have vanished upon finding further that Islip, at the period of his decease in April 1366, a few months after Wickliffe's appointment, was about to appropriate towards the support of the master or warden, the rectory of the parish of Mayfield, which he had not thought of doing upon his appointment of Wodehull in 1363, but his death occurred before any such appropriation could be completed. An earlier trace of the Reformer's preferment in the Church, than any hitherto known of him, was thus thought to be clearly established, for, having identified the Vicar of Mayfield with the Warden of Canterbury—a preferment attributed to him by all who ever wrote concerning his life and actions,* I had little idea of finding that, although the Vicar of Mayfield and the Warden of Canterbury were one, the Warden of Canterbury Hall and the Reformer were two distinct individuals. Such, however, proves to have been the case; for, upon further search into the Archbishop's records, it was found that in 1380 the Vicar of Mayfield exchanged that preferment for Horsted Kaynes, in the same county,† and that he died in 1383 Rector of Horsted Kaynes, and Prebendary of Chichester; his will being dated 12, and proved 21 November in that year,‡ only the year previous to the decease of the Rector of Lutterworth.

Having thus clearly deprived the Reformer of the Wardenship of Canterbury Hall, and bestowed it upon another individual, the mystery which shrouded several of the earlier transactions of his life—the inconsistency which seems to have tinctured some portions of his behaviour, and the charge made against him, that malice towards the Pope for his deprivation influenced his conduct, were at once dispelled. In the first place, his biographers find that he was originally of

* Wood's Antiq. Oxon. vol. i. p. 484.

† Reg. Islip, in dioc. Cant. fol. 287^b.

‡ Wood's Antiq. Oxon. (edit. 1674), vol. i. 184.

§ Wood's Antiq. Oxon. vol. iii. p. 82.

|| Reg. Bockingham, in dioc. Linc.

* See Wood, Lewis, Gilpin, Vaughan, Le Bas.

† Reg. Sudbury, fol. 134^a.

‡ Reg. Courtenay, in dioc. Cant.

Queen's College, Oxford; then of Merton; appointed in 1361 Master of Baliol, and in 1365 leaving the headship of that, which was the oldest foundation at Oxford, excepting University, to accept the Wardenship of Canterbury Hall, which was then quite an infant institution; but all difficulty disappears when we consider the Master of Canterbury Hall and Vicar of Mayfield to have been the John Wickliffe of Merton College (the place where Simon Islip his patron had been educated), and the Reformer to have been the John Wickliffe of Queen's College (generally the resort of students from the north), and Master of Baliol, there being direct evidence of the latter preferment pertaining to him. Langham, the successor of Islip in the see of Canterbury, is stated by all his (Wickliffe's) biographers to have deposed the Reformer from the wardenship, on the ground of his being a secular Priest, and not a Monk, and that he immediately appealed to the Pope for justice against the judgment of his metropolitan, and restoration to his preferment; but even whilst the cause is pending, we are told that he was not slow in discovering himself, both to be a bitter enemy of the Pope and of the corruptions of the Church. Had these been the acts of one and the same person, they would undoubtedly have evinced much inconsistency of conduct, to say nothing of the total want of policy which might have led him to abstain, at least for a while, from doing aught to exasperate the Pontiff, until a decision in his cause had been made; for that he was solicitous to retain the wardenship, is evident from his part in the appeal. This inconsistency, however, vanishes, when we find that the suppliant for the Pope's favour was not the individual who at the same time was violent in his invectives against him. The dispute about the wardenship was at length decided against Wickliffe; and Mr. Vaughan, in his *Life of the Reformer*, observes, "*So little was he affected by it, that I am not aware of a single reference to it in any of his writings,**" thus unconsciously

ly affording strong evidence that he (the Reformer) was not at all interested in the matter; and besides these several circumstances—whilst on the one hand the decree of the Pope was confirmed by Edward III., which (standing as matters then did between the Pope and King) would assuredly have not been the case had it concerned the Reformer, then one of the King's Chaplains, and who had been employed by him and obtained his favour in defending his cause against the Pope;—on the other hand, the Pope's decree makes no allusion whatever to the doctrines of him whom he deprived—doctrines which even at that time were deemed to be heretical, and would in themselves have furnished sufficient grounds for displacing him; moreover, the decree sets forth by styling him "*dilectus filius*" (beloved son), a term which (although commonly applied by the Pope to the clergy as his spiritual children), could by no means be used towards a heretic by the infallible head of the Church of Rome.

Thus the most serious charge ever made against Wickliffe—that malice towards the Pontiff for depriving him of his preferment, was the main spring of his future conduct, is entirely disproved, and the well-head of Protestantism cleansed from that pollution which, according to many writers, tainted it at its very source; and far more delightful must it be for every Protestant to feel assured that the waters of which he and his ancestors have quaffed so deeply, gushed forth at once in native purity from an unpolluted source, rather than like the principles of the Reformation, which poured not onward in full tide, until they had long struggled amidst the whirlpool of evil passions which beset the heart of him through whom that mighty event was brought to pass.

Yours, &c. W. C.

P.S.—It may be added, that neither Knyghton or Walsingham (both of them contemporary, or nearly so, with the Reformer), in their notices respecting him, make any mention of his having had the wardenship of Canterbury Hall, or of the dispute concerning it.

* Vaughan's *Life of Wickliffe*, vol. i. p. 312.



17. The House

ON TIMBER HOUSES.

(With a Plate.)

It may appear strange to those who are acquainted only with the present state of English towns, to be told, that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, an author* describing England stated, that "The greatest part of our building in the cities and good townes of England consisteth onlie of timber, for as yet few of the houses of the communalitie" (except here and there in the West-countrie townes) are made of stone, although they may (in my opinion) in diverse other places be builded so good cheape of the one as of the other." Here, we see, brick is not even hinted at: but, when the writer comes to speak of country mansions, he mentions it as recently introduced. "The ancient manours and houses of our gentlemen," he says, "are yet and for the most part of strong timber, in framing whereof our carpenters have bene and are worthilie preferred before those of like science among all other nations. Howbeit, such as be latelie builded, are commonlie either of bricke or hard stone, or both."

"There are old men," he afterwards adds, "yet dwelling in the village where I remaine, which have noted three things to be marvellouslie altered in England within their sound remembrance; and other three things too, too much increased. One is, the multitude of chimnies latelie erected [not factory chimnies, but mere dwelling-house chimnies were then the wonder!] whereas in their young daies there were not above two or three, if so manie, in most uplandish townes of the realme (the religious houses, and manour-places of their lords alwaies excepted, and peradventure some great personages,) but ech one made his fire against a reredosse in the hall, where he dined and dressed his meat."† The second

change was "the great amendment of lodging," that is, accommodation and furniture for the night's rest; the third, "the exchange of vessell, as of treene platters into pewter, and woden spoones into silver or tin." On these subjects we cannot at present quote our author at length; nor regarding the three grievous things, the "inhansing of rents, the oppression of copyholders, and usury." To return to the houses.

The same writer, in two places, sets forth a very marked distinction between the dwellings in the champaign and in the woodland parts of the country. "The houses in the first lie uniformlie builded in everie towne together, with streets and lanes; whereas in the woodland countries (except here and there in great market townes) they stand scattered abroad, each one dwelling in the midst of his owne occupieng."

Again, there was this important difference in the materials and style of construction. "In the wooddie soiles, our houses are commonlie strong and well-timbered, so that, in manie places, there are not above foure, six, or nine inches between stud and stud;" but "in the open and champaine countries they are inforced, for want of stufte, to use no studs at all, but onlie frankeposts, raisins, beames, prickeposts, groundsels, summers (or dormants), transoms, and such principals, with here and there a ridding, wherunto they fasten their splints or radels, and then cast it all over with thicke clay to keepe out the wind, which otherwise would annoie them." Of cottages built in this miserable fashion there are many specimens remaining in some of the midland counties, as well as the memorable cob-walls of the West;‡ and of the ancient timber

* William Harrison, chaplain to William Lord Cobham, in his Description of England, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicles.

† In illustration of this, it is mentioned in Parker's Glossary of Gothic Architecture, that in old country houses "the roof is not unfrequently covered with a thick coat of hardened wood soot." The article on "Domestic Architecture" in the work here cited may be referred to for more extended information on the subject before us than our present space allows. Mr. Pugin has published a work on Timber Houses, but his examples are principally, if not entirely, taken from the continent.

‡ See an amusing essay on Cob-walls in the Quarterly Review, No. 116.

manor-houses of "post and pane," many exist in Cheshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, &c. It is our object rather to narrow our present view to town-houses built of timber, of which very few existing specimens remain.

To proceed, from our old author: "The claie wherewith our houses are impanelled is either white, red, or blue; and of these the first dooth participate verie much with the nature of our chalke; the second is called lome; but the third eftsoones changeth colour so soone as it is wrought, notwithstanding that it looke blue when it is throwne out of the pit. Of chalke also we have our excellent asbestos or white-lime, made in most places, wherewith, being quenched, we strike over our claie workes and stone wals, in cities, good townes, rich farmers' and gentlemen's houses; otherwise, in steed of chalke (where it wanteth, for it is so scant that in some places it is sold by the pound) they are compelled to burne a certine kind of red stone, as in Wales, and else where other stones and shels of oysters and like fish found upon the sea-coast, which being converted into lime, doth naturallie (as the other) abhorre and eschew water, whereby it is dissolved, and nevertheless desire oile, wherewith it is easilir mixed, as I have seen by experience. Within their doores also, such as are of abilitie doo oft make their floores and parget of fine alabaster burned, which they call plaster of Paris, whereof in some places we have great plentie, and that verie profitable against the rage of fire." ¶

Our author proceeds to very curious particulars relative to the ceilings of houses in his own day, and the wainscoting, tapestry hangings, and other furniture. On these topics we will not follow him at present, as our immediate object is the construction of the houses, and their state at a somewhat earlier period than the reign of Elizabeth. He has, however, some observations upon exterior appearance, which are much to our purpose:—

"This also hath beene common in England, contrarie to the customes of all other nations, and yet to be seene (for example in most streets of London) that many of our greatest houses have outwardlie beene verie simple and plaine to sight, which inwardlie have

been able to receive a Duke with his whole traine, and lodge them at their ease. Hereby moreover it is come to passe, that the fronts of our streets have not beene so uniforme and orderlie builded as those of forreine cities, where (to saie truth) the utter side of their mansions and dwellings have oft more cost bestowed upon them than all the rest of the house, which are often verie simple and uneasie within, as experience dooth confirme."

It is manifest, however, from the few remains of which memorials have been preserved, that a degree of exterior ornament was generally prevalent, which, though it might not compete with the splendour of some continental cities, was yet such as the inhabitants of our modern brick walls, with rectangular apertures, have scarcely any notion of. The projecting stories, the bold gables, and the pointed arches formed in themselves very picturesque outlines; whilst the flowery cornices, the figured corner posts, brackets, and beams; (we use modern terms to be more intelligible;) above all, the ornamental tracery of the windows, presented forms we might well wish to recover, if unperturbed by their less agreeable concomitants—very close quarters, darkness, want of drainage, filth, bad odours, and pestilential disease.

So great, indeed, were the evils which attended on our ancient cities, partly arising from their construction, and partly from the habits of their inhabitants, that it has always been a rational source of congratulation, that the metropolis of this country was at length purified from its many corruptions by the Great Fire of 1666. The same change, however, which was effected in London by that gigantic catastrophe, has been gradually effected in most of our other towns by the revolutions of taste, and the spirit of *soi-disant* "improvement," ever prevalent in a flourishing and commercial community. Some fifty years ago, the two neighbouring towns of Warwick and Coventry must have presented a very remarkable contrast. The former, of which great part had been cleared away by an extensive fire at the beginning of the last century, consisted almost entirely of new build-

ings; whilst the latter was remarkable for the richness and curiosity of its old timber houses. Yet of these few are now left to answer for their contemporaries; if the ancient style was elsewhere "sent to Coventry," at Coventry it was no longer entertained.*

In few cases only have the timber houses yielded to the natural decay of their materials; for their massive "principals" were generally calculated to endure the wear of centuries, and were so framed together, that it was not a slight deviation from the perpendicular that could affect their stability: in some cases, they have given way to houses more accordant with modern notions of convenience; but in many, and much oftener than is suspected by the casual observer, it is the exterior front alone that has been superseded by an ill-directed notion of fashion or display, whilst the house itself, with its low chambers, uneven floors, and enormous beams, still exists in the rear.

The house represented in our plate was probably of the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. as it nearly resembles the style of a very handsome house at Lynn Regis in Norfolk, erected at that period by Walter Cony, a distinguished merchant of that town. There was probably some enriched board to the gable end, the loss of which has injured the whole design of

the building. It may be observed, that no regularity of the general design was considered necessary. In the more extended example at Lynn, the gable ends and windows were of different sizes, and did not range precisely over each other, or with the arches and brackets below. The joists and beams in both houses were of unequal sizes, and placed as happened to be most convenient in the construction of the floors. We shall hope to pursue this interesting subject hereafter, with a view of the house at Lynn.

MR. URBAN,

May 21.

I BEG to present you with a sketch I made last autumn of the pedestal (the sole remaining part) of a cross in the churchyard at Ripley in Yorkshire, which, as no engraving of this cross has hitherto been published, may possibly be deemed worthy of representation in your valuable Repository.

Architectural crosses of almost every description were elevated on a series of steps, and, generally, situated in spacious areas; but this stood immediately on the ground close to one of the church paths, and not far from the nave door. Its constituent parts are a base, and a die or body, formed out of two blocks of coarse sandstone, into the shape of truncated conoids of unequal diameter and altitude, though of equal slope, being together nearly

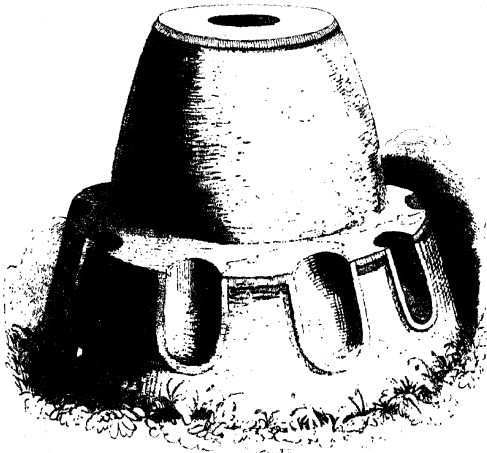
* Since the above was written we have opened "The Coventry Guide," (published in 1824) and there find the following passage, remarkably confirmatory of the portrait we have sketched of the spirit of modernization, perfectly satisfied with its own merits, and accompanied by a total disregard of the works of ancient art, which are trampled under foot in its triumphant progress: "Preserved in a very remarkable degree from the calamity of fire, which has been one great source of improvement to most of our ancient towns and cities, Coventry has not been wanting in efforts to remove the most prominent inconveniences of its streets, and much has been done for that purpose by the Commissioners under the Street Act, by individual public spirit [another term for a man's efforts to out-figure his neighbours], and, lastly, by the aid of a toll, granted in 1812, which has already been the means of producing a new street (Hertford Street) and forming a commodious entry to the city from Warwick, a widening and enlargement of the entrance of Much Park Street, in the London Road, and an entire removal of the houses forming the western side of Broadgate; at once enlarging the Market Place, and avoiding a much frequented, narrow, and dangerous passage. Other important improvements are included in the operations of this toll; and as far as the ancient City of Coventry is susceptible of alterations required by modern taste and modern habits, it seems likely, in due time, to receive them." No doubt of it: every thing ancient is entirely condemned; "as far as" the funds raised for "alterations" will extend. After the progress of destruction for the subsequent thirty years, the few remaining relics may now come into estimation as curiosities; and their occupiers, like him who holds a house of the time of James or Charles the First in Fleet Street, will begin to date back to the Black Prince!

five feet high. The die is plain, and has on its top a hole in which the columnar portion of this cross was planted; but the base, which is of disproportionately great height and projecture, possesses the peculiarity of having insculped around its face certain inverted cylindro-spheric niches, or, to speak, perhaps, more intelligibly, certain deep curvilinear concavities, so fashioned at their sides and bottom as evidently to have been intended for penitential kneeling therein.

I am therefore of opinion that this pedestal belonged to one of those rare monuments (another specimen of which existed formerly near Stafford), denominated Weeping Crosses, on account of such crosses having been especially adapted to the exercise of public penance by that abject class of penitents

mentioned in ancient ecclesiastical canons as mourners, knepelers, and weepers, and who, covered with sackcloth and ashes, were enjoined to perform penance in the open air. In corroboration of which opinion, that this pedestal was a place of penitentiary mortification, its niches are so narrow, that, although their edges are rounded off by a moulding, it was not without bodily pain that persons could kneel within them, as I myself experienced.

This interesting relic of antiquity, considering the simple character of its moulding, and the length of time since the rigid penance above noticed ceased to be imposed, may be attributed to an early Norman or a Saxon era, and is now much weather-worn and overgrown with moss. There is, therefore, every probability that, by the "fiat"



of some future Ripley churchwardens, it will be broken up for road material. How devoutly is it then to be wished, that the Secretary of State for the Home Department could empower the London Society of Antiquaries with means to prevent the wanton and unnecessary destruction of any such illustrations of olden times; and, by amending the laws of trover and conversion, and of detinue, enable the Society to collect into a well-arranged archaeological national museum, those

minor objects of ancient art now daily discovered, but often ignorantly dispersed, for want of similar establishments for their preservation among us, to those of our more zealous, if not more enlightened continental neighbours.

Yours, &c. PLANTAGENET.

MR. URBAN, *Cambridge, July 5.*
THOSE of your many readers who are acquainted with the University of Cambridge, must be aware that the

magnificent church of St. Mary the Virgin has been, for many years, disfigured by certain barbarous excrescences which have very much impaired the general effect of the building. The tower, in particular, has long groaned under the weight of a number of ugly balls, which raised their heads above the battlement which formed the appropriate termination of the octangular turrets at the angles of the main building. Nothing can be conceived more unmeaning and out of character than these said deformities, and often and often has their existence been lamented by true lovers of our ecclesiastical architecture. The principal entrance to the church, also, at the base of the tower, is sadly disfigured by a door-case in the style of the time of its erection (about 1608), consisting of Tuscan columns, with scrolls and pediments above: this has evidently at some former time been painted, as there are traces of the colouring in the large panel immediately over the door, but it is now quite impossible to conjecture what the subject represented was, owing to the effects of time and weather.

The interior of this really fine church has been subjected to even more barbarous treatment than the exterior.* Huge, unwieldy galleries have been jammed in between the elegant clustered piers; the chancel arch has been blocked up by the erection of an enormous gallery for the accommodation of the heads of houses, professors, &c. which, though its beautiful workmanship might possess some claims to our admiration elsewhere, is most entirely out of place in its present position, as it is in the bastard Roman style; and besides is so built as completely to conceal the altar from the view of the congregation, and to compel those sitting in it to turn their backs upon that most sacred portion of the edifice. The piers and arches of the church are clogged with whitewash, except where they have been daubed over with paint, to prevent, forsooth, the Sunday clothes of the worshippers from being injured by the contact of such

delicate fabrics with the rough stone of the pillars.

I think, Mr. Urban, I have communicated abuses enough to stir up the indignation of any zealous antiquary — any one who has too much reverence for old ecclesiastical usages to be content to see the chancel shut off from the rest of the church, the font removed from its appropriate position at the west end of the church, and set up in an out-of-the-way corner, at the east end of the south aisle; to see a huge building, more resembling a tower than a pulpit, with all the array of reading desk and clerk's desk, erected where the font should have stood; and indeed frequently serving instead of it, as I hear that generally, at a baptism, a small earthenware basin is placed on the *clerk's desk*, and the sacrament administered there! Time it is that such uneclesiastical and uncanonical practices should be put a stop to, more particularly in an University church; for customs sanctioned there would be likely to be imitated by a crowd of unthinking men, and so spread over the length and breadth of our land. They have already lasted all too long, and now, I hope, will not exist much longer. The *Cambridge Camden Society*, whose name is not unknown to your readers, has been for some time exerting itself with the view of removing these abominations from the sacred edifice, and has at last succeeded, so far as the tower is concerned. The balls, I am rejoiced to say, have been pulled down from the turrets they have so long disfigured;* and the fate of the door is sealed, and it is to be hoped no long time will elapse before that too gives place to an entrance which may excite admiration instead of disgust in the minds of those who look upon it. The larger and more important alterations

* I am glad to see that this has called forth the merited censure of the Venerable Archdeacon Hare, in his last admirable Charge.

* Views of the church in its former condition may be seen in Ackermann's *Cambridge*, also in Neale and Le Keux's *Parish Churches*, as well as in old Loggan, where also the original tracery of the aisle windows, far superior to that they at present contain, may be noticed. There is an incorrect view in Le Keux's *Memorials of Cambridge* by Mr. Bell, whose drawings are always a sad contrast to Mackenzie's productions.

in the interior, it is evident, will require more time to accomplish; the funds also required for this object will be far larger than that Society has the means of furnishing; but it is to be hoped that many sons of Alma Mater, who have, Sunday after Sunday, during their academical course, worshipped in the temple of the Most High, will readily come forward to assist in restoring it to a canonical and catholic arrangement, befitting the venerable seat of piety and learning to which it belongs, so that it may soon form a model to be imitated, and not, as now, to be shunned by all those who desire to restore our ecclesiastical architecture to its ancient purity and significance. Yours, &c.

V. M. C. SCHOL.

MR. URBAN, July 7.

FEW lines in Chaucer are more frequently quoted than his description of Madame Eglentine, the Prioress: "And Frenche she spake, ful fayne and fetisly,

After the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For Frenche of Paris was to hire unknowe."

On which Tyrwhitt has observed, that Chaucer "thought but meanly of the English-French spoken in his time. It was proper, however, that the Prioress should speak some sort of French; not only as a woman of fashion, but as a religious person."

It is evident that the Prioress' French was none of the purest; but there is some reason for supposing that Chaucer really meant that the Prioress could not speak any French at all. This conjecture is founded on the following passage in Ferne's "Blazon of Gentrie," published in 1586, in which, "French of Stratford at Bow," clearly means *English*. Speaking of Arms, which Torquatus supposes were those of Mortimer, and which Paradin says, if Torquatus can blazon, he will, when he meets him in Paris, bestow the best Sorbonist wine in the town on him, Paradin observes, "No, truly; the bearer hereof, ne none of his name be English; but because it is a French coate, I will give it you in French blazounne: 'Le Seigneur de Pressignie, port de azure et de or, un fesse de 6 pieces partie au pee: au chief, pale contre pale, fesse

contrefesse, et deux cantons girones, de les mesme: sur le toutes ou parmy, un escu d'argent.' But if you would blaze in *French of Stratford at Bow*, say, that Pressighie beareth barreaux sixe pees, per pale counter-changed in chief, pale of sixe, par fesse transmuted, or and azure, betweene two cantons gyrons, of the first and second; over all, a scutcheon argent." p. 202.

As the import of the expression, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, is thus clearly ascertained, the only doubt is, whether it was proverbial when Chaucer wrote, or became so in consequence of its having occurred in the Prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*?

The Prioress's greatest oath was "by St. Loy," which Tyrwhitt has elongated for the sake of the metre to "St. Eloy;" but for which he says he has no other authority than Urry. It may therefore be as well to remark, that many towns in France are called St. Eloy.

While alluding to the use of the French language in England, it is deserving of observation, that in 1405 Sir Thomas Swynford, son of the Duchess of Lancaster, and Nicholas Russhton, stated in a letter to the French Ambassadors, with whom they were sent to negotiate, that they were as ignorant of French as of Hebrew; "*vestras litteras scriptas in Gallico, nobis inductis quam in ydiomate Hebraico.*" (Cotton MS. Galba, B. 1. 38.) But it is still more curious to find the principal Councillor of the Count of Armagnac informing the Ambassadors sent to treat for Henry VI.'s marriage with one of the Count's daughters in 1442, that he was unable either to speak or write French correctly, and had therefore written to them in Latin. (Bishop Beckington's Journal, p. 39.)

Yours, &c. N. H. N.

MR. URBAN, *Borley*, July 13.

I VENTURE to trouble you with something by way of supplement to the letter on *Donne's Life and Works* which appears in your Magazine for this month.

The reviewer of Mr. Collier's "*Memoirs of Alleyn*," shows, by a reference to Mr. Steinman's communications, that Alleyn's marriage with a

daughter of Dr. Donne is recorded in the parish register of Camberwell; whereas the biographer had supposed that we have no better evidence for the fact than the tradition of Dulwich College. Even if this entry had not been discovered, a comparison of the letter printed in the *Memoirs*, (pp. 173—176) with *Donne's Life and Correspondence*, would be sufficient to prove the connexion, almost to a certainty, although it is not mentioned by Walton, or (I believe) by Donne.

Thus, the bride's Christian name was Constance, and she had a brother named George; Donne had children of both these names.

Alleyn speaks of a sister-in-law named *Luce*. This would seem to be the same with Lettice Donne, who, according to Mr. Steinman, died about two years after the supposed date of the letter.

"You said," writes Alleyn, "that it was false, and a lye, wordes in my mynd fitting you 30 years ago, when you might be questioned for them, then now under so reverent a calling." Hence it appears that the father-in-law was not only a clergyman, but a dignified clergyman—the words "reverent a calling" cannot well be understood to mean less than this; and probably, that, like Donne was then Dean of St. Paul's, he had been rather remarkably secular in his habits of his early life.

Again, Sir Thomas Grimes took a great share in bringing Alleyn's marriage about; and this gentleman was Donne's brother-in-law. (*Donne's Letters*, LII., and *Walton*).

It has been already remarked by Mr. Collier, that the illness of Alleyn's father, which is mentioned in the letter, agrees in point of time with the serious illness of Donne composed his letter. These coincidences, if they are allowed, would be an additional evidence of the correctness of the tradition.

There is a difficulty in the Camberwell register letter, which the register noticed, but which cannot explain in any satisfactory manner the copy at Dulwich, which is based on the spar-

Alleyn which is dated Jan. 24, 1624-5, and therefore cannot have been written before that day. The marriage had taken place, according to the register, on Dec. 3, 1623, nearly fourteen months before; and yet Alleyn writes "It is now almost three quarters since our marriage." May we suppose that this copy was transcribed from one written about five months earlier?

"How much younger the second Mrs. Alleyn was than her husband," writes Mr. Collier, (p. 179) "we have no means of deciding, as we know not when Constance Donne (as we suppose her to have been) was born." I do not know whether she was older or younger than Donne's eldest son, who was born in 1604. If younger, she may have been eighteen at the time of the marriage. In any case, her age cannot have exceeded one-and-twenty, as her parents were married about the beginning of December 1600. The letter is dated the 24th of January 1624-5.

In Heywood's "Apology for Actors," a later publication of the Shakespeare Society, I have unexpectedly met with something, which bears on Donne's history.

Dr. Wordsworth, (Eccl. Biog. vol. iii. p. 647, ed. 3.) gives an anecdote from Mrs. Pilkington's Memoirs, to the following effect;—that Donne, soon after taking possession of his first living, observed a nail sticking in a skull which the sexton had turned up, and, by shewing it to the widow of the deceased person, drew from her a confession of having murdered her husband. Dr. Wordsworth does not seem inclined to give much credit to this story, (which, according to Mrs. Pilkington, was related by Swift). That, at least, Donne was not concerned in such an affair, may be pretty certainly concluded from the fact that Heywood, writing two years before Donne's ordination, alludes to the story, as a "famous story,"

the Turkish Spy, whence this remark arose, I have no concern,* not being able to furnish any arguments or conjectures on either side. But the remark itself requires some expansion or explanation. It is curious that Dryden, after his avowed conversion to Romanism, ascribes the corruption of the stage (and other corruptions would naturally keep pace with it), to the influence of the court of Charles II. In his anxiety to excuse his *Mæcenates*, the theatres, he is obliged to condemn a professor of his own religion, a Popish king. After speaking of Whitehall as it deserved, he says,

"The poets, who must live by courts, or starve,
Were proud so good a government to serve."

(*Epilogue to the Pilgrim*, 1700.)

And adds, that they

"Tainted the stage for some small snip of gain."

Now it is obvious that persons who were educated under the profligate examples of Charles the Second's reign, would become *sceptical* or *wandering* in religion when they grew up, which would be in that of William III.

Protestant and Popish controversy, the reign of James II., staved off, if apparently, by directing men's eyes to one of the aspects of religion; soon as that counteracting influence was withdrawn, the fatal effects of former profligacy exhibited themselves in scepticism, and that generation borrow the words of Pope,

"The dregs of bold Socinus
in."

where the Jansenist and controversies were still in the midst of religious excitement when it ceased, a few of profligacy and infidelity.

In Germany, the Lutheran of Spener* was simultaneous with the period alluded to, and he gave a better tone to the religious opinions of that country.

*, &c. ANSELM.

* Romish parents, and
Benedictines; but
came a Lutheran,
of Augsburg.

MR. URBAN,

July 3.

I WOULD take the liberty of pointing out a mistake into which your correspondent J. I. (in whom I recognise the learned Editor of the Saxon Chronicle) has fallen, in the meaning he attributes to Penn's title of his book, "No Cross, no Crown."

It was not an architectural or material cross that Penn meant (for Quakers have no regard for such objects), but a figurative one. Neither was the crown a regal or earthly, but a celestial one. The meaning of the word *cross* will be seen in Matth. x. 38, and that of the *crown* in 2 Tim. iv. 8. A reference to the Index of Melancthon's *Loci Communes* (ed. Erlangen, 1828), will exhibit the word *crux* in this sense, as emblematical of afflictions and trials.

Your correspondent appears to have thought the phrase equivalent to James the First's saying of "No Bishop, no King." He will see, however, in any life of William Penn, that such was not the meaning. The sense indeed (though the parallel is not a verbal one), is expressed in the following lines:

"Per medias acies, per vulnera m'
necesque,

Herculeâ virtus tendit in astra viâ
Absque labore nihil."

These verses are by Gerard van den, one of the contributors to *Typus Mundi*, Antwerp, 1627, a book which Quarles has ever made use of in composing his *blems*."

Yours, &c. J.

*Discrepancies between the
Clementine Vulgate :—
for as typographical
Doctrine of Papal Inf'
denied in the Provinc
Reprint of the Bellum
James.*

MR. URBAN,

YOUR correspondent endeavour to palliate the discrepancies between the Sixtine and Clementine Vulgate, has merely "errors of impression" as a solution of the difficulty to maintain the Papacy, but will convince any mind that it is a similar

If the statement which I adopted from Mr. Orme is correct, namely, that Sixtus, in the bull prefixed to his edition, excommunicated all, who, in reprinting the work, should make any alterations in the text, such terms are too peremptory to admit of even typographical changes. Subsequent editions might fall into error, in copying from each other, and be revised in turn; but the plea is obviously inadmissible in the one which immediately followed the prohibition. In fact, before the prohibition was issued, the accuracy of the impression ought to have been carefully ascertained.

Admitting, however, that alterations of words, and differences in numbers, such as *altitudinem* for *latitudinem*, and *viginti* for *triginta*, were merely typographical, this is a very small part of the difficulty. The Clementine edition contains whole clauses, which the Sixtine does not. This, however, is a historical correction.

naissance de cette affaire, j'ai d'assez bons mémoires pour montrer combien il y a de différence entre la primauté que Dieu a véritablement donnée au pape pour l'édification de l'église, et l'infailibilité que ses flatteurs lui voudroient donner pour la destruction de l'église et de nos libertés." (Lett. 19.)*

Since my former letter was written, I perceive that Dr. James's *Bellum Papale* has lately been reprinted. Your readers can, therefore, have the satisfaction of examining the points contained in this curious volume for themselves.

Yours, &c. ANSELM.

MR. URBAN,

THE ingenious Latin poet of France, Santeuil,† has an inscription composed for a scanty fountain, which contains a similarity of idea with a passage in Cowper. The latter, as Cowper says,
"For

The mold is lost whar in was maed

This a *per se* of all."

The Latin introduced into the last line is harsh, but the coincidence is certainly striking.

3. There is a celebrated description of Greece in Lord Byron's *Maid of Corinth*, in which he compares the present state of Greece to the appearance of a corpse on the first day of death:

"He who hath bent him o'er the dead,
Ere the first day of death is fled—

'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more."

A similarity of idea, though not very close, occurs in Dr. Gillies's *History of Greece*, chap. viii. Speaking of Ionia, he says, "The physical advantages of Lower Asia continue nearly the same now, as two thousand years ago; but the moral condition of that country, compared to what it once was, is the silent obscurity of the grave, contrasted with the vivid lustre of active life." If Lord Byron has availed himself of this idea, he has greatly improved upon it. How far these instances are plagiarisms, or merely coincidences, is a difficult question.

It will happen sometimes that a person finds the ideas which occur in a book he has been reading, without any distinct recollection of their original; they afterwards present themselves to his mind, in the act of composition, he mistakes them for his own. They may appear an imaginary apology for plagiarists, but it has really happened, in a case where a person inserted into a poem (unpublished) a beautiful idea concerning the Thames, applying it to a source,

"It mingles with the sea,
And flows into Eternity,"

consciousness that it was his own. Thus Cowper and Santeuil's Latin verses, and Dr. Irving's *Lives of* and Dr. Gillies's *History* and culled ideas from the same source, which were afterwards applied upon their own composition, are the offspring of their own

* &c. CYDWELL.

ca.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Poems by Richard Barnfield, 1598. (Auchinleck reprint, 1806. 4to.)

RICHARD Barnfield was born in 1574. He was matriculated at Oxford in 1589, as appears by the following entry. Brazen Nose Coll. Nov. 27. 1589. Richard Barnefield, Stafford. gen. fil. ætat. 15, matriculated Regtm. Univ. Oxon. Where he died, is not known. He is not mentioned by Anthony Wood. In 1594, or 1595, he published "The Affectionate Shepherd," which he calls his first work. In 1595, a Poem entitled "Cynthia" with certain Sonnets, and the Legend of Cassandra, dedicated to William Earl of Derby. That he took a degree at Oxford, (probably in 1593), appears from the title-page of his poem called "The Encomium of Lady Pecunia, or the Praise of Money, 1598," with which this volume commences. Then follows, "The Complaint of Poetrie for the Death of Liberalitie, 1598." Thirdly, "The Combat between Conscience and Covetousnesse in the Minde of Man," 1598; and other poems in divers humours, 1598. From this last we shall make our selections.

SONNET I.—*To his friend Maister R. L. in praise of Musique and Poetrie.*

If musique and sweet poetrie a brother,
As they must needs (the s brother),
Then must the love be great
Because thou lov'st the o
Dowland to thee is decre,
Upon the lute, doth re
Spenser to mee; whose
As passing all concei
Thou lov'st to hear th
That Phœbus' lute
And I in deepe del
When as himsel
One God is God
One knight lov

SONNET II.—

Chaucer is dead
The Earl of
Sir Philip Sid
George Gas
Yet tho' their
(As every
Their living
Nor ever
And you, t
(So tha
There ma
Sith ki
The Kin
As his I

SONNET II

Live,
Whos
Cro
(^s

And *Drayton*, whose well-written tragedies
And sweet epistles, soare thy fame to skies,
Thy learned name is equal with the rest,
Whose stately numbers are so well address.

And, *Shakespeare*, thou, whose honey-flowing vain
(Pleasing the world) thy praises doth obtain,
Whose *Venus* and whose *Lucrece* (sweete and chaste)
Thy name in fame's immortal booke have plac't.
Live ever you, at least in fame live ever;
Well may the body die—but fame dies never.

SONNET IV.—*An Epitaph upon the Death of Sir Philip Sidney, Knight,
Lord. governour of Vlissing.*

That England lost, that learning loved, that every truth commended,
That feyne did prayse, that prince did rayse, that country so defended;
Here lyes the man: lyke to the swan, who knowing shee shall die,
Doeth tune her voice unto the spheares, and scornes mortalitie.
Two worthie Earls his uncle were: a lady was his mother,
A knight his father, and himselfe a noble countesse brother.
Beloved, bewailed: alive, now dead: of all with tears for ever,
Here lyes Sir Philip Sidneii's corps, whom cruell death did sever.
He liv'd for her, he dyed for her: for when he dyed, he lived:
O graunt (O God) that wee of her, may never bee depriv'd.

AN ODE.*

As it fell upon a day,
In the merrie month of May,
Sitting
W

Everie one that flatters thee,
Is no friend in miserie:
Words are easie like the winde,
Faithfull friends are hard to finde:
Everie man will bee thy friend
Whilst thou hast wherewith to spend;
But if store of crownes be scant,
No man will supply thy want.
If that one be prodigall,
Countifull they will him call;
d with such like flattering,
y but hee were a king.
hee adict to vice,
v him they will intice.
emen hee be bent,
ave at commaundement,
fortune once doe froune,
rwell his greate renoune.
at faund on him before,
company no more.
is thy friend indeed,
helpe thee in thy neede:
rowe, hee will weepe;
ke, hee cannot sleepe;
rie griefe in hart,
hee, doth bear a part:
rtain signes to knowe
nd from flatt'ring foe.

et which Barnfield wrote

made his toome,
come."

J. M.

four voices by the
ree voices by W.
ss Stephens and
ed, with slight
here the au-

RÉVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Inquiry into the History of the ancient Vallenses and Albigenses, &c.
By G. S. Faber, B. D.

CONSIDERED only in the light of a history of the rise, existence, and doctrines of these singular Churches, in which the flame of Christianity burnt pure and bright, though blown and tossed by the winds of persecution, this volume would repay the curiosity of the reader; nor would that simple history be without its own important lessons of instruction: but it has a higher object in view, viz. of proving that these two Churches, so little known, and when known, so calumniated, held in their bosom the sacred gift of the Gospel, exhibiting, agreeably to the promise, the perpetuity of the sincere Church of Christ. Christ promised, in his speech to St. Peter, 1st, that he would never cease to have a visible Church on earth—"the gates of hell shall not prevail against it,"—consequently, the first promise is that of a *visible ecclesiastical perpetuity*; 2nd, the second promise is, that he would be always spiritually present with his Church, through the medium of a succession of faithful pastors, from the time of the Apostles to the end of the world—"And lo! I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world:" this, therefore, is a promise of *ecclesiastical purity, both doctrinal and practical*. The Protestants, believing these promises of Christ *not to have been fulfilled in the Romish Church*, (thereby coming, as Mr. Faber does, in direct controversy with the famous champion of that Church, Bossuet,) must seek some other Church or Churches in which they have been jointly accomplished; for unless that object can be effected, the promises of Christ have failed of their fulfilment. Mr. Faber, however, selects the Church of the Vallenses, or Valde, or Vaudois, as the one in which the promises of *perpetuity and purity*, as made by Christ, have been punctually fulfilled. *From the apostolic age to the present it has been seated in the valleys of the Cottian Alps*, professing one and the same unvarying theological system, faithfully reflecting the now un-

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adulterated Gospel of primitive Christianity; the practice of its members according with their religious persuasion. This Church forms, in the *first* instance, the chain of connexion between the primitive Church and the Church of the Albigenses, or Paulician Church, which rose in the seventh century; and in the *second* it forms the chain of connexion between the primitive Church and the reformed Churches of the sixteenth century. The Vaudois seem proud to be the descendants of those who fled from Italy during the early persecutions against the Christians, and settled in the wild solitudes of the Alpine wilderness. They always asserted themselves to be the *real* Catholic Church, and viewed the Roman Church, which they identified with the apocalyptic harlot, as no sincere church, but as a Synagogue of irreclaimable malignants. The Albigenses are the descendants of the Oriental Paulicians who settled in the South of France, and were *finally absorbed into, and united with, the ancient Church of the Vallenses*. Some confusion has arisen, from persons not distinguishing between the *old Italian* Church of the Vallenses, and the more *modern* French branch, who were the proselytes of Peter of Lyons in the twelfth century, and who received himself and communicated to his disciples the name of *Vaudois*, from the mother Church of Italy. Thus, there were the Italian or *proper* Vaudois, and the French or *improper* Vaudois, who united with them. The Albigenses were denominated from the town of *Albi*. Such is the historical outline of the book in brief; and though persons may, and probably will, differ as to the main argument, thinking it might otherwise be proved to their satisfaction and belief; yet the value of Mr. Faber's work will still remain, nor his curious researches and reasonings be thrown away. It being of great importance to the cause of Christianity and truth to rescue these two venerable Churches from the charges brought against them by Bossuet, *frailly*, that the *Albigenses* were Manicheans, and the *Valdenses*

modern sectarians, or modern popish schismatics, appearing about 1160 or 1170. If these charges are good, it is in vain to seek in these two Churches the perpetuity of a line which shall doctrinally connect the reformed Churches with the primitive Church; and hence Mr. Faber's refutation of them. The Bishop of Meaux's object was of course to represent the Valdenses, not as professors of a pure and reformed church, but as mere separatists from the Roman Church, having a few dogmas, perhaps none totally, differing from the mother Church. Truly, as Mr. Faber remarks, "a contented mind is a great blessing;" for when we read, as we do at p. 489, an account of the tenets they held, we find it commencing with "*Ecclesia Romana est Ecclesia malignantium*." Again, "*Romæ Ecclesia est meretrix in Apocalypsi*;" and again, "*Papa et omnes episcopi sunt homicidæ, &c.*" In 1405, we find the two Churches of the Vallenses and Albigenses, (since the famous crusade of Simon de Montfort,) amicably subsisting together in the same valleys of Piedmont, yet continuing distinct; but subsequently to that year, the absorption became complete, as now subsisting among the uniform religionists of the valleys. The question, then, that was asked, is answered—Have the promises made by Christ been fulfilled in the particular Romish Church? From the whole conduct of this church, in doctrine and practice, Mr. Faber, and all Protestants answer "No." Has it then been fulfilled in some other particular Church, and can we point the Church out? Mr. Faber answers affirmatively; and if Mr. Faber's claim is not allowed, our inability of pointing out any other Church or Churches being granted, we must then, as the promise of Christ is sure, give to the words in which it is pronounced, a different interpretation. With the evidence of this work before us, we do not see the necessity of so doing.

Parochial Lectures on Church Catechism and Confirmation. By the Rev. J. C. Ebden, M. A. Head Master of Ipswich Grammar School.

THIS little work is judiciously divided into six lectures or sermons:—

1. On the Christian Convert; 2. Faith—the Creed; 3. Obedience—the Commandments; 4. The Means of Grace—Prayer; 5. The Means of Grace—the Sacraments; 6. The Order of Confirmation. It is adapted not only for the young and the unlearned in the fundamental duties of Christianity, but for general religious use and instruction. The style is remarkably plain, not from that unseemly tone of familiarity which we often find in parochial discourses; but from the purity of the expression, and the lucid arrangement and construction of the sentences; indeed there is a simple elegance in the composition with which we were much pleased, and not prepared to find in a work so modestly and unambitiously mentioned by the author. The intention and purpose of discourses like these exclude, as a matter of course, all discussion on doubtful points of theology, their business being to instruct the inexperienced and not discuss with the learned; but every one, to teach well, must have formed a system for himself, upon which basis his instruction securely rises; and we certainly find ourselves in agreement with Mr. Ebden on the subject of baptismal regeneration, as well as others. We will quote, as a specimen of the manner in which the work is written, a short passage on part of the baptismal service.

"I shall not now reason upon the institution of god-parents, or sponsors, farther than to notice, that as baptism represents, what by God's gift takes place in itself, namely, a new birth, in which the soul is withdrawn from its state of nature, the church in some measure did for this reason choose other than the natural parents to represent the child on his admission into a covenant at variance with the lot in which he was born into the world. You may also perceive that in the troubled, though holier days of the primitive church, when the lives of Christian professors were in danger, and their faith sorely tried, there was much need for multiplying assurances, that children should be brought up according to the promises made in their names. For this purpose, there was much value in pledges of attention to them, by persons beyond their own families. The duties thus solemnly undertaken, were carefully fulfilled. Though the church still keeps up its first practice, there may not appear to be in

the present time that particular call of duty, which has just been mentioned; but let us remember that if God thinks fit thus to try, to chasten, or to purify his church, he may see need that it should again pass through the fires of persecution: let us not therefore lightly regard the customs and laws of holier men than ourselves, nor let us run the awful hazard of trifling with the name and vows of God."

We give, as a second quotation, a passage from p. 43, in which the teacher explains to his young hearers the meaning of *faith*.

"You have been reflecting on the truths which you avow. You give them assent or credit. Well—but is this full *faith* or belief? by no means. The deep and original sense of *faith* is the making real and actual what the mind understands; the first import of *belief* is the giving life or vitality to what the imagination conceives. Never allow faith to be degraded into the mere understanding and admission of a barren truth. The belief which you profess should be that according to which man with the heart believeth unto righteousness; that which by grace and God's gift is made the way to salvation. Great indeed is the work of faith, from which, as suits our present subject, let us single out and for a moment notice, that it is the life-giving principle of obedience, and leads to the keeping of God's holy will and commandments. By faith the child is prompted, when, having heard its duty to God and its neighbour, it is led, according to its own simple language, to do as it is bid; by faith the Christian of riper years is shielded and supported, when on being tempted he exclaims—How shall I do this great wickedness, and sin against God? Faith has to fight its course through the world, and in this life perpetually to do battle against the powers of sin and hell; but though its march be noiseless, though like as with Him who is its author, its voice be not heard in the streets, though its action be so gentle as not to break the bruised reed, and its step so soft as not to quench the smoking flax, yet doth it go forth conquering and to conquer. In the outset it is enlisted under the banner of the Saviour; and in the end, who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God?"

We must conclude with the transcription of a passage, in which an illustration of a truth is inferred by a striking example, well adapted to arrest the attention and act on the feelings of the young, and not to be

read by any without a sincere thankfulness of having it recalled to memory. To us it has come back after many years, bringing with it many kindred impressions, whose footsteps were half obliterated by time, yet still bright with the vernal freshness and dews of youth.

"If those who are or should be dear to us should, notwithstanding all our efforts, perish, God must be our comforter; but when the sword shall pierce through our own souls, what must be the pang of the wound, if they perish through our own fault? but when there has been faithful and persevering prayer, there may justly be hope, for the building is not without foundation. In times of old, in Christ's earlier church, there are some who proved a shining and burning light, a star that turned many to righteousness. A pious mother watched over his childhood, prayed for him, and taught him to pray. She marked, as she thought, the opening graces of his soul, yet what followed? a season of idle and wayward boyhood, of vain, wild and profligate youth. Further years strengthened his vices, and undermined his belief. Deep were the wounds in that mother's heart. A widow, and as might seem worse than bereft of her son, many were her tears, but more and stronger were her prayers. The comforts of God visited her soul. Faith pictured to her a blissful vision, stretching beyond the grave, and assuring her that where she was taken, there should her son be also. In this trust she lived and prayed on, deeming that she should not depart, till she had seen her son established in the faith of the Lord, and walking in the way of his commandments. Her prayer was heard, and before she was taken to her reward, she saw of the travail of her soul and was satisfied. You may have examples nearer to your hearts and homes, but this is one which may edify all the churches of the Lord. That Christian mother should be prayerful as was *Monica*, who would hope that her child's spirit may be brought to rest in the faith that was in *Augustine*."

The passage which has been quoted will be the best guarantee for the justice of our praise. While young persons, similar to those to whom the work is addressed, cannot fail to profit by the instructions, if they read it with attentive seriousness and a willing piety:—to the more educated, we should again direct their attention to the great propriety of the style and correctness and elegance of the com-

position, by which the subject and expression are throughout in harmony.

The Rights of the Poor, and Christian Almsgiving vindicated, by S. R. Bosanquet.

IT appears that a considerable portion of the matter contained in this work appeared in two recent numbers of the *British Critic*, and are now collected. We have not read it without being much affected by the representation it affords of the state of the lower orders of society, and without being much delighted with the humane, the benevolent, the wise and truly philosophical views of the author. We go with him to the full extent in his main principles, and we are convinced that any system of society based on any other but on these grounds of charity and benevolence, proceeding from the firm religious feeling of duty, must be unsound and unstable. The object of the author is to impress these leading truths—that the prevalent opinion of the poor is a harsh and illiberal one; that the poverty of one portion of society is caused by the riches of another; that the character of the poor, if examined well and widely known, will exhibit in the exercise of some virtues, much brighter examples than the rich; that public provision for the poor is defective in principle and inadequate in amount; that the modern maxims of charity are erroneous; that the charity of England is below that of other countries; that the poor want not only alms, but friendly attention and sympathy, and that for want of that the frame of society has become more and more disjointed, and its links separated from each other. The following observation we would have written in capital letters upon the gates of every commercial city in the empire, for it is attacking an evil which wants only a longer time to develop its fatal action, before it ends in general ruin:

“There is one disease which alone must be sufficient to seal our fate. The system of public funded debts has taught the man of wealth the idea of *irresponsible* property; a thing which never can exist, but the very belief of which is enough to bring down judgment on the people by whom it is entertained. The landed proprietor has tenants and labourers, and tenants' labour-

ers, and neighbours and parishioners, all of whom, within a certain district, may look to him for protection, for assistance, for advice, at least, and notice and countenance. Even the tradesmen and the merchants have their connexions and correspondents, their customers, their clerks, their travellers, their shopmen and warehousemen. *But the holder of funded property owns no claim from any one.* He receives his income at the day, or his banker receives it, without asking or thanking any one for it, and he spends it where, and when, and how he please, at London or Rome. There is no one who can say, ‘Sir, I am your tenant, or your tenant's labourer;’ or, ‘I worked on your honour's estate, and recollect your father and grandfather.’ No one person has any greater claim than another upon such a man; that is, *no one has any claim at all.* All sense of obligations and duties is forgotten, and looking with triumph down upon the landed gentleman, who laments the low price of corn and the bad season, and finds that his tenants, as well as his farmhouses, must be propped, and the poor must be provided for, and happiness must be diffused over a sphere and circle to which he is bound indissolubly, he says with exultation, ‘*There is no human being that has any claim on me,*’ and ‘*My income is as sure as the nation.*’ Envy has naturally followed so independent a conviction; all other persons have rivalled the expense and habits of the fundholder—his selfishness, therefore, of necessity—his disregard for others—his separation from the lower and dependant classes—his *entire irresponsibility.* The consequence is, that the landed gentry are wholly unable to live on their estates, and more unwilling than unable, for they cannot afford the style and luxury which they ape, and at the same time fulfil the calls of duty; and therefore the claims of their station are a clog upon them. Instead of the duties and obligations of other stations being engrafted on the *funded income*, the irresponsibility and selfishness of the fundholder are grafted on the landowner, and the duties and obligations are torn from the landed estate. In consequence, towns are resorted to, where your next neighbour is not even known as an acquaintance; and if any per-centage or pittance, or a solitary guinea, is given in charity, it is given to a public institution, without any knowledge of or interest in the particular cases, or any thanks from the person benefited; but the thanks come from the public in a laudatory advertisement, and the receipt is given in the newspapers.”

We earnestly recommend the perusal of this book, for we are satisfied

of the soundness of its principles, the justice of its views, and the fatal results which are every day spreading and increasing, from a system of society founded on principles not in harmony with the will of God, or the duties of men, and therefore not with their well-being.

Christ's Discourse at Capernaum fatal to the Doctrine of Transubstantiation.
By G. S. Faber, B.D.

THIS work in its arguments is directed against the dogmas of Dr. Wiseman, particularly on the doctrine of *transubstantiation*, who, in his lectures on the Blessed Eucharist, Mr. Faber considers committed a sort of *theological suicide*:

"The entire matter (he says), so far as I have considered it, turns upon our Lord's declaration that 'the bread was his flesh,' for in the management of this declaration is contained what I suppose to be Dr. Wiseman's theological suicide. 'Christ declares the bread from heaven to be his flesh.' Here we have the undeniable premises. Therefore, the eating of the flesh must unavoidably be the same as the eating of the bread. Dr. Wiseman contends that the two phrases, *eating the bread* and *eating the flesh*, bear two entirely different meanings; but when the 51st verse of the chapter is brought into account, the syllogism still runs as before: Christ declares the bread from heaven to be his flesh, and he furthermore speaks alike of eating the bread and eating the flesh; therefore, since the bread is flesh, the eating of his flesh must inevitably be the same as the eating of the bread."

Let the two phrases (we are abridging Mr. Faber's words) *eating the bread* and *eating the flesh* mean concretely what they may, their import, abstractedly, must needs be identical; and thus the discourse of Christ at Capernaum is according to the confessedly universal understanding of the phrase, *eating the bread from heaven*, fatal to the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation. This is a brief outline of the argument of one part of the volume; the other consists of remarks on Dr. Wiseman's lectures on the principal doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church, and particularly on the one which maintains "that the unwritten Word was declared by Christ to his Apostles, and

by his Apostles to their successors," which we gentlemen of the Reformation deny (see p. xxiii. and following). The whole argument of Mr. Faber's book is written, as we think, with logical force and precision, and the sophisms of his antagonist clearly detected. He maintains that the subject of Christ's discourse at Capernaum is not the subsequently-instituted sacrament of the Eucharist, for which he gives five separate verses, of which the general result is, the characteristics associated in the discourse with the bread and the flesh and the blood, forbid their proleptical reference to the Eucharist, viewed as a sacrament; but though the discourse cannot relate to the complete sacrament, there is no paradox in saying, that the sacrament, when instituted, referred retrospectively to the discourse, and this is the clue which the author says leads to the truth; and he shows (p. 180, &c.) that the early interpretation of the discourse at Capernaum is fatal to the doctrine of *transubstantiation*; and the general conclusion (p. 237) is, "that the doctrine of *transubstantiation* is declared to be a falsehood." The work, though containing much of Mr. Faber's peculiar method of writing and annotating, will be found full of sound information and learning, well disposed, and brought with good effect on the argument.

Illustrations of the Tragedies of Æschylus and Sophocles, from the Greek, Latin, and English Poets; with an introductory Essay.—Agamemnon.
By S. F. Boyes, A.M.

THIS is one of the most pleasing little classical works that we have lately read. The author shows very extensive poetical reading, a quick perception, accurate memory, and a well-formed taste. In his essay, the review of the English dramatic poets is justly drawn; and the coincidence of expression and thought, the identity of the imagery, or the metaphor, or sentiment, in the poems of those who, in many instances, were ignorant of each others' works, the early ones from the time in which they lived, the later from want of learning,—as assembled here, and illustrated from one play of the Greek tragedian,—might, per-

haps, if closely analysed and considered, form the foundation of no unpleasing theory, regarding the nature of poetical allusions and ideas, as existing generally, the modifications they receive, the manner in which some become permanent and others disappear, and the effect which poetry as an art has gradually had on language, which it uses as an instrument. On this head we may observe, that at p. 31 Mr. Boyes has brought together some beautiful passages on the song of the nightingale. He observes that Coleridge has vindicated the nightingale, in some well-known lines, from the common charge of melancholy; and to the same purpose are Mr. Fox's letters, if we recollect rightly, to Lord Grey; but assuredly the Greek and Latin poets represented "green Colonus' dearest bird" as the minstrel of sorrow; and as assuredly the Greek poets knew as well as the English that the song of the nightingale is no more inherently melancholy in sound than that of the thrush or lark, only that it wants some of the lyric fire and harmony of the latter. Were we to say, that being the only bird that sings by night, the association of the solitude and stillness of night is stronger than that of any other attached to the song, and therefore the same notes, which, when heard (as they often are) by day, only fill the ear with "linked sweetness," take another character by night, it would be sufficient to account for the impression almost universally received from them; but we would rather take the ground, that, while the Greek poets described the song as melancholy, they knew it was not so, in nature and reality, but they viewed it as it suited best their art to view it; they gave it the colour and form that were best calculated to promote the purposes of the art; they linked it to a fable of suffering and woe, and as poets, they drew more from it under this representation than they could in any other. The Greek poet did not look on nature with the eyes of the naturalist, but of the artist; he took from nature what he wanted for his art, and no more; and we may be assured, that as the nightingale never has, it never will appear in poetic fiction successfully or powerfully as the chantress of a joyous

song. In fact, the natural bird among the imaginative Greeks was forgotten, and it was the *Mythic* bird, the bird of fable, the bird who had been consecrated to the purposes of their art, whom they celebrated. In the same way, all disputes about the dying song of the Swan are useless. The ancients knew that the swan *did not sing*: it answered their purpose, or, in other words, it gave a beautiful embellishment to their poetic fiction, to represent the bird of superior beauty of form and motion, also superior in other qualities; and thus, the bird of universal beauty became the companion of Apollo. Poetry, like painting, and every other art, makes her own selection from nature, and when she chooses, her deviation from it, for this is the very province and privilege of art. Then the poetic swan—the swan of Apollo—the swan whose dying notes were listened to by the poet's ear—was no longer the swan that nestled among the reeds of Cayster: it was a diviner bird, taken up to Olympus, caressed by the Muses, and fed with ambrosia. The creation of the centaur is another instance of the same principle. In that double form, beautiful in its monstrosity, in that varied shape, the sculptor saw an opening for the exhibition of his art superior to any which he could gain from the simple human form alone; he saw himself in the possession of that beauty arising from contrast, both of feature, form, and the opposition of gigantic and brute strength to grace and manly beauty and intellectual vigour; hence the centauric form was the favourite of the chisel; the centaur was a real being, and a noble one, in the artist's eye, and he never troubled himself to enquire whether Pliny was telling truth when he said he saw one preserved in honey somewhere in Egypt. Mr. Coleridge may have written as he felt; but we say, that the classical associations we have received from all poetry, ancient and modern, and those we draw from the attributes of the time when the nightingale sings, are too strong ever to yield to any of an opposite kind drawn from Nature, and thus the name of Philomel will always be the name of sorrow.

The History of Antiquities of the Parish of Bermondsey. By G. W. Phillips, 8vo. pp. vii. 115.

THE parish of Bermondsey would form a subject of higher interest to the historical antiquary than the majority of our suburban villages. It was from a very early period the seat of a large and flourishing abbey, the history of which, as of most of our great monasteries, remains to be written. Its church had been just erected at the Norman survey, and the surveyors indulge in a term of unwonted admiration—*Ubi nova et pulchra æcclesia*. The manor belonged to the King, as it had to Earl Harold, but one of its thirteen hides had been granted away since the Conquest, and thereon the Earl of Morton, the lord of the adjacent manor of Lambeth, had erected his mansion. This circumstance is mentioned in the survey of the latter manor. "*Idem comes habet in Bermondsey de terra regis unam hidam, ubi sedet domus ejus.*" Thus, the Domesday record unfolds the existence at Bermondsey, at that early period, at once of a fair church and an Earl's house.

To trace the subsequent history of these places might form an interesting task. The present compilation, however, is slight and summary, as far as olden times are concerned, and derived merely from former publications. But it contains a considerable amount of modern information, for the collection of which the author deserves credit, and which will entitle him to the thanks of any future historian. The present churches are described, (illustrated with some lithographic views, considerably out of perspective,) and several recent epitaphs printed. This, among the casualties of crowded cemeteries, is always desirable: the book is more lasting than stone or brass. Among them, at p. 58, we see that of the late Dr. Joseph Watson, the amiable instructor of the Deaf and Dumb. At p. 99, is a description of the new Roman Catholic chapel of the Most Holy Trinity; built in 1834, from the designs of Mr. Pugin, chiefly at the expense of the Baroness de Montesquieu, who lies there buried: and at p. 101 is the following account of the

"*Convent of the Sisters of Mercy.*"

"A convent was built, adjoining the Roman Catholic chapel, in Parker's Row, in the year 1838, for the order of the 'Sisters of Mercy.' On the 12th December 1839, the ceremony of the professions of six of the aforesaid sisters took place in the chapel adjoining. The high mass, performed by Mr. Collingridge, was celebrated at 11 o'clock, at which the Right Rev. Dr. Griffith assisted; after which the novices were introduced; after the usual preliminaries, a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Maguire, and a collection made toward the funds of the convent. When the sermon was concluded, the 'profession' took place,—the novices, attired in the plenitude of worldly ornament, repeating the accustomed formula, whereby they renounced the world, and dedicated themselves to works of charity. This ceremony over, they retired and assumed the sober garb of 'Sisters of Mercy,' and the service, consisting of antiphonies and prayers, was concluded. The assemblage of spectators was most numerous, and the collection, apparently, a very good one. Amongst the nuns who were clothed, was the Lady Barbara Eyre (second sister of Francis Earl of Newburgh), who has been a liberal benefactress to the chapel and convent, and has taken the vows under the name of Sister Mary. The remaining nuns are Miss Ponsonby (a convert), Sister Vincent; Miss Connor, Sister Ursula; Miss Latham, Sister Xavier; Sister Theresa, and Sister Joseph."

The particulars of the Fendall Estate, (which, having been built over by George Chaumert, esq. produced at his death a rental of 6000*l.* and was afterwards divided by an auction among sixty or seventy purchasers, who have subsequently had to defend their rights at law,) are valuable; and the descriptions of the workshops of Messrs. Christy the hatters, employing 500 persons, and supposed to be the largest in the world, and of the other manufactories, &c. are also interesting.

As for the *Trade-men's Tokens*, (p. 108,) the author is mistaken in saying, that the right of making them was given by patent: that was the case with some of the *public* coins of this description, but the private tokens were struck by all that chose.

A very well known author is throughout miscalled Lyson, and in p. 41, one scarcely less celebrated is introduced as Sir Narry Nicolas!

An Examination of the Ancient Orthography of the Jews. Part the Second. On the propagation of alphabets, and other phonetic systems, throughout Eastern Asia; and on the vast inferiority of ideographic writing, as displayed in its effects upon human learning. By Charles Wall, D.D. Senior Fellow of Trinity College, and Professor of Hebrew in the University of Dublin.

AS far as we can comprehend Dr. Wall's theory, from the one volume before us, its main object seems to be the Divine origin of letters, as he believes they were miraculously communicated to Moses at the giving of the Law on Sinai, with the utter impossibility of their invention by the human mind, by its natural powers; and thence, as our readers need not be told, he takes the burden of showing that all nations that have any system of phonetic letters, with or without ideographic characters, such as those of the Chinese, have received them immediately or mediately from the Jews; and, what few will be disposed to deny, that the alphabetic is far better than the ideographic system of writing.

With this theory, Dr. Wall labours to show that the phonetic system of the Egyptians was learned from the Greeks in the reign of Psammiticus; the Greeks having received letters from Cadmus, and his nation having had them from the Jews; and that the phonetic symbols which the Chinese use, with their ideographic ones, the *hing king* characters, were derived from Indian writing, (the *Nagari*,) which originated from the Tibetan and Syriac ones, the offspring of the Hebrew; while the Japanese got their phonetic syllabary of the *Kata-kana* characters from the *Nagari* and Chinese.

In the volume before us, Dr. Wall, in opposition to our long-held opinion of the backreaching civilization and arts of the Chinese, tells us that they are upstarts in comparison with some of the Gothic nations of Europe, and particularly—

That *Confucius* was not born before the time of Christ, as his system of philosophy seems to be derived from that of the Eclectic School of Alexandria.

That the Chinese poetry is not of native growth, as it has metre and rhyme, which could never originate among a nation without an alphabet.

That what are considered the oldest annals of the Chinese are forgeries, and unworthy of belief.

That the great wall of China was not built before the year 1420 of our era; and

That the Chinese learnt the making of gunpowder, the use of firearms, the mariner's compass, and the art of printing, from the Venetians.

We must praise Dr. Wall for the zeal, penetration, and great reading which he has shown in the discussion of these matters, though we do not think he has made good all his positions, having left many of them supported by presumptions which, as taken without better proofs, are in our opinion of little weight.

In p. 49, he says the Egyptians and Chinese "cannot rationally be supposed to have held any intercourse with each other in ancient times," though Sir G. Wilkinson tells us in his work on Egypt, vol. III. ch. ix. that bottles of Chinese manufacture, with Chinese inscriptions, have been found in the Theban tombs, and that the inscription of one of them has been read by Mr. Davis, which can be hardly reconciled with Dr. Wall's opinion given us in p. 213, that Chinese works which have been written two centuries are totally illegible.

Dr. Wall tells us, in disparagement of the ideographic writing of the Chinese,—what must be true in a smaller measure than that in which he takes it,—that it is very vague and obscure; and he gives us two parallel versions by *M. Julien*, and *M. Abel-Remusat*, of parts of a Chinese work, to show that it will not bear the same sense to two readers; and yet in p. 282 he allows that translations of Chinese philosophical works, which have of late years come out, "though they do not constantly present to us the same meaning for every sentence," as a former one by the Jesuits, "yet for the most part they agree with it in substance," which is nearly as much as we can say of different versions of works from languages written in phonetic letters. Is Dr. Wall quite sure, as a Hebrew scholar, that in a

new version of the Hebrew Scriptures he should give the sense of our authorized version for every sentence?

In speaking of the recovery, after the burning of the books in China, of the *Chu-king*, an old historical book of the Chinese, from the dictation of a very old man, who had learnt it in his youth, Dr. Wall says, in p. 166, that every one must be struck with the extreme improbability of his retaining his memory in such perfection as to recollect whole chapters of a book read sixty years before, forgetting that, though he may be right in disbelieving the tale, the memory of the old is very retentive of what they have learnt in youth. We lately knew a venerated old gentleman, who, with a very bad memory of recent incidents, could repeat whole odes of Horace, which he had learnt at school.

Speaking, in pp. 235 and 236, of the attribution of the discoveries of early times, (such as that of the elements of the Chinese characters by the first emperor *Fou-hi*;) to the sovereigns of China, and their consorts, he says, "kings and queens are generally otherwise employed, and have not sufficient leisure to distinguish themselves much in this way;" but he should bear in mind that our king *Alfred* was an author, and our Henry VIII. a learned schoolman; and, to go nearer China, that *Ulug Beg*, khan of Tartary, grandson of *Zinghis Khan*, was an astronomer, and another of the khans was a historian; and *Mirkhond*, whom he quotes elsewhere, tells us, in his history of the *Saman* dynasty, that king *Kaboo* of *Khorasan* so cultivated fine writing, and painted such brilliant illuminated capitals, that it was usual to say, on seeing any of his work, "That is either the writing of *Kāboos* or a peacock's wing."

Dr. Wall thinks most of the Chinese annals to be fabrications, not worthy of the least trust; and yet he quotes, as good authority, their account of the introduction of letters from India; and finds that they coincide with the writings of other nations in their account of the invasion of *Zinghis Khan*, of the katapults, constructed for the Chinese by *Marco Polo*, and

of the invasion of Japan by the emperor *Kublai*.

We do not, for our parts, understand that the miraculous origin of writing is taught or implied in the Bible. *Debir*, in the tribe of *Juda*, as we see in Joshua, c. xv. and in Judges c. i, was called *Kirjath-Sepher*, or the "land or city of books or records," before the Israelites went into it; and, as we have no authority for believing that the Canaanites wrote books or records of ideographic characters, we think the place took its name from alphabetic ones; and on the day after Moses came down from the mountain, we find him saying to the Lord, Exodus, c. 32. v. 32. "If thou wilt forgive their sin; and if not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book which thou hast written." To which the Lord replies, "Whosoever hath sinned against me, him will I blot out of my book." Where we have a metaphor taken from a book of names, before any alphabetic book of names had been written, unless an alphabet had been known to Moses before. We do not think it likely that the metaphor was taken from an ideographic book of the Egyptians, for several reasons, which we have not room to state.

A new Decimal System of Money, Weights, Measures, and Time, proposed for adoption in Great Britain.
By Decimus Maslen, Esq.

MR. MASLEN, having spent many years in the counting house, at home and in India, has experienced in a greater measure what thousands of others have felt in a smaller one, without thinking of any mode of escaping them, the great labour and difficulty of our vulgar-fractional system of money, weights, and measures, and offers to the consideration of the public a decimal one, in which we believe with him, that the calculations of commerce would be tenfold more simple and easy; and which we think would be a great blessing to youth, who now weary themselves and waste time in the intricacies of the existing system, when they might have fully learnt a simple decimal one, and be cultivating some other branch of education.

The decimal division is that of
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nature, and to learn how much better it is found in use than that of vulgar fractions, we need only ask the surveyor to exchange the decimal system of the chain in land-measuring, for that of yards, feet, and inches. We fear, however, that the system in use stands too fast for Mr. Maslen to displace it; but, as he is as undaunted by its firmness as Archimedes was at the weight of the earth, when he said, "*Δος πῶ σὶν αὐτὴν γῆν κυήσω*" we willingly put our hands to his lever, and call all clerks and schoolboys, who have so long hung their aching heads over the sickening labors of compound arithmetic, to come and help us.

Mr. Maslen's plan, as he applies it to money, is a temperate one of retaining most of the names now in use, taking for example the sovereign as the unit or base, and coining shillings, tenths of sovereigns; pence, tenths of shillings; and millimos, tenths of pence.

In time however, he would divide the year into ten months, blending the names of *April*, and the merry month of *May*, so dear to our old poets, into *Aprimay*; and *September* and *October* into *Septober*; thinking that for lengthening the summer months, "he shall merit the thanks of all the fair ladies et *jeunes beautés* of the north," and would then part the day and night into 10 hours of 10 quattros each, a quatro into 10 minutes, and a minute into 10 moments, and soon; and in long measure he would have leagues, miles, furlongs, chains, yards, feet, inches, and lines, each higher name containing ten of the next lower one.

Mr. Maslen gives some historical notes on English money, and some good hints on alloys, dies, and exchange; and says, like a true free-trader, p. 20, "that nation that will not take our manufactures and our products in exchange for their tea or silks, their wine, corn, or wool, their drugs or ores, is not one iota better than an insidious enemy. The commerce of such a nation ought not to be sought after, but it should be treated as we would treat an individual who wanted to rob us."

We cannot well expect nations to take what they do not want. We

should like to know if Mr. Maslen can recommend us to a commercial house, that will take the topographical or poetical works of poor authors like ourselves for tea, silks, or port wine. We should be glad to open an account with them. As he sketches, at the latter end of his book, a decimal system of money for all nations, and would wish that the coins of one community should not bear emblems which might be disagreeable to another, he says there is no necessity for the crown on English money, thinking, as we fancy, it may be offensive to the Americans, whom he says (p. 141), he would recommend to abolish that fool's emblem, *the cap of liberty*, and the word "*Liberty*," on their coins; though he says, (p. 138,) they might make their half eagle their unit in the decimal system, and "honor it with the appellation or denomination of a *Washington*," whose name, we think, is as intimately associated with the liberty of the Americans, as what Mr. Maslen makes out to be their fool's cap. We believe, however, that national emblems of incidents of national glory, are found too useful in fostering the living principle of patriotism to be given up, all over the world. Mr. Maslen says rightly, (p. 15,) that "all coins, whether of the same metal or not, ought to be of different sizes, that one might not be mistaken for another in the dark."

When he gets among the innumerable names of gills, pints, quarts, gallons, firkins, kilderkins, ankers, puncheons, pipes, butts, and others of our liquor measure, he is fairly baffled, not knowing how to fit them to his decimal scale, nor which to take as his unit. He finds the quart particularly incommensurable; but believing, as he says, that in most cases, "where such a quantity as a quart is wanted, it mostly happens that much more is wanted," the second, from a squeamishness much in favor of the total abstinent, not being called for till the first has disappeared, he increases it to a *tankard*, observing, with the coolness of much worldly knowledge, "I rather think it will be seldom found too large."

In speaking (p. 103,) of the parliamentary standard ounce, the fraction

of a cubic inch of distilled water, weighed in a vacuum, at the temperature of 62° Fahr., or at one-sixth part of the distance between the freezing and the boiling points. Mr. Maslen says, "how much better it would have been to have used a cubic inch of clear fresh water, which can be procured in all parts of the world, and the difference of weight between which is so trivial, than to bother people with a standard deduced from distilled water weighed in vacuo. Where are stills and air-pumps, and appropriate vessels, utensils, and machinery, to be procured (we will say for instance) in a colony that has lost their standard weights, and want to re-establish or reconstruct or amend them?" To which it may be answered, that no greater error could be made by using fresh water, in violation of the conditions of the act, than by using it by its authority: and like objections might be thrown against the French standard measure, a fraction of the quarter meridian; as it involves the skilful use of correct mathematical instruments in the measurement of a degree on a great circle of the earth; a problem in which no two sets of mathematicians have found exactly the same quantity.

Mr. Maslen's book, however, gives many sound notions and useful hints on an important matter, and deserves attention from every one interested in it.

Relation des Mongols ou Tartares, by Jean du Plan de Carpin, in 1245, 1246 and 1247. First complete Edition after the MSS. of Leyden, Paris, and London. With an Introductory Notice by M. D'Avezac. Paris, 1838. 1 vol. 4to.

WE have here the production of one of the most scientific and intrepid travellers of the 13th century, edited and introduced to our notice by one of the most learned geographers of our own day. The original is a curious monument not only of the geographical knowledge, but also of the literature, of the period in which it was written, and is peculiarly valuable as giving a plain and the only authentic account of the manners and habits of those Tartar conquerors

whose names once filled the whole Eastern world with well-founded terror. The object of the learned Editor has been to give a correct text of his author's work, taken principally from MSS. preserved in the Bibliothèque Royale at Paris, and the Libraries of Leyden and the British Museum, carefully collated with others; and in a most elaborate Introduction to lay before his readers all that is known not only concerning Jean du Plan de Carpin in particular, but the geographers of those times in general; and he has accomplished his task in a manner that cannot but reflect high credit on the honourable place he holds in the literary and scientific world.*

The Introduction will be found especially interesting to all who occupy themselves with the history and literature of the Middle ages: whilst the text of the author's narrative is worthy of perusal by all who would contemplate a simple-minded and courageous monk, strong in faith and charity, taking his way amid a thousand unknown perils into the midst of the Tartar country, with the highly benevolent but altogether futile mission of attempting by force of words to stop the mightiest potentate of the earth in the career of his rapid conquests. The idea of the mission was equally honourable to the heart of the Pope who authorised it, and of him who executed it; but the nature of it is so well expressed by M. d'Avezac, that we at once quote his words:

"The horrible devastation committed by the armies of Kuyuk Qāan (son of Oukoddy, and grandson of Tchenkiz-Khan) in those parts of Europe which they invaded, caused the deepest terrors in all neighbouring countries. Constant apprehensions were entertained of the return of these fierce hordes, whose invasion, Gregory IV. was afraid, would extinguish the very name of Christianity; and he caused the most eloquent orators of the orders of St. Francis and St. Dominic to preach a crusade against them throughout Germany. When Innocent IV. was raised to the supreme pontificate, he had another crusade preached in Germany for the succour

* The King of Holland was pleased to confer the order of the Lion of the Netherlands on M. D'Avezac, in testimony of his approbation of this work.

of Hungary, which was menaced with new ravages, from its immediate vicinity to the immense empire of the Mongols. In the Council of Lyons, he enforced the urgency of taking means to defend Christendom from the constantly imminent danger of those savage legions vomited forth from hell. Fasts and solemn prayers were ordered to be observed in the endeavour to appease the anger of Heaven. The people dwelling near the hostile territories were recommended to fortify their cities, and to cut off the roads; while the resolution, already taken by the Pope, of sending to the Mongol chiefs missionaries who might enjoin them to cease from their sanguinary expeditions against the Christians, and to preach to them the true faith, was approved of.

"The order of St. Francis and St. Dominic, which the Pope peculiarly patronized, had divided between themselves the glory of accomplishing this perilous mission. Some friars preachers went to the Nouyan Batchou, who commanded the Tartar troops in Persia, and had forced the Christian princes of Georgia, Armenia, and Antioch to submit to the hardest conditions: these zealous brethren were Anselm or Ascelin, chief of the legation; Alexander; Simon of St. Quentin; and Albert; to whom there were added on the way Guichard of Cremona, and Andrew of Lonjumeau.

"To the Cordeliers was intrusted a double mission to the eastern barbarians; and letters of credit to that effect were forwarded to Lyons the same day, 3rd of the nones of March, 1245, for each of the two apostolic nuncios designated by the Sovereign Pontiff. One of these nuncios was Lawrence of Portugal; the other, John du Plan de Carpin, accompanied by several brethren of their order."

The simple narrative of the monastic author details the labours and perils to which himself and his companions were exposed, with great clearness and naïveté; it would lose, however, by translation from its original Latin, and we therefore content ourselves with the following extract from an interesting portion of the Introduction:—

"Kuyuk Khan was a man of from 40 to 45 years of age, small in stature, and of grave demeanour, listening and giving replies only through the medium of his chief minister, and pronouncing irrevocably on all matters; his court was composed of a great number of servitors and officers of all kinds, and no one addressed him unless kneeling. Some Christians

attached to his service supposed that he was in reality a Christian, because he kept priests who performed service in a chapel placed before his tent, and whose chanting and ringing of bells went on at the accustomed hours according to the Greek ritual. It is curious to compare these reports with what the Chinese historians say of the favour enjoyed at the court of Kuyuk by the two lamas, Oualotchi and Namo, who came from Kaschmyr.

"From the Golden Horde they moved to another residence, the name of which neither Carpin nor his companion have given us; and there they were admitted several times into the imperial tent. It was of red purple, and had been made in Khithay: on a circular platform was raised an ivory throne sculptured in an elaborate manner, and ornamented with gold and precious stones, the work of a Russian goldsmith named Cosmo, with whose conduct towards them the two monks had good reason to be pleased during the penury of provision in which they were left, and who took a pleasure in communicating to them all the particulars which could interest them concerning the Qān and his subjects. They also received much information from several Russians and Hungarians, priests and others, who knew Latin and French, and who had lived among the Tartars many years.

"At this point a separation took place: the empress-mother went in one direction, and the Qān in another, to administer justice. Several criminals were executed, among whom was an aunt of the emperor, accused of having poisoned the Qān Oukodoy; but no mention of this circumstance has been found in any of the oriental writers we have been able to consult. The Grand Duke Jaroslaw of Souzdal was at the same time made the victim of a poison given by the hands of the empress-mother herself, who immediately wrote to Russia, in order to get the Grand Duke Alexander, son of her victim, to come to her, under pretext of investing him with his paternal domains; but the prince declined the invitation.

"The envoys of the Holy See were then conducted by their guides to the imperial residence. As soon as Kuyuk was informed of it, he sent them in the direction his mother had taken, but they returned a few days after, and had to wait a month longer before the chancellor Tchinqiy desired them to put in writing what they had to say to the Qān. Some days after this, they obtained a fresh audience, at which, as well as at the succeeding one, their interpreter was an officer of the suite of Jaroslaw, named Temer, assisted by a priest of his company, and by another

priest attached to the Qâan. They were interrogated by "Kados, procurator of the whole empire," or, in other words, by Qadaq, the prime minister, assisted by the two chancellors, Bala and Tchinqay, with a great number of scribes. They were asked if the Pope had any body near him who understood Russian, Arabic, or Tartar. They answered negatively: that indeed there were some Saracens in Europe, but too far distant from the Pope; and that the best thing would be to write in Tartar the letter which the Qâan wished to address to the pontiff, interpreting it to them afterwards word by word, in order that they might themselves write a faithful Latin version of it. In consequence of this they were again summoned before the Qâan on the 11th of November, and Qâdâq, Tchinqây, and Bala, with their suites, leaving some to meet them, gave them a literal explanation of the emperor's answer. After they had written the Latin translation of it, the translation was read twice over, re-translating it word for word in Tartar, in order to be perfectly sure of its conformity to the original. An Arabic translation was also given them. This answer, though translated with so much care, had remained inedited and unknown to the present day; but it was preserved in the MSS. of the Colbert Collection, in which it is made to follow immediately after the oral narration of Benedict of Poland, and is as follows:

Letter from the King of the Tartars to the Pope.

"The strength of God, Cuyuc Can, Emperor of all men, to the great Pope. Letters most certain and true. After council held for peace to be had with us, you and all Christian people who dwell in the west have sent to us by your messenger; who, as we heard from himself, and as was contained in your letters, are desirous of having peace with us. If therefore you desire to have peace with us, do not, oh Pope, emperors, kings all, and every potentate of states, and rulers of lands, delay by any means to come to us for the settling of peace; and in order that you may in the same manner hear our reply and pleasure. The series of your letters contained that we ought to be baptized and made Christians. To this we will briefly reply, that we do not understand how this is to be done. With regard to that also which was contained in your letter, that you are astonished at the slaughter of men and especially Christians, and more particularly Hungarians, Poles, and Moravians: we will also briefly reply to you, that we do not understand this also. Nevertheless that we may not

seem to pass this over in silence, we have thought fit to reply to you thus: because they did not obey the precept of God and Chingiscan, and, taking evil counsel, slew our messengers; therefore God ordered us to extirpate them, and delivered them into our hands. Otherwise, unless God had done it, what could man have done to man? But you, inhabitants of the West, you adore God, and think that you alone are Christians, and despise others; but how do you know upon whom he may think fit to bestow his grace? We adore God, and in his strength from the east to the west shall be able to blot out the whole earth. But if a man were not the strength of God, what could man effect?"

"Kuyuk Qâan had intended to send his answer by his own envoys, who would have accompanied the Pope's envoys on their return; but the latter, apprehensive of such companions, for various reasons, dissuaded them from coming; and on the 13th of November leave was given them to go, by delivering to them Qâan's letter, adorned with the imperial seal, upon which was a legend thus translated by Cosmo, the Russian goldsmith: "God in heaven, and Cuyuc upon earth, the strength of God. The seal of the Emperor of all men." They went to see the empress-mother, who gave to them and their servant a pelisse of fox-skins, well wadded for each, and a kaftan of honour.

"They then took their course towards the west, in company with the envoys of the Solthan of Babylon, with whom they travelled fifteen days; at the end of which time the others left them, taking their way to the south. It was winter, and the poor monks slept in general on the surface of the snow, unless they could make a place for themselves with their feet in spots where the land was cleared of trees. On passing through the city of Lemfine, in the country of the Bisermins, they met a numerous company of people sent to join the Grand Duke Jaroslaw, whose dreadful end they were ignorant of; but on learning it, they retraced their steps to Souzdall. Our travellers arrived on Ascension-day, the 9th of May, 1247, at the camp of Bâtou, and on the 2nd of June at the camp of Maucy, where they rejoined their companions and servitors who had been detained the year before. The legation afterwards went to Correnza, and re-entered Kiew on the 9th of June."

Jean du Plan Carpin, on delivering the Khan's answer to Pope Innocent IV. at Lyons, and on giving an account of the journey, was welcomed by that pontiff with the gratitude he deserved. He was retained near the

pontiff's person three months, and then on the archbishoprick of Antivari, the metropolitan see of Dalmatia, becoming vacant, was nominated to it by his Holiness. Here he enjoyed the leisure and the dignity that suited him; he was sent, however, on one more embassy to St. Louis, to beg of that king to defer his departure for the Holy Land until the Papal see should be better secured from impending hostilities on the part of the Emperor of Germany. His death took place, according to the evidence collected by M. d'Avezac, between the years 1248 and 1252, and it is believed at Perugia his native place. In him the 13th century lost one of the men whose names have shed the greatest lustre on the intellectual condition of that epoch.

Once more we strongly recommend this learned work to the careful study of the antiquary and the geographer.

Etymological and Explanatory Dictionary of the Terms and Language of Geology; designed for the early Student, and those who have not made great progress in that Science. By George Roberts, Author of "The History of Lyme Regis," and Master of a Grammar School in that Town. 12mo. pp. 183.

MANY, if not all, writers on the sciences, when writing for the public, seem to forget that most of their readers are learners; they use a scientific language, which, without an explanation or popular paraphrase, is wholly intelligible only to their learned brethren. To those who have felt the want of a geological dictionary in reading treatises on universal or local geology, we recommend Mr. Roberts's, as containing many useful facts, and being a good key to a great science which is as intimately connected with our national welfare as nautical astronomy, by its connexion with mining and other arts, which bring the productions of the earth into the use of man.

The following observations, which were suggested to our mind in reading Mr. Roberts's book, are offered without any wish to disparage its general accuracy.

In speaking of the *Chesil Bank* or

pebble beach in Dorsetshire, Mr. Roberts gives "*Chesil*" as the German for "*pebbles*." It may be from the German "*kiesel*," a "*pebble*."

We strongly protest against the use of such a barbarous hybrid as *feltspatic*, meaning "*of felspar*," which we find under the name "*Clinkstone*." We know it is shapen from *feltspar* on the form of *hepatic* from *hepar*; but if we receive it we cannot reject such as *coalitic*, "*belonging to coal tar*," and *civil watic*, "*belonging to civil war*,"—from which may the Anglo-Saxon labours of Bosworth and Ingram defend us!

Mr. Roberts gives no etymology of *crag*. It is from the British *craig*, or *carreg*, a rock or stone.

"*Delta*," Mr. Roberts says, means "*land carried into seas and lakes by rivers*." Does it not rightly mean "*land included in the fork between the divided branches of rivers*," like that between the branches of the Nile, first called so from its likeness to the Greek delta, Δ ?

Of the term "*Experimentum crucis*," which he calls *Experiment of the Cross*, Mr. R. says, "Some explain this by considering the cross as a direction to true knowledge; others as a kind of torture whereby the nature of the thing is extorted, as it were, by violence." In Powell's "*History of Natural Philosophy*," in a chapter on the philosophy of Bacon, from whose work, the *Novum Organum*, the expression is taken, Mr. Roberts would find it better explained. "When two or more causes suggest themselves, each of which may, as far as yet appears, account equally well for the phenomenon, some new circumstance is found in the case, which can be explained by the one and not by the other cause: this determines the question at once, and performs the office of a *guide post* (called *crux* by Bacon), at the separation of two roads; whence the name '*Experimentum crucis*,' or '*the Experiment of the guide post*.'"

The History of Ludlow and its Neighbourhood; forming a Popular Sketch of the History of the Welsh Borders. By Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. Part I: 8vo.

IN this portion of a history of Ludlow and the Welsh border, the con-

stituent parts of the subject are arranged in as agreeable and readable a shape, as in any book we know. The matter has the further merit of being new, or at least treated in a way that is at once novel and judicious. This is the advantage derived from the circumstance of an antiquary so experienced as Mr. Wright condescending to write topography. We have before us five chapters or sections: the first, discussing the Border History previous to the Conquest; the second, the state of the Border under the Conqueror; the third, its history from the Conquest to the end of the twelfth century; the fourth, the adventures of the younger Fulke Fitz-Warine; and the fifth, the Border antiquities of the twelfth century. The fourth head gives the substance of a popular mediæval romance, and is illustrated by records, which go far to show to what extent it is founded on facts. To the last section is appended a translation of the monastic history of the foundation of Wigmore abbey, with the original text, in Norman-French, at its foot.

The materials for the history of our country, are well stated in Mr. Wright's introductory remarks.

"As we ascend the stream of history, the monuments of our forefathers are continually becoming more rare, until we find no other memorial of their existence, than the earth on which they lived. The historical monuments, indeed, vary not only in quantity, but in their character, and their variations to a certain degree may be defined by limits. From the beginning of the thirteenth century to the present time, historical events may be verified by the official records which are still preserved in our public offices; and they are detailed in numerous contemporary chronicles. During the Anglo-Norman period, from the conquest to the end of the twelfth century, a very large portion of the official records of the kingdom have perished; but their place is in some measure supplied by an unusual number of interesting historical narratives, written by those who witnessed the events which they describe. Under the Anglo-Saxons, the written memorials of history, though much fewer, are still authentic and valuable: but at this period, owing to the divisions of the country, and the local character of the chronicles, we know much more of some parts of the country

than of others. Of the Roman period we have a few scattered notices in foreign writers; but we may trace the history of that people by their roads and their camps. The only definite memorials of the earlier Britons are their graves."

Etymology is a part of the topographer's province, which is attended with more than ordinary doubt and difficulty: so much so, that it must be agreed that many writers who have attempted it, would have acted more prudently if they had let it alone. And yet it is a knowledge, which sometimes may contain the early history of a place "in little;" its interest therefore is undeniable, and in the hands of an author who is acquainted both with the language and the antiquities of the times *when names are most likely to have originated*, it may become highly instructive. We make one more quotation, which has given rise to these remarks:

"Many of the names of places of which the meaning seems most difficult to explain, are compounded of those of Anglo-Saxon possessors or cultivators: and the original forms of such words are readily discovered by a reference to Domesday book. Thus on the Herefordshire side of Ludlow we have Elnodes-treow, or the tree of Elmod (now Aymestry); Widferdes-tune, or the inclosure of Widferd (Woofferton); Willaves-lage, or the lee (*scallus*) of Willaf (probably, Willey); Edwardes-tune, or the inclosure of Edward (Adfertou?); Elnodes-tune, or the inclosure of Elmod (Elton?); Bernoldune, or the hill of Bernold. In Shropshire there are Chinbaldes-cote or the cot of Chinbald, a place mentioned as dependant upon Bromfield; Ælmundes-tune, or the inclosure of Elmund; Elmundes-wic, or the dwelling of Elmund; Alnodes-treow, or the tree of Elnod, and names of places having *ing* in the middle are generally formed from patronymics, which in Anglo-Saxon had this termination. Thus a son of Alfred was an Ælfreding, his descendants in general were Ælfredingas, or Alfreddings. These patronymics are generally compounded with *ham*, *tun*, &c. and whenever we can find the name of the place, in pure Saxon documents, we have the patronymic in the genitive case plural. Thus Birmingham was Beorninga-ham, the home or residence of the sons or descendants of Beorn. There are not many names of this form in the neighbourhood of Ludlow; Harrington (Beoringatun) was, perhaps, the inclosure of the sons or

family of Boor, and Culmington that of the family of Culm."

We will here add one caution. Such has been the corruption which names have undergone from oracular use, that the same modern forms are sometimes produced in different ways. It is unwise to trust to any general rules, and quite unsafe to argue from the present form of a name without tracing its successive orthography. For example, Nottingham was Snottengaham, the town formed of caves; and as *ing* signified a meadow, it may possibly some times have that meaning, as in names ending with *ing*.

Mr. Wright has announced that his second Part will include the history of the great baronial struggle during the

thirteenth century, the lesser movements of the fourteenth, and probably the subsequent wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, as far as they were connected with the Border. In the third and fourth parts, which will complete the work, it is intended to give the history of the Council for the government of Wales, which was established at Ludlow during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the history of the great civil wars of the middle of the latter century, so far as they affected this district. We are glad to hear that Mr. Wright is likely to procure access to some valuable historical particulars which have hitherto been concealed in private archives, and promise to add considerable interest to his work.

Arithmetic Considerations of Marquoi's Parallel Scales and the Protractor. By E. Clifford, Professor of Mathematics, Fortification, Navigation, &c. Pp. 16.—A small pamphlet, published, as the author says in his preface, to shew that Marquoi's scales, which are conceived by many to be exclusively adapted to military plan drawing, are "conveniently applicable in the execution of drawings which are of any other description," giving at the same time the most ready mode of taking fractional equivalents for any dimensions from the Protractor. We willingly contribute our testimony of the great handiness of Marquoi's Scales, for military plan drawing, in which we have used them for some time; and, having been induced by Mr. Clifford's pamphlet to try them in a perspective projection of an architectural subject with many parallel lines, we think they would be found useful in the practice of linear perspective to the draughtsman and his pupil. We would, however, suggest that they would be better adapted to the marking off dimensions on the base and vertical lines—with which the edge of the triangle should be at right angles,—if one of them were made to fasten into a head at an angle of inclination equal to the second acute angle of the triangle, the edge of which would then be always parallel or vertical to the bottom of the drawing board or horizontal line, and may be used as a T square. Mr. Clifford's pamphlet would be useful to the possessors of Marquoi's Scales, and the Protractor; with which we think mathematical instrument makers should send it out. Why does Mr. Clifford call himself "Professor of

Mathematics, Fortification, and Navigation?" Are not fortification and navigation branches of the mixed mathematics? We know it is not uncommon for polymathist schoolmasters to restrict the term mathematics to geometry.

Eutropii Breviarium Historie Romanae, with a Summary, a Complete Dictionary, and an Index of Proper Names. By Alexander Allen, Ph. D. pp. 150.—A very useful edition of the Roman Epitome; adapted, with its Dictionary and Index of Names, to the use of boys of the lower forms, into whose hands it may be put without a "*Thesaurus*," of which they are commonly bad keepers. We do not think we could suggest any improvement that could be made in another edition, but ten or twelve pages of well put historical questions, which would make it more desirable to such teachers as may wish to use it in the interrogative system of tuition.

German Exercises, with a Grammatical Introduction. A Guide to German Writing. By Francis Stromeyer, Ph. D. Professor of German Literature at the College for Civil Engineers.—A very good book for the use of pupils under an able *sprachmeister*, such as we dare say the author's pupils have; but we fear that "he who teaches himself," and who therefore, if we are to believe the blunt old adage, "has a fool for his master," will find difficulties which it is not likely to solve. The author's short epitome of German grammar is well arranged, and his exercises are very good; but we receive with some qualification his assertion

that "the gender of substantives is in the German language quite arbitrary, and follows not any positive rule;" and that "it is therefore necessary to learn the gender" (of every noun) "by individual experience," as we think the learning of the gender of nouns in German, as well as in other languages, may be facilitated by rules for the gender of classes; such, for example, as that of feminine nouns ending in *heit* and *keit*; as *klan-heit*, *emöiliness*; and *bitterkeit*, *bitterness*: and we cannot say that we like the author's system of telling his learner what cases to put his nouns in only by letters, as we think a ready discrimination in the use of cases would be acquired much sooner by rules.

Notes on Joshua and Judges, by George Bush, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature, New York City University.—This volume, which is now reprinted from the American edition of 1838, is one of the publications included in "Ward's Library of Standard Divinity," a valuable collection of reprints and translations. The giants of the seventeenth century, and the deeply-thinking minds of Germany, here meet in connection with later English and transatlantic writers. The books are printed in double columns, but the type is clear. The real object of a commentary, which is not to supersede the text, but to excite attention to it, appears to be as nearly attained in this volume as in any work we could name. The author happily avoids that generalising manner which detracts from the value of many celebrated works, by rendering them of little use in the way of annotation. The remarks on the expulsion of the Canaanites, as compared to the growth of the Christian character, are the best we have read of the kind. We doubt whether we should ourselves have inserted the remarks on the LXX. at p. 14, in a popular commentary, but this is a minor matter.

The Negro Land of the Arabs examined and explained. By W. D. Croly.—A very learned, curious, and interesting inquiry into the early history and geography of Central Africa, correcting many previous mistakes of geographers, and supplying some deficiencies of knowledge. The essay "has for its object to offer a clear explanation of the geographical descriptions of Negroland transmitted by the Arab writers: thus to throw a strong light on the past condition of the country; tracing some important revolutions; and estimating the progress of civilisation in Africa, by means of a lengthened and authentic report." This dissertation is not suited

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for extracts to please or even instruct the general reader; but it will be of much interest to the geographer and historian.

The Christian's Directory from the Sacred Scriptures. A New Edition.—This excellent little book was first published in 1730, and reprinted in 1822, but since that time it has become so scarce, that another edition has been called for. The distinguishing excellence of this work is, that every sentence which it contains is composed of the words of Holy Scripture. Other works of similar tendency, but of human composition, may demand our attention, and even reverence; but none can come, as this does, with the weight of immutable authority, and the lustre of divine illumination. Considerable skill and ingenuity, as the pious editor justly observes, as well as a deep and intimate acquaintance with the Word of God, have been employed in the formation of this work, and the result has been an arrangement so complete in all its parts as to afford devotional exercise for every contingency of life, and to illustrate the language of St. Paul, that "all Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness," &c. It may be added, that the original edition was brought out with the assistance of some of the most eminent individuals in the Church at that time,—amongst others of Bishop Gibson, then Bishop of London, and the venerable Dean Stanhope, to whom the Editor acknowledged his obligations.

John Huss, a Memoir, translated by M. A. Wyatt.—This history of one of the great martyrs of the Protestant Church is written with a bold, vigorous outline of narration, and with much picturesque-ness of detail. It is a sad and melancholy picture of one of the darkest eras of the Church, when ignorance and carnal pride, and tyrannous fury, and sensual indulgence, had stifled all good and holy thoughts, all love of righteous deeds, and all reverence for truth. Let us only pause for a moment as we read the following brief fragments, taken from the dark history of Huss's trial.—"On endeavouring to contradict his accusers, the Bishop of Florence called out to the beadies to stop his mouth by force. Once again the prisoner fell on his knees, and, raising his eyes and hands to heaven, commended his cause to God. When the minutes were read, the names of the witnesses were not given, but it was merely stated, 'Two canons in Prague heard such and such things,—a certain chaplain says

so and so," &c. Huss bore all with patient silence, still retaining his attitude of prayer, till at length, on hearing it read, "that a doctor had heard Huss teach 'that there were four persons in the God-head, and that he house'f was the fourth,' he sprang up, exclaiming, 'Tell me who the liar is; ' 'That is by no means necessary,' replied the Bishop of Concordia."—Truly, as our author says, "when at some future day the Romanist shall wander amidst the ruins of the Vatican, as he now does around the dilapidated Capitol of ancient Rome, and the history of the Popedom shall seem to him like a fairy tale, then shall the history of this victim of the hierarchy rise up like a glorious monument in the Slavonian nation, and from the banks of the Wolda, which washed his cradle, to the shores of the Rhine, consecrated by his grave, a free people shall exclaim, with heart and soul, 'Peace to thy memory, thou noble, faithful Huss!'"

Statistical Manual on the Maps of Britain and Ireland, by G. C. Nunn.—A very useful little text book to accompany the maps of the British empire, and, as far as we can judge, very accurately compiled.

Temperance versus Abstinence, a Refutation of the Doctrines of Teetotalism in 1840.—The object of the author is to prove that the use of wine and spirituous liquors is not immoral, nor irreligious, which seems to be the hypothesis of the true Teetotalers; but our author considers that a total abstinence from liquors is necessary to reclaim those who had indulged too freely before, on the principle of bending that which had been curved in one direction as much in the other, in order ultimately to bring it to the straight line.

The Adventures and Sufferings of James Wood, a Native of Ipswich, &c.—The object of this little narrative is to shew, in his own instance, and those of his fellow passengers, the frauds of the emigrant agents, and point out the want of sufficient caution in the emigrants themselves. The story is told in a manner to excite interest, and is varied by descriptions of the native productions of different countries, and of the character of the inhabitants.

Nuces Philosophica, or the Philosophy of Things, &c. by E. Johnson, Esq. Nos. 1—4.—The writer who will direct our attention to the vague language of common life, and to the incorrect manner in which even the terms of philosophy are used,

will be of service to the cause of literature and science: words are the representatives of things, and if they are unphilosophically constructed, or improperly used, the errors they lead to, will be deeply felt in the intellectual and moral training of the mind.—We are obliged to break off our notice of this work.

A Treatise on the Growth of Cucumbers, Melons, Mushrooms, &c. by John Smith. Fourth Edition.—The public has stamped its approbation on this work, by that gale of favour which has carried it to a fourth edition; and we willingly lend our additional approbation, having practically attended to its principles and precepts with success.

The Backslider, by Andrew Fuller, with a Preface by the Rev. J. A. James. 12mo. An admirable little manual of moral and religious truth, written with the spirit and emphasis of a zealous mind, and with the clearness and precision of an enlightened understanding.

Seven Sermons on the Sin against the Holy Ghost. By Robert Russell. New Edition.—Of these discourses it appears that the fiftieth edition was published in 1774, and they are well worthy of the fame they have acquired. The style is plain, forcible, and sufficiently familiar: the reasoning clear, the argument well stated, and briefly and correctly summed up. With regard to the main subject of the discourses, namely, the Sin against the Holy Spirit, the author considers it to be "a wilful and malicious opposing of the known truth, joined with final apostasy."

Baptism not Purification, a Reply to President Beecher. By Alex. Carson, A. M. We have only room to mention the purport of this dispute. Mr. Beecher, President of the College of Illinois, America, wrote on the purport of the word βαπτισμος, referring it not to any mode at all, but asserting that it signified Purification in general. Mr. Carson asserts that Baptism is Immersion, and nothing but immersion is baptism. The author has since published another pamphlet on the same subject, called thus by a note in a work of Mr. Buckensteth on the same subject.

The Duty of Paying Tribute enforced, in a Letter to Rev. Dr. John Brown. By Robt. Haldane, Esq. 18mo. Third Thousand.—Dr. John Brown refused to pay the annuity tax, from which the clergy of the Established Church in Edinburgh

derived their stipends, and which has existed 200 years; and he argued that in certain cases (this being one) it was a duty not to pay tribute. He was probably not in expectation of having his motives scrutinized, and his arguments discussed, in a manner so clear and satisfactory to every one but himself, as has been done in Mr. Haldane's pamphlet,—the utility of the reasoning extending far beyond the narrow limits of the immediate question.

The Accidence and Principles of English Grammar. By B. H. Smart. A very philosophical and excellent work, the result of a deep study of the principles, and formation, and use of language, presented in a very cheap and commodious form. Such talents and learning applied to elementary works, will give them a far higher value than they ever had, and place them among the standard productions of our literature.

A Manual of Logarithms and Practical Mathematics. By James Trotter. Much valuable information compressed in a small compass, so as to make what the author designed, an excellent mathematical text book.

The Centurions, or Scripture Portraits of Roman Officers.—The design of this little work, to shew how true piety and religion have been found in the hearts of those whose lives have been dedicated, through their profession, to the *unchristian* art of war, and who have been exposed to the danger and temptations of such a trial, is well conceived; the examples of the Roman centurions form a very happy canvass on which the general picture can be painted, and the work is so well executed that its success is much to be desired.

Pastoral Annals, by an Irish Clergyman.—There is in this little volume much to amuse, and more to instruct. The Irish character is so rich in matter and manner, that it can hardly be touched upon without commanding attention, and communicating something new. There are some very amusing chapters, as that on the Rats, v., and some of a very plaintive and melancholy character, as those, xii. and xv. The Tithe-setting (xx.) gives an admirable view of the Irish character; and the religious feeling and social state of the country are delineated with a forcible but not unfair expression of the author's sentiments.

The Ports, Arsenals, and Dockyards of

France. By a Traveller.—These Letters may well make Lords Melbourne and Minto wake from their slumbers; for the surges that bear them to our shores, come with an angry and unwonted roar; and the sounds of future war are heard on every gale that is wafted from the coasts of Gaul; in plain words, they contain a curious, and apparently faithful account of the immense preparations France is making to increase her naval power, and of the already formidable amount of her armaments. Every port and arsenal is rife with activity and enterprise; and the number and size of the vessels of war now building or built—the science which is displayed in their structure—and the zeal with which they are urged on, as well by the government as by the concurrent feelings of the nation, are sufficient to awaken the serious attention of our government. The author visited all the great ports and arsenals on the whole coast from Havre to Toulouse, and in all found the same increasing activity, and the same hostility of feeling towards us. "There is (he says) in every maritime town in France, a savage and untameable hatred against our name and nation, a restless desire to injure and annoy us, a feverish impatience, a vicious and distempered energy, which is the more dangerous from the wildness, the arrogance, and presumption with which it is accompanied." By the observations of this active and inquisitive traveller, it appears that the French, or rather that a certain portion of the French nation, is absolutely fanning, building, burning with fury against us; but for what particular cause does not at all appear, except that for the hatred that follows defeat. The following absurdly-amusing anecdote is characteristic of the people and the press. "A Paris journal has just now fallen into my hands, which entertains its readers with the story of an Englishman having gone to Chevot's (a famous Magasin de Comestibles in the Palais Royal), on the morning of the 15th December, the day of the funeral of the late Napoleon Buonaparte, offering any price for an eagle, in order that he might eat the bird stuffed with truffles, between plum-pudding and the Charlotte Prusse, in order to prove his hatred and contempt for the emblem of the dead emperor. Half the readers of the journal take the story au pied de la lettre; and though they have no faith in any thing else, believe every calumny, however absurd, against John Bull."—We are pleased with the manly, correct, and national feeling of this writer; we are satisfied of the truth of his statements and observations; and we agree with him in his conclusions: and we hope

he will not withhold from us his other promised work, of a similar view of the Military resources of our neighbour, our ally, and our enemy. We are glad to find our author paying a just tribute of praise to one whose merits and whose modesty are not less valued, because not ostentatiously displayed. He speaks (p. 243) "of that intelligent and able public servant and consummate seaman, *Mr. More O'Ferrall*. The people of England may be well assured, that so long as this elegant, enlightened, and truly competent Secretary presides, under Lord Minto, at the Admiralty, the 'wooden walls of Old England' are in no danger of any single naval power, or even of the whole of Europe in battalion against us." &c.

Manual of Ornithology. By William Macgillivray, A.M.—This may on the whole be considered as the most useful Manual of Ornithology that we possess: the classification being improved, and made more natural than in the older systems. We do not, however, understand why, among British land birds, the pigeon and pheasant are named, and the turkey, peacock, and domestic fowl, omitted. At p. 208, in the account of the *Loxia Curvirostra*, the crossbill, the author says, "In the young birds, previous to their leaving the nest, the bill is of the usual form; so that the characteristic peculiarity of the genus results from the habit of applying the bill with a lateral twist, in order to disengage the seeds of the cones of the firs and pines." This surely is not very philosophical. Is it not more correct to suppose, that as long as the nestling birds were fed by their parents, this form of the bill was not required; and then the muscles were elongated, when the time came to put them in action, as teeth are given to the infant, when solid food becomes necessary; or as the organ of *self-preservation* becomes mightily expanded in the young Scotchman, as soon as he begins the race of life southward; leaving his home with the good paternal admonition, "*Querenda pecunia primum*." The birds that are new to us, as ranked among British birds, from their having been seen on one or more occasions in the British isles, are,

1. White Vulture. *Neophron Percnopterus*. Killed in Somersetshire in October 1825.

2. Yellow-billed Cowcow. *Coccyzus Americanus*, Carolina Cuckoo. Two individuals obtained in England, two in Ireland.

3. Blue-throated Redstart. *Ruticilla Cyanecula*. Shot near Newcastle, May 1826; another in Dorsetshire.

4. Fire-crowned Kinglet. *Regulus Igni Capillus*. Very similar to the Golden-crested Wren. In a few instances found in the south-eastern parts of England. The first found at Swaffham Bulbeck, near Cambridge, 1832.

5. Parrot Crossbill. *Loxia Pytiopsittacus*. A specimen in the Museum of Edinb. University, and another described by Mr. Selby.

6. Long-tailed Passenger Pigeon. *Ectopistes Migratoria*. Shot in Fifeshire, Dec. 1825. It does not appear that another specimen has been seen in Britain.

7. Purple Martin. *Hirundo Purpurea*. Shot lately near Kingstown, Dublin. An American bird. See No. xxii of Yarrall's British Birds.

Letters to a Chancery Reformer, by J. H. Merivale, Esq. London, 8vo. 1841, pp. 78.—Mr. Merivale's experience gives great value to his opinions, and they are here expressed with a moderation which it is singularly pleasing to meet with in the stormy arena of political discussion. He proposes a division of the business of the Courts of Equity into,—the administrative, to comprehend all causes in which the powers of the court are wanted for the due administration of property amongst conflicting claimants; and judicial, to comprehend those in which the court is called upon to exercise judicial powers between litigating parties. The administrative causes Mr. Merivale suggests should be left entirely in the hands of the Masters, who should proceed with them in a manner similar to that adopted by the commissioners in bankruptcy. The suggestion is a very important one, and well worthy of most serious consideration. It would give the country great confidence in a Conservative government, if they were to signalize their accession to office by the adoption of a plan, which would get rid of a great portion of the impediments to the attainment of justice which are presented by the present practice of our Courts of Equity; an equity, which is only to be purchased at the expense of hundreds, and, in many cases, of thousands of pounds.

A Letter to Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart. on the application of the Collegiate System to the Medical Schools of the Metropolis, by the Rev. J. H. North, M. A. Chaplain to St. George's Hospital.—This pamphlet is written with excellent sense and discretion, directed to the benevolent and important object of securing the medical student, as far as possible, from the contamination of London vices, by

offering him the protection of collegiate regulations.

The author thus distinguishes the position of the student in our universities, from that of the student in our metropolitan hospitals. The latter, "as contrasted with the member of the university, is in a larger town, in a far more mixed society (for, with few exceptions, gowmsmen do not associate with the inhabitants of the town), less liable to observation (for the academic dress constitutes a mark of distinction and recognition), exposed to greater risks in every way, *while all the restraints that exist in the one case are wanting in the other.* To this we may add, that the course of previous education has already prepared the schoolboy for the ways of the university; already has the school afforded him a miniature (and in some cases more than a miniature) picture of the university, so that the transition in the case of one leaving a public school is very slight. In which respect the medical student is very differently placed." The author then proceeds to show how much the medical student is necessarily, under the present system, left to himself and the temptations of a London life; circumstances which suggest "how essential to the welfare of this class some friendly direction, some mild system of controul, must be." In reply to objections which may be raised, the author with much point remarks, "that some men being so good as not to need laws, and others so bad as not to be improved by them, forms no just argument against legislation." The remedy he proposes for the evil described, "is simply the application, as far as may be found practicable, of the collegiate system to the great medical schools of the metropolis."—"I cannot conceive upon what grounds exception can be taken," says the Reverend writer, "to such application. It is a measure which would be attended with no expense, for the method of introducing it might be so contrived as gradually to extend the experiment in a manner proportionate to its success. A suitable building, or range of buildings, may be purchased, rented or erected, as the convenience of the neighbourhood may admit, and here apartments may be allotted by some duly constituted authority, at a moderate rent previously fixed. This will in all probability not be higher than the rate at which furnished apartments are let; no additional burden will therefore be laid upon the students, while the expense incurred by building or hiring the college (for why should I not use the word?) will be reimbursed by the

rents thus received All the points of internal discipline will easily be arranged; they are matters of detail which a little patient consideration will speedily settle."—"In whose hands the general superintendence is to be placed, how far it may be advisable to have a common hall, and to require the presence of the pupils at dinner; what hours are to be observed, and under what penalties; these and the like questions will I think present no serious difficulty, if it be once decided that the general outline of the plan is to be adopted, and if the execution of it be committed to those in whose judgment and experience confidence may be reposed." p. 13. Mr. North then proceeds to show the aptitude of St. George's Hospital for this grand experiment of reform in the constitution of our medical schools. Of the great advantages derivable from the establishment of his plan, we entertain not the smallest doubt; the difficulties which oppose it altogether arise from long established custom. But were one of our well frequented hospitals moulded into a medical college on the principles he has suggested, we think it probable that it would draw to itself the most respectable class of students, and by its superior advantages, as moral discipline must secure scientific efficiency, induce the Hospitals of London eventually to adopt a similar system. So that they might as a whole constitute a grand metropolitan medical university.

The Selwood Wreath. By Charles Bayley.—This is a private selection from the poetical writings of persons connected with the neighbourhood of Frome in Somersetshire. There are none of great merit, and few that have not something in expression or sentiment to recommend them. The author has judiciously inserted many of Bishop Ken's hymns, and the whole volume is a pleasing local production.

The new edition of *Truseer's Hogarth Moralized* contains all the annotations as well as the embellishments collected a few years since, by Mr. John Major; with some additions by the same editor. It is a very pleasing volume.

We have before us several numbers of the *Floricultural Magazine and Miscellany of Gardening*, edited by Robert Munnock, which are well got up, and contain interesting notices of new plants, and other information acceptable to the gardener and florist.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL GALLERY.

Five new pictures have been recently added to the collection in the National Gallery. They are: No. 178, "Serena rescued by the Red Cross Knight, Sir Calepine," a fine picture on canvass, four feet seven inches high, and seven feet seven inches wide, by the late William Hilton. No. 179, "The Virgin, Infant Saviour, and St. John, attended by Saints," by Francesco Francia (Raibolini), who died some time about 1535. This is a curious picture on wood; it was purchased by Parliament from the collection of the Duke of Lucca for 700*l.* No. 180, by the same master, "The Dead Christ supported by the Virgin, and attended by Angels," also purchased from the Lucca Collection; it is on wood, three feet two inches high, six feet one inch wide—a very remarkable picture, full of expression. No. 181, "The Virgin, with the Infant Jesus and St. John," by Pietro Perugino (Vannucci), temp. 1524, purchased from Mr. Beckford; it is on wood, two feet two and a half inches high, one foot five and a half inches wide. This and the last-named work cost 3500 guineas. Good judges consider that "The Dead Christ" (No. 180) is worth 2000 guineas. No. 182, "Studies of Angels," by Sir Joshua Reynolds. These five heads were painted from Frances Isabella Ker Gordon, daughter of Lord and Lady William Gordon; and the picture has been presented by the latter. It is on canvass, two feet six inches high, two feet one inch wide. For colouring and grace it is one of Sir Joshua's finest works.

THE ART-UNION OF LONDON.

The successful members of this Society have, for the most part, made their selections, we append the names of the chief of them, and the prices understood to have been paid. From the Royal Academy have been selected, by Mr. George Fry, 'The Stolen Interview of Charles I. with the Infanta of Spain,' F. Stone, 210*l.* By the Rev. R. Roy, 'Cornet Joyce seizes the King at Holmby,' E. M. Ward, 20*l.* By Mr. W. J. Fry, 'Rivaux Abbey, Yorkshire,' J. Radford, 80*l.* By Mr. C. McKorkell, 'Charity,' from the altarpiece of St. Mark's, Venice, H. O'Neil, jun., 75*l.* By Miss E. E. Buckle, 'A Trout Stream,' J. Stark, 52*l.* 10*s.* By Mrs. Morrell, 'Winchester Tower, Windsor Castle,' W. F. Witherington, R.A., 56*l.* 10*s.* By Mr. J. Bullock, 'Landscape—Evening,' J. F. Gilbert, 40*l.* By

Mr. P. Long, 'The Little Sick Scholar,' Mrs. F. McLan, 40*l.* By Mr. J. Smallman, 'Winandermere,' F. H. Henshaw, 42*l.* By the Hon. E. C. Curzon, 'A Country Alehouse,' H. J. Boddington, 30*l.* By Dr. Gardner, 'On the Coast at Fecamp, Normandy,' H. Lancaster, 29*l.* 8*s.* By Mr. T. Austin, 'Enlarging the Park, Old Windsor,' J. Stark, 26*l.* 5*s.* By Mr. J. Trapp, 'A Hostel at Castle Upnor, on the Medway,' J. B. Pyne, 25*l.* By Mr. C. Adlard, 'Children returning from the Festa of St. Antonio,' T. Uwins, R.A. 15*l.* By Mr. J. Carr, 'Composition—Cattle Returning,' John Wilson, jun. 50*l.* By Mr. H. Farrer, 'Titania Sleeping,' R. Dadd, 42*l.* By Mr. T. Greenshields, 'The Cherwell and Isis, from Christ Church Meadows, Oxford,' J. Bridges, 42*l.*, &c.

From the British Institution—by Mr. A. Cox, 'Fisherman's Cottage, Clovelly,' W. Shayer, 57*l.* 15*s.* By Mr. C. Barton, 'The Ford Farm,' J. Stark, 63*l.* By Lord Colborne, 'The Garden Terrace at Haddon,' T. Creswick, 35*l.* By Mr. R. Thackthwaite, 'View on the Valley of the Thames,' H. C. Pidgeon, 45*l.* By Mr. R. S. Cox, 'The Village Church—Sunday Morning,' C. R. Stanley, 47*l.* 5*s.* By Mr. W. Egle, 'Gil Blas entertained by the valets of the Beaux,' J. M. Joy, 31*l.* 10*s.* By Mr. E. Benton, 'The Plain Gold Ring,' T. Clater, 42*l.*, &c.

From the Society of British Artists—by Mr. W. R. Stanton, 'An Arcadian Nymph,' E. Latilla, 100*l.* By Mr. R. Nunn, 'Hotel de Ville, Dinant,' C. F. Tomkins, 60*l.* By Mr. Jules Godet, 'Oberwesel, with the Ruins of the Castle of Schomberg,' C. F. Tomkins, 50*l.* By Miss Lovegrove, 'Beacon Vale, Dorsetshire,' W. Shayers, 50*l.* By Mr. R. Jarvis, 'View of Bellagio, Lago di Como,' T. M. Richardson, 50*l.* By Mr. C. G. Jones, 'Huy, on the Meuse,' C. F. Tomkins, 60*l.* By Mr. E. Lomax, 'Scene on the Medway,' J. Tennant, 40*l.* By Dr. M. Robertson, 'Scene from Memoirs of Count de Grammont,' E. M. Ward, 40*l.* By Mr. E. Shaw, 'Coast Scene at Havre,' H. Lancaster, 40*l.* By Mr. G. Wartnaby, 'The Watering Place,' J. Tennant, 45*l.* By Mr. T. Cammac, 'The Outskirts of a Fair,' W. Shayer, 60*l.*, &c. &c.

From the Old Water-Colour Society—by Mr. J. Clow, 'Raby Castle, Durham,' C. Fielding, 37*l.* 16*s.* By Mr. J. C. Bothams, 'View of Ben Lomond,' C. Fielding, 18*l.* 18*s.* By Mr. H. Brown, 'Road through a Wood, Tan y Bwlch,'

D. Cox, 20*l*. By Mr. E. N. Winstanley, 'Retirement,' George Barrett, 31*l*. 10*s*. By Mr. R. Ellison, 'The Selected Flower,' F. Stone, 26*l*. 5*s*. By Mr. B. Bernasconi, 'Composition—Landscape,' J. Varley, 52*l*., &c.

From the New Society of Painters in Water-Colours—by Mr. T. D. Light, 'The Oath of Vargas,' L. Haghe, 210*l*. By Dr. Watmough, 'Mary, Queen of Scots' Farewell to France,' F. Rochard, 50*l*. By Mr. W. Hanley, 'Taking Leave,' E. Courbould, 26*l*. 5*s*., &c. &c.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS IN SCOTLAND.

The seventh annual meeting of this body was held at Edinburgh on the 29th of May. From the report, it appeared that the funds of the Association are still continuing to increase, though not in the ratio hitherto experienced. The sum realized by subscriptions this year amounted to 6571*l*. being an advance of 175*l*. upon last year's subscriptions; the last year's advancement was 1726*l*. The Society have purchased, at an aggregate amount of 4800*l*. one hundred and forty works of Art, of which the following is a selection of the most important, leaving the sum of 3579*l*. to meet current expenses, and cover the outlay for engraving Lauder's picture of 'Italian Goatherds entertaining a Brother of the Santissima Trinita,' &c. 'Scene from Romeo and Juliet,' by R. S. Lauder, 160*l*. 'The Friendly Contest—Greenwich and Chelsea Pensioners playing the Game of Draughts,' by William Kidd, 60*l*. 'Highland Loch—Morning,' by Horatio McCulloch, 100*l*. 'Ophelia' (Sculpture), by W. C. Marshall, 50*l*. 'Edie Ochiltree in the Prison at Fairport,' by W. Bonnar, 30*l*. 'Sabbath Evening,' by George Harvey, 250*l*. 'John Anderson,' by William Bonnar, 50*l*. 'Girl playing the Guitar' (Sculpture), by William Scouler, 105*l*. 'Ruins of Dean Castle, Ayrshire, the ancient stronghold of the Earl of Kilmarnock—Sunset,' by D. O. Hill, 80*l*. 'Cambuskenneth Abbey, on the Forth—Moonlight,' by H. McCulloch, 60*l*. 'Drovers,' by J. Giles, 70*l*. 'An Interview between Regent Murray and Mary Queen of Scots, during her Confinement in Lochleven Castle,' by Alexander Johnstone, 70*l*. 'Italian Goatherds entertaining a Brother of the Santissima Trinita,' by R. S. Lauder, 100*l*. 'The Regent Murray shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh—a finished Sketch,' by W. Allan, 60*l*. 'Scottish Emigrants halting in the Prairie,' by Tavernor Knott, 70*l*. 'The Wreck—Moonlight,' by M. Stanley, 80*l*. 'Noon-day—a Composition,' by J. Wilson, jun. 70*l*. 'Dutch Shipping—Calm—View on the Coast of

Holland,' by E. T. Crawford, 76*l*. 'Mountain Scenery on Loch Shiell, Inverness-shire,' by Macnair Macleay, 60*l*. 'George Heriot relieving the Widow and the Fatherless,' by W. Allan, 250*l*. 'Moor Scene—Sunset,' by H. McCulloch, 60*l*.

The New Association for the same object, is also progressing in public estimation; the number of subscribers for the year ended having exceeded that of the preceding year by 217. The sum allotted for prizes amounted to 690*l*. to which the prizeholders added 153*l*. Not more than 50*l*., however, was allotted to the purchase of pictures. The committee have been fortunate in procuring gratuitously the loan of Fraser's very clever picture of 'The Expected Penny' for the subject of their next engraving; that from Allan's picture of 'The Widow' has been finished by Mr. Bell in a style which reflects very high credit on his skill as an engraver.

FOREIGN ART.

BOLOGNA.—In the ancient palace of the Podestà, which stands in the middle of the "Piazza Maggiore," a quantity of pictures of extraordinary antiquity have been discovered; marked with the name of Lippo Dalmazio, a painter who flourished before Antonio da Mesina, and before, as has been generally believed, the invention of oil painting. The analysis of the material with which these pictures are painted proves that they are in oil. The Academy of Fine Arts has instituted a committee to examine into this discovery and to make an exact report on the subject.

The same city is, at present, rich in one of the most splendid collections of *Majolica dipinta*, painted stoneware, ever seen. They are the productions of the province of the Metauro, which includes Pesaro, Gubbio, Fermignano, Urbino, and consist principally of works of the sixteenth century. There are above eleven hundred pieces, urns, vases, large salvers, and plates of various sizes. To those to whom the work of the Abbé Giambatista Passeri on the Fossils of the Agro of Pesaro and the surrounding country is known, these specimens have a double interest, being the subject of his last interesting discourse "On the *Pittura in Majolica* of Pesaro, and other towns of the Metaurensian province." Some are regarded by the learned Passeri as of earlier date than 1500. These are believed to have been bridal presents, the picture of the bride being introduced with divinities and surrounded by arabesques. The grounds of these show the varying tints of mother-of-pearl when a little varnish is applied. The pieces that belong to the

times of Leo X. and Julius II. have grounds of gold and silver, and the reds and scarlets are of the most wonderful brilliancy. These are works of Baldassare, Vasaio of Pesaro, of Terenzio de Mattio, also of that town, of Master Georgio of Gubbio, and several artists of Urbino; among them are many copies of portraits by Perugino, pictures after Timoteo della Vite, or Matuerino, and after il Fattore, and there are also by the Bolognese, Marc' Antonio Raimondi, some works after the compositions of Raffaele. Many were executed by order of Guido Ubaldo II., Duke of Urbino, as presents to sovereign princes, nobles, ecclesiastics, &c.; they bear the arms of the Duke, and the subjects are always adapted to the destination of the pieces. We have on some, David, Solomon, Augustus, &c. on others, intended as gifts for churchmen, Moses and Aaron, Paul in the Areopagus, St. Bruno in the Desert, &c.; on those destined for noble ladies we have the birth of Venus, Psyche, &c.; altogether the collection is most interesting.

MUNICH.—Professor Peter Hess is now employing his talents on a series of pictures representing the deepest tragedy of modern times, Napoleon's Russian Campaign. The pictures are twelve in number, portraying the principal events of the campaign; and, finally, the fearful fate of the army. It seems a singular exercise of the versatility of his mind, when we remember the cheerful character of his last admired picture, representing

the festive scene which greeted King Otho on his arrival in Greece.

NORMAL SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

The Council of the Government School of Design contemplate the establishment of provincial branch schools; and with this view purpose forming a class at the parent institution in Somerset House, for the education of those persons to whom are to be confided the instruction of the pupils of these projected establishments. In furtherance of this object, ten thousand pounds have been granted by Parliament; and the council propose to found six exhibitions of thirty pounds a year, each to be paid quarterly during two or three years, or to terminate at the discretion of the council. The members of the Normal Class must be at least eighteen years of age, will be held engaged to attend the school regularly during all the hours appointed for instruction, and to follow implicitly the course of study prescribed by the director. The council will discontinue the payment of the exhibitions unless justified by the progress and continued good conduct of the student; or should it appear, after a reasonable trial, that they had been led to form an undue estimate of his probable qualifications for the office of teacher. The schools are to be supplied with models and casts from the antique, and whatever else may serve to refine that taste which their establishment is intended to promote.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

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INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

June 7. A paper was read by the Rev. R. Burgess, Hon. Member, on the Roman temples. Mr. Burgess traced, in a most interesting and entertaining narrative, the history of the temples of antiquity, from the rays encircling the heads of the heathen deities, originally applied as a protection to the heads of their statues, and the niches in which they were subsequently ensconced, down to the gorgeous edifices of the Roman empire.

June 21. Read, a report, by Mons. Vaudoyer, Hon. and Corresponding Member, on the Column erected at St. Petersburg by Mons. de Montferriand, in honour of the late Emperor Alexander. The construction of this monument rivals that of the best ages of antiquity. The shaft is monolithic, of polished granite, 24 feet in length. The pedestal is also a single block of the same material, and so carefully has the durability of the work been considered, that two vast masses were successively rejected after they had been extricated from the quarry as not being sufficiently perfect. Possessed as we are in Great Britain of granite quarries capable of supplying stones of almost unlimited dimensions, it is to be regretted that such an example should be lost upon the directors of our public works. Unfortunately the example is likely to excite nothing but feelings of horror and contempt for so outrageous a dereliction of the principles of economy!

A paper was afterwards read on the open roofs of the middle ages, by T. Morris, esq.—many examples were exhibited and described. It appeared to be the general opinion of the meeting, that the scientific skill displayed in these beautiful and picturesque combinations of timber-work has been greatly over-rated. Some have signally failed, as at Eltham; while in others, as at Westminster Hall, the principle resolves itself, on examination

into the simplest elements of roofing. The durability of these structures seems rather due to the mechanical construction of the carpentry, in which they are worthy of the greatest admiration.

July 5. A paper by the Rev. Professor Willis, "On the system followed by the Architects of the middle ages in the construction of their Vaults." The principles of vaulting and the mode of setting out the arch stones were first laid down in the well-known treatise of Philibert de l'Orme; but it is evident that his predecessors, the architects who practised the Gothic style, must have been in possession of a geometrical system, though it was probably very simple as compared with the complicated problems of P. de l'Orme. To investigate the system of the Gothic architects by a close observation of their works, was the subject of Professor Willis's paper. The mode of construction adopted by the Gothic architects in their vaulting, differs widely from that of classical architecture both ancient and modern, inasmuch as in the latter the vaults are formed of regular courses of cut stone, whereas Gothic vaultings consist of a series of ribs, each rib constituting a separate and independent arch, the interstices filled in with lighter materials to complete the vault. In the early Norman work of our English edifices, these vaultings are often very rude and irregular, and the several arches so far from coinciding that it is requisite to fill up the backs of the ribs to a considerable extent, in order to level the intermediate spandrels. Yet, even in vaults like these, some geometrical system must have been necessary. The change of style in the architecture of the thirteenth century necessitated a more careful construction, since the rib mouldings became more numerous and complicated as the capitals from which they sprung were diminished in their capacity to receive them. This difficulty was met by the construction of a stool of solid masonry in level courses from the springing up to the point where the ribs spread sufficiently to disengage the mouldings from each other, and then they are carried over separately, and filled in as before. The mode in which the difficulties arising from the various levels at which it was sometimes necessary to spring the ribs in Gothic vaultings of this period, as, for example, in raising the lateral arches of the vaults of a church to make room for the clerestory windows, producing a great variety of curvatures in the same vaulting, all to be reconciled in the filling in, were illustrated by diagrams, without the aid of which it is useless to pursue the details. With regard to the curvature of the diagonal ribs, they were

never projected according to the modern practice, to which may be attributed the want of character which marks most of the imitations of Gothic vaulting. Actual measurement has proved the diagonals of early Gothic vaulting to be arcs of circles, the centres being below the springing of the cross ribs, and the problem called by Philibert de l'Orme the *trois points perdus*, was probably that upon which they were laid down; and it may be observed, that both the classical and the Gothic systems of vaulting were in operation in different parts of Europe at the same time, and that P. de l'Orme must have had the opportunity of being acquainted with both. The introduction of the four-centered arch simplified the vaulting in one respect, by bringing the centres of all the curves to a uniform level, but the effect of vaulting in this form is consequently extremely flat and poor compared with the lightness and freedom of that in the earlier period. New complexity, however, had arisen with the introduction of cross lines from one main rib to another. These short ribs meet upon bosses, worked together with a portion of the divergent ribs, in solid stone, but the principle of setting up the ribs and filling in is still followed, notwithstanding the complicated form of the frame-work. These intricate patterns, which form a link between the simple early groins and the last phase of Gothic vaulting in fan-tracery, exhibit various degrees of success in the design, dependent upon the skill of the architect. In most of the vaults of this description, the centre compartments fall into the shape of a star. In some examples this form has been clearly laid down on the plan, but is lost in the execution through the distortion occasioned by the dip of the ribs or other causes, while in other instances it is unexpectedly brought out by combinations evincing consummate ingenuity and knowledge of the resources of geometry and perspective. In fan-vaulting we return to real masonry, the ribs and panels being carved out of stones fitted together. Complicated as this mode of construction may be, it is less so in reality than in appearance, being greatly simplified by uniform curvatures, and uniform levels in the springings; and the system of setting out the stones seems to have been so well understood, that it is found to be invariably the same throughout all our great fan-vaults. This system Professor Willis explained to be dependent upon certain horizontal beds on the upper surfaces of the intersecting stones, which it would be impossible to render intelligible without the models to which his observations referred.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 1. William Tite, esq. President, in the chair.

After the report of the proceedings of the Society during the session was read, the President delivered a very interesting lecture, "On the researches made in Egypt, at the expense and under the authority of the Tuscan Government, by Signor Rossilini." The lecture was illustrated by a variety of drawings, models, and valuable engravings, which very considerably enhanced its interest.

At the completion of the lecture the President announced the agreeable duty which he had to perform, in the distribution of the prizes which had been awarded by the Society for competition during the past session; at the same time he expressed his regret that the students had not been more active in the other classes of competition, and stated that, although prizes had been offered by the Society for competition in the class of original design, in the class of measured drawings from a public building, and also for the best fairly transcribed notes of the Professors' lectures, yet it became his painful duty to state that no competition whatever had been attempted in either of these classes; neither was there any competition for the prize offered for the best drawing of the human figure from a plaster cast in the possession of the Society. Having made these observations, the President proceeded to the distribution of the two prizes which had been awarded, viz. to Mr. Arthur Johnson, for the greatest number of the most approved sketches from subjects given by the Architectural Society during the session 1840 and 1841; and to Mr. Frederick Johnstone, for having produced the best drawing from a (architectural) plaster cast in the possession of the Society, session 1840-41. The President called the attention of the meeting to some specimens of a patent which had been obtained for uniting lead and other metals without solder, which he was of opinion was worth the consideration of persons connected with building. He then announced that the business of the meeting and of the session was concluded, and in so doing directed the attention of the visitors and other gentlemen present, to the various specimens of art contributed for the evening's entertainment; among which was a very beautiful drawing, being a representation of the shield to be presented to Lord Eglinton, in commemoration of the late tournament held under his superintendence; both the design and drawing were by Mr. Henry Nixon. Also a newly invented ball-cock, patented by Mr. Henry Abraham, the architect; a cast in

bronze of an elaborately chased Roman vase; and sundry specimens of Roman tessellated pavement.

There was also exhibited a very beautiful model in plaster of Mr. Tite's (the President) portico of the New Royal Exchange, as approved and decided by the Gresham Committee, to be erected. There was another model of the new church now erecting at Muswell Hill, under the direction of William Barnes, esq. Also sundry models by Mr. Samuel Nixon, as well as numerous drawings.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

During the last session of Parliament, the House of Commons appointed a Select Committee to "inquire into the present State of the National Monuments and Works of Art in Westminster Abbey, in St. Paul's Cathedral, and in other Public Edifices; to consider the best means for their Protection, and for affording Facilities to the Public for their Inspection, as a means of moral and intellectual Improvement for the People." Which, after sitting many days and examining many witnesses of high experience and intelligence, agreed to a Report, the substance of which we now offer to our readers:—

Your Committee thought it advisable, in the first instance, to ascertain what facilities had latterly been afforded to the free admission of the public to the several public Institutions in the Metropolis and the neighbourhood, and the effects which had resulted from them.

British Museum.—The great experiment has been made of admitting the public on the annual holidays; and the result has been very satisfactory. From 16,000 to upwards of 32,000 persons have passed through the rooms of that institution in one day, without any accident or mischief. And, in the course of the three or four years that this liberal system has continued, not a single case has required the interference of the police. The days open to the public are Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten to five in winter, and until seven in summer; and on Tuesdays and Thursdays the Museum is visited by parties on private admission.

The National Gallery affords a still more gratifying instance of success from free admission. The public are admitted on four days a week; viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, from ten o'clock to five in winter, and to six in summer. If Friday and Saturday be really required for the convenience of students, the only additional time that could be afforded would be on Sunday, after the time of divine service. The number of visitors has increased from

125,000 in 1837, to 397,649 in 1838; and in 1840 to upwards of 500,000. The greatest propriety has been observed in the demeanour of the visitors.

The Tower of London.—The annual number of visitors to the Armoury has risen from 10,200 in 1837, at 2s. fee each, to 40,000, in 1838, at 1s.—to 84,000, in 1839, at 6d.; and in 1840, to 94,973, exclusive of 3,184 by orders from the officers, producing £2,374 at 6d. each. Orders for free admission have now ceased. A desire for improving and increasing the collection of ancient armoury at the Tower has been manifested since the great accession of visitors and the excitement of public interest; and it is hoped that a more complete and historical arrangement will soon be adopted. The sum of £1,094 of the receipts has been, in the last year, applied by the Master-General of the Ordnance to the purchase of ancient armour, arms, shields, &c. adding, thereby, greatly to the value of the collection.

The Crown Jewels in the Tower.—The Jewels are under the charge of Her Majesty's Lord Chamberlain, and the keeper receives his orders from him. The exhibition of them, at a charge of 2s. each person, with 1s. fee to the Warder accompanying the party, had been long continued. By Returns before the Committee, it appears that in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837, the number of visitors to the Jewel-house was between 6,000 and 7,000 in each year, producing, at the fees stated, a gross amount of from £655 to £692 yearly; whilst in the year 1838, when the admission to the Armoury was reduced on the 1st of May in that year to 1s. each, the number of visitors to the Jewel-house increased to 18,561, and the fees received amounted to £1,594 12s. Since the 1st January, 1841, an arrangement has been made, by which Mr. Swift, the keeper, is to receive a yearly salary, paid out of the fees; and the public have been admitted since that date at 6d. each, without any additional charge for the Warder. 8,115 persons have visited the Jewel-house in the month of April alone; being a greater number than had visited it in either of the years 1835, 1836, or 1837. The Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury have erected a new house in the Tower, well suited for the purpose of keeping and of exhibiting the Crown Jewels: the whole expense of which is to be defrayed out of the money received from visitors.

Hampton Court Palace.—This building, consisting of 29 rooms, with its collection of paintings, has been generously and liberally thrown open, by Her Majesty's command, without charge, for five

days of the week, from ten to four o'clock in the winter, and to six o'clock in the summer, and on Sundays after two o'clock: the number of visitors has greatly increased. The number of visitors in 1839 was 116,000, in 1840, 122,339. The admission of the public on Sunday afternoons, sometimes to the number of 3,000 persons, and their exemplary conduct in the Palace and Gardens, is a peculiar and important feature.

Greenwich Hospital.—The Painted Hall and Chapel at Greenwich Hospital, are exhibited on week-days from seven in the morning to sunset, and on Sunday afternoons after one o'clock, to the public, on payment of 3d. by each person to each place. The Painted Hall, decorated by Sir James Thornhill, contains a collection of paintings, consisting of representations of naval actions, and portraits of admirals and naval men, some sculpture, and other objects interesting to the public, and chiefly to persons in the naval service. Soldiers have been admitted to see the Hall free of charge for many years; and, since the Committee began their inquiry, the Lieutenant-Governor, by order dated 7 May, 1841, has directed that seamen shall also in future be admitted free of charge.

The annual number of visitors to the Painted Hall is on an average about 100,000, and produces about £1,300 a year. The money received for admission of visitors is applied to the general funds of the Hospital. Considering that all the pictures contained in the Painted Hall are the free gift of individuals, foreign as well as British, and that they contribute to illustrate the naval history of the country, and to perpetuate the memory of those distinguished officers who have been thought worthy of a place in this collection, your Committee strongly recommend that, for the gratification and instruction of the people, the Painted Hall should be opened to the public for some hours every day, free of charge, in the same manner as the National Gallery and Hampton Court Palace, under such regulations as may be requisite.

As it appears from the evidence, that the admission of the public to the apartments, galleries, and gardens at Hampton Court, and also to the Painted Hall at Greenwich, on Sunday afternoon, is not attended with any inconvenience or impropriety; the evidence of several witnesses tends to show that much advantage would be derived from similar opportunities being afforded, under proper regulations, at the British Museum and the National Gallery, with beneficial results; and your Committee concur in that opinion.

Catalogues.—Your Committee refer to the evidence concerning catalogues, and are of opinion that, where the collections will allow it, cheap catalogues, divided into distinct portions for each class or department, should be provided at our national collections, as a valuable mode of disseminating knowledge, and rendering those collections more generally useful. It is also recommended, that a small tablet should be attached to each object in the collection, containing the name or subject; and also to works of art the artist's name, and the date.

Cathedrals and Public Monuments.—Your Committee do not apprehend that any danger to the monuments in Westminster Abbey or St. Paul's would result from giving to the public, under proper regulations, the same freedom of admission to those cathedrals which is allowed in the case of the exhibitions referred to. The Committee are aware that serious injury has in times past been done to the monuments in Westminster Abbey, but their inquiries lead them to believe that those injuries have not been the result of any want of attention on the part of those who have ordinarily charge of the cathedral, still less of a mischievous disposition on the part of the people at large, but have, for the most part, arisen from the necessity of erecting on certain public occasions galleries and rooms within the abbey, and from want of due care or of power on the part of those engaged in the conduct of such extensive works, within a limited space, to protect so many objects of art from injury.

That your Committee strongly deprecate any course which could create an impression that churches were at any time to be considered merely in the light of places for the exhibition of works of art. But it is their opinion, that as by increased facilities of admission to the inspection of mere works of art, civilisation has been encouraged and public taste improved, so a more free admission to religious edifices, under proper regulation, may be made conducive not merely to the gratification of curiosity and the acquirement of historical knowledge, but to the growth and progress of religious impressions, by leading the mind of the spectator from the contemplation of the building to a consideration of the views with which, and the purposes for which, it was originally erected and is still maintained.

The Committee refer to the evidence of Mr. Britton, the well-known author of "British Cathedrals," who, for 45 years, has devoted his talents to the study of our national edifices and monuments,

as showing the improvement of the people, through the increased opportunities afforded them of studying those subjects, and the confidence which of late years has been placed in their discretion; and also to the evidence of Mr. Allan Cunningham, the author of the *Lives of British Artists*, and Mr. Edward Wedlake Brayley, the *Historian of Westminster Abbey*.

The Committee inquired into the state of the monuments in the Cathedral of St. Paul's and in Westminster Abbey; and refer generally to the evidence thereon, which shows how desirable it would be that means should be adopted for preserving and repairing, if necessary, those national monuments. The public monuments in Westminster Abbey may be divided into several classes; viz. royal monuments, monuments to noble and distinguished personages, some of which

have been erected by Votes of Parliament; also monuments to public men by subscription, and monuments to private individuals. The Committee are of opinion, that increased attention should be paid to the preservation of the ecclesiastical edifices, and of the royal and other monuments contained therein; and they entertain a hope that arrangements may be made by the Cathedral authorities to allow the larger portions of Westminster Abbey, and of St. Paul's and other Cathedrals throughout the country, to be open freely to the public daily, and especially on Sundays, reconciling such free admission with the due and undisturbed performance of religious services, though it may be required to continue a small reduced fee, or other sufficient restriction, in regard to the chapel and smaller or more intricate portions of those edifices.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ROMAN PAVEMENT AT GLOUCESTER.

Towards the end of April some workmen employed in digging the foundation for a house near the Cross, Gloucester, belonging to Mr. Workman, discovered about nine feet below the surface the remains of a tessellated Roman pavement, the dimensions of which cannot be ascertained, as it appears to extend under the adjoining houses. The colours are white, red, bluish grey, and pale and dark brown. The tesserae are mostly cubes of various sizes, and from one-half to three-quarters of an inch, some triangular and of various shapes. The cement on which the pavement was laid was about one inch thick, composed of sand and pounded brick and lime, forming together a very hard substance. The interstices are filled up with cement so hard that it is even more difficult to break than the tesserae themselves. The white and pale brown tesserae appear to be of a hard calcareous stone and bear a good polish; the red are of a fine sort of brick; the bluish grey of a hard argillaceous stone, found in many parts of Gloucestershire, and called blue lias; and the dark brown appear to be of the granite found at St. Vincent's rocks, near Bristol.

ROMAN PAVEMENT AT LEICESTER.

A new tessellated Roman pavement has recently been discovered at Leicester. It measures 20 feet by 17 feet. The tesserae are very small, and exhibit a regular pattern, divided into octagonal compartments richly embroidered with

wreaths, &c. within which are devices of great variety and beauty.

BRITISH CANOE.

An ancient canoe was lately found in Haddenham Fen, Isle of Ely, by some men digging gault, five feet below the surface. It was lying bottom upwards, and is in length twenty-six feet, and in breadth something above four feet, with rullocks for three pair of oars; about five feet in length was broken off the canoe in getting it out. It appeared on close inspection to be hollowed out from the trunk of a single tree, like that found in 1834, near the river Arun in Sussex, now placed in the court-yard of the British Museum, and engraved in the 26th volume of the *Archæologia*. That canoe is 35 feet long.

On excavating the earth for the foundation of a new wall at the Wilton Prison near Taunton, the remains of an oak were discovered 16 feet below the surface. The appearance of the trunk and branches was that of their having been charred, being quite black, and almost in a fossilized state. Near these, forest remains were a number of hedge nuts, presenting a similar appearance.

HUMAN BONES FOUND IN KENT.

In the month of January last, in lowering a hill on the *Pilgrims' Road*, (see our June number,) between Wrotham and Trottescliffe (commonly called Trosley), the labourers dug up, within two feet of the surface, a considerable quantity of

human bones, the remains of bodies which had been buried in the chalk. It was surmised by some persons that these were the bones of pilgrims, who had been murdered by robbers, whilst others imagined they belonged to the slain in some ancient battle. But, in either supposition, the public highway would appear the least likely place for their interment, and the more probable explanation of the circumstance is, that the bodies were deposited before the formation of the road in the ante-Christian times. It was remarked that, a few years since, a great many human skeletons were found in the same road, about half a mile from these; that in 1797, when the road from Sevenoaks to Farningham, which passes through Otford, was widened, many skeletons were found in the chalk; and in 1835, when the London and Hastings road was turned at Morant's Court Hill, nearly twenty skeletons were found in a chalk field in the parish of Otford, together with some of the implements which frequently occur in the interments of the Britons.

ROMAN PAVEMENT AT SALSBURG.

In excavating near the Cathedral at Salsburg, for the foundation of the bronze statue of Mozart (now being cast by Stiglmair, at Munich), the workmen struck, at a depth of six feet, upon a hard substance, which resisted the spade; a shower of rain coming on, they left their work for a short time, and, on their return, found a beautifully arabesqued Roman mosaic pavement. It is of black, red, and white marble, polished, and very similar to the one discovered by Prince Schwarzenburg at Aigen in 1817, and apparently of the Augustan age. It is in perfect preservation, and appears to form the edge of the inner court of some building.

POMPEII.

A search among the ruins of Pompeii, which took place on the 17th May, led to the discovery of a marble statue, a silver vase, and a quantity of gold, silver and bronze medals, in a good state of preservation.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

BOOKS.—M. Trou has recently published a volume of Historical and Archaeological researches on the town of Poulaise, which is of no small use to the local examiners of the antiquities of that district.—Mons. E. de Maslatrie, and the Curé of St. Etienne du Mont, have published jointly a very useful little volume on the History and Antiquities of that church and its parish, one of the most interesting in Paris, from its comprising

all the Mont St. Genevieve, on the flanks of which are built most of the Colleges of the old University.

The municipal Council of Orthez has purchased the tower and the other remains of the *Castle of Moncade*, in which several of the most dramatic scenes of the history of Béarn took place. These relics of the Castle will be preserved from further degradation.

The Prefect of the department of the Bouches du Rhone has lately nominated an Archaeological Commission, sitting at *Aix*, for superintending the excavations in search of Roman antiquities, making at that place in virtue of a resolution of the Council General of the department, and the Municipal Council of the town, who have both voted the necessary funds for defraying the expenses. The President of the Commission is M. Bernard, Member of the Council General, and Dean of the Faculty of Law; the Secretary is M. Renouard, the learned Bibliopole of the same town; and among its members are the Marquis de Lagoy, Correspondent of the Institute, M. Rouchon Guigne, M. Gendarme de Berotte, &c. The latter gentleman, who is head engineer of the department, is specially intrusted with the superintendence of the excavations. These have been commenced to the west of the town in a place known as the *Enclos Niel*. On the second day of the operations there was found at rather more than a yard's depth several bases of columns *in situ*, remains of coarse mosaic, fragments of porphyry, marble, and fine pottery. On the following days were found more bases of columns, and almost all the fragments of a fine vase in red pottery with ornaments of good design, and a band with figures in relief all round the vase representing a hunting scene. This vase has been since completely restored. At a later period a fine mosaic pavement has been found, and is now under the course of clearing: it is of great variety of colours, well preserved. In the same town, but at another spot, a large column of granite broken in two has been found at twelve feet below the actual surface. There is no doubt of the two Councils continuing to vote annual funds for pursuing these and similar researches.

The Broad-Huys or *Maison du Roy* on the Grande Place at *Brussels*, has just been directed to be put in a complete state of repair, and to be restored in exactly its original style by the proprietress, a lady resident in Paris.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Serious disturbances have occurred at Toulouse, originating in the Government pressing for fiscal duties hitherto not collected. On the 13th July the disturbances increased so much, that the National Guard advised M. Mahul, the Prefect, to resign; he accordingly retired from the city, and surrendered his office to the senior member of the Council of Prefecture. The *Moniteur* publishes a royal ordinance, appointing M. Maurice Duval to the Prefecture of Toulouse.

The papers admit, somewhat reluctantly, the total failure of the expedition of General Bugeaud, in Africa. The French have set fire to the harvests in the fields, destroyed the villages and pursued the natives a considerable way in the country, but all to little effect: thus after twelve years war, the object of their expedition is still unattained.

DENMARK.

The Danish government has concluded a treaty with Great Britain, relative to the passage of the Sound, the duration of which is limited to 10 years, from the 15th June ult., but may be prolonged for 10 years more, if agreeable to the contracting parties. According to the new tariff established by the Danish government, the duties on coffee and cocoa are to be reduced.

SPAIN.

Arquelles has been elected guardian of the young Queen. On the termination of a discussion on this subject in the Senate, the President of the Council declared that no communication on the subject had taken place between the Ex-Queen and the Cabinet, and that there was reason to believe that she did not intend to return to Spain.—10,000*l.* part of the instalment of 50,000*l.* has been sent from Madrid for the British Legion.—A dreadful tempest lately arose in Navacarnuo, accompanied by a shower of stones, which lasted two hours: the country had the appearance of being buried in snow, and is one scene of desolation.

The clock tower of the cathedral of Valladolid gave way on the 31st May, after a frightful storm which broke over the town, and lasted nearly two hours. Fortunately no lives were lost.

PORTUGAL.

A calamitous earthquake has taken place in the isle of Terceira. The Villa da Praia de Victoria was reduced to a state of complete ruin at half-past three in the morning of the 15th June. There exists not one stone upon another, and even the water has disappeared. Some places in the environs of Praia have also been destroyed, and the people are living encamped in the adjoining fields.

GREECE.

Greece breathes only war, and emancipation. Numerous bands of armed men from Athens join the insurgents in Crete; and others the Thessalonians. An insurrection in Volo, is likewise announced. Tahir Pasha has landed 10,000 Turks in Candia, and several engagements have taken place between them and the Christian insurgents. The latter were badly armed, but had defended themselves bravely, and forced the Turks to return to their fortresses, where they were blockaded. The insurrection in Macedonia and Thessaly has assumed the form of a regular government, publishing official proclamations, signed with a seal representing a Greek cross. It is expected that Rumania will declare itself free, and resume its ancient name of Thrace. The insurgent chief, Valenzas, maintains his ground at Mount Olympus, and had a body of 1200 men, well armed, under his command.

EGYPT.

The following conditions have been offered by the Porte to Mehemet Ali, according to the recommendations of the Conference:—1. The hereditary possession of Egypt is confirmed to Mehemet Ali, and his descendants in a direct line. 2. Mehemet Ali will be allowed to nominate his own officers up to the rank of a colonel. The Viceroy can only confer the title of pacha with the consent of the Sultan. 3. The annual contribution is fixed at 80,000 purses, or 40,000,000 of piastres, or 400,000*l.* 4. The Viceroy will not be allowed to build a ship of war without the permission of the Sultan. 5. The laws and regulations of the empire are to be observed in Egypt, with such changes as the peculiarity of the Egyptian people may render necessary.

but which changes must receive the sanction of the Porte.

The Pacha has given his unconditional adhesion to every article of the modified firman. The new treaty for the settlement of these Eastern affairs was signed on the 13th July at the Foreign Office, in London, by the representatives of Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia.

UNITED STATES.

Congress met on the 31st of May, and having received the message of President Tyler, then adjourned. The President, in regard to foreign relations, says that no important changes have taken place, and he sees nothing that can destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace. The business relative to Alexander McLeod he desires and intends to have settled amicably and peaceably. The correspondence on the subject between the American Secretary and her Britannic Majesty is laid before Congress. The decision of the Supreme Court of New York, on McLeod's motion to be discharged from imprisonment, has not yet been pronounced. The population of the Union exceeds seventeen millions, and will continue to progress, in a ratio which doubles in a period of about 23 years. As regards financial matters, the probable deficit of the present year is calculated at 11,406,132 dollars. He attaches great importance to the appointment of a suitable fiscal agent. Upon such an agent, he believes, depends the establishment of a currency of uniform value. The present evil state of things he attributes to past legislation, and the mal-practices of the

people. He expresses his willingness to sign the Bill for a National Bank, if the Congress should press it, and says that he will act according to the judgment of the representatives of the people. He is favourable to the distribution of the public lands. The defences of the country, particularly the navy and the fortifications of the ports, are to be put into a state of efficiency. The Slave Trade he supposed was on the increase; but added that the highest considerations of public honour, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, required a resort to the most vigorous measures to suppress it.

CANADA.

A dreadful accident happened at Quebec, on the 17th of May, by the falling of a great portion of the rock on which the defences of the city were built. About 250 feet of the cliff gave way and fell on the houses in Chaplain-street. The masses of rock were so heavy, and the ruin of the houses so complete, that it took a long time to clear away the rubbish. Nearly thirty dead bodies were extricated, besides many with very serious injuries, and more were supposed to be under the ruins. The *Quebec Mercury* says that it is reported that the shock of an earthquake was felt, during the preceding night, in various parts of the town; but it is generally believed that the fall of the cliff was occasioned by the numerous springs filtering through the crevices of the rock. The fortifications destroyed will require much labour and no inconsiderable expense to rebuild. The houses destroyed were used for marine stores.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

June 21. The anniversary of the memorable battle of Vittoria witnessed the launch of the *Trafalgar*, of 120 guns, at Woolwich, in the presence of her Majesty and Prince Albert. The ceremony of the christening was performed by Lady Bridport, a niece of the immortal Nelson, with a bottle of wine—a relic of the stock which Lord Nelson had on board “*The Victory*” at the battle of Trafalgar, and which was presented for that express purpose by the Countess Nelson. Crowded upon the poop were veteran survivors of the battle of Trafalgar, commanded by Lieutenant Rivers, who lost a limb in the memorable action.

June 23. The King and Queen of the Belgians and suite, accompanied by their infant son, the Duke de Brabant, arrived at Buckingham Palace on a visit to the Queen.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XVI.

June 25. Prince Albert laid the first stone of the almshouses and chapel belonging to the Fellowship Porters' Provident and Benevolent Institution, at Spring grove, Weston-hill, Norwood. The almshouses, twenty-four in number, will be erected in the pointed style, and in the form of an amphitheatre, with the chapel in the centre. Immediately after his Royal Highness visited the Norwood Schools, in which more than 1000 of the orphan children of London are brought up.

July 5. An accident involving a dreadful loss of life took place at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. A small vessel, with about 150 young persons of both sexes on board, was launched from Chamber's boat yard, when no sooner had it reached the water than it suddenly rolled over, and every individual on board was im-

mersed in the stream. The number of lives lost was about fifty.

July 11. A remarkable convulsion of nature, resembling the land-slip of Axmouth, took place at *Sidmouth*. It commenced about half-past six in the evening by a rumbling noise, resembling a distant peal of thunder, and at seven o'clock part of the Peak Hill was observed to glide majestically towards the ocean, carrying everything before it, and forming a rock or pillar out of the sea (70 feet high and 175 in circumference), opposite to the town, and a quarter of a mile from the shore. It is covered with fossils, and is of a hard iron-like substance.

Lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands.—This great national undertaking, a fixed lighthouse on the Goodwin Sands, is now in progress, under the management and patent of Mr. William Bush, civil engineer. It is Mr. Bush's intention, in the erection of this light, to float and sink iron caissons of from 30 to 50 feet diameter, and to excavate the sand from the internal part of the caisson by means of air-chambers, until he arrives at the chalk rock, in order to obtain a permanent and solid foundation. These caissons will be filled with concrete and masonry work, and upon this base a column of about 140 feet high, for the lighthouse, will be raised. A number of men are now at work at Deal preparing the first caisson.

NEW CHURCHES.

June 26. The consecration of Trinity New Church, *Bedford*, and Burial Ground, was performed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely. It has been just completed after the design of John Brown, esq. architect of Norwich, and forms the centre of the improvements of the town of Bedford, surrounded by the Crescent, the Harpur Almshouses and Gardens.

June 28. The Holy Trinity Church, *West Bromwich*, which has recently been erected, and endowed by contribution and a grant of 500*l.* from the Diocesan Society, was consecrated by the Bishop of Lichfield. This edifice was erected from a design by S. W. Dankes, esq. of Cheltenham. The style of architecture is early English, which is preserved throughout the building. The roof is of novel construction, requiring no tie-beams, thereby affording a spacious area without any interruption. The total accommodation affords sittings for 930, of which 410 are appropriated for free sittings and Sunday School children. The Rev. Hamilton Sydney Beresford is appointed Minister.

July 3. Consecration of *Ash Chapel-of-Ease at Martock*.—The Lord Bishop

of Bath and Wells performed the interesting duty of consecrating this sacred edifice, in the presence of a large assemblage of clergy and gentry of the county. It is a substantial building of Ham Hill stone, and provision has been made for 300 free sittings. The cost (including 1000*l.* for the endowment) is under 2000*l.*

July 15. The new church of the Holy Trinity at *Twickenham* was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The first stone was laid by the late Ven. Archdeacon Cambridge on the 31st of August last. It is situate on Twickenham Common, on the road leading to Hampton, is one of the modern Gothic order, and is capable of containing between 600 and 700 persons, including 300 free seats. It has been built and endowed by subscription.

Chepstow Church.—The restoration of this fine relic of Norman architecture is now completed. The chancel and transepts, which were destroyed by the fall of the tower about 150 years since, have been rebuilt, and the church, which was originally built in the form of a cathedral, is now restored to its former dimensions, and contains 1800 sittings, 800 of which are free—thus affording increased accommodation to 1000 persons. On entering through the richly decorated western doorway the interior has a fine effect, the nave, with its grand range of semi-circular arches reposing on massive piers, having a venerable and solemn appearance: two lofty arches divide it from the transepts and chancel, through which is seen the noble east window, ornamented with stained glass, by Miller of London. The Bishop of Llandaff contributed the munificent sum of 300*l.* towards the expense, which has exceeded 3,500*l.*

The conditions of Mr. Watts Russell's truly munificent offer towards the renovation of St. Mary's church, *Stafford*, are now complied with; his noble contribution of 5,000*l.* having been met by the sum of 3,000*l.* which is the present amount of the subscriptions of the inhabitants of the town and county. Operations will be commenced forthwith, to carry into effect the interior restoration, in a manner comporting with the original magnificence of this venerable structure. The external repairs will be conducted, so far as the subscriptions will allow.

The Stockport Viaduct.—The Manchester and Birmingham direct line of railway runs over, not through, the town of Stockport. The arches of the viaduct, which is just completed, literally stride over that large town. Standing in a valley, it was too low for the level of the railroad. Mr. Buck, the engineer, had the first stone of the Viaduct laid on the

9th of March, 1839, and the last or capstone on the 21st Dec. 1840. Thus in twenty-one months was completed a viaduct, based on the solid rock, of 26 arches, 22 of 63 feet span, and four of 20 feet span. The length is 1786 feet. It stands 111 feet above the Mersey, which flows beneath, and is thus five feet higher than the Menai bridge. The foundation in the sandstone is six feet deep, and nine feet of stonework above ground. From

thence to the springing of the arch, the piers are of brickwork, and the huge bends of the same material; brick was used, as less likely, when well made, to chip, splinter, or decay. The quantity of bricks used amounted to 11,000,000; there were also used 400,000 cubic feet of stone, and the whole cost 70,000*l*. The utmost "settling" of the whole work, after taking the wooden supporters from the arches, is half an inch.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Those marked with * were not in the late Parliament.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon—T. Duffield.
 Andover—R. Etwell, * Lord W. Paget.
 Anglesey—W. O. Stanley.
 Arundel—Lord Fitzalan.
 Ashburton—*W. Jardine.
 Ashton-under-Lyme—C. Hindley.
 Aylesbury—*R. Clayton, Capt. Hamilton.
 Banbury—H. W. Tufnell.
 Barnstaple—F. Hodgson, *M. Gore.
 Bath—Lord Duncan, *J. A. Roebuck.
 Beaumaris—Lieut.-Col. F. Paget.
 Bedfordshire—Lord Viscount Alford, *W. Astell.
 Bedford—Capt. Polhill, *H. Stuart.
 Berkshire—R. Palmer, Viscount Barrington, P. Pusey.
 Berwick—*M. Forster, R. Hodgson.
 Beverley—C. Towndry, J. W. Hogg.
 Bewdley—Sir T. Wynn.
 Birmingham—J. Scholefield, G. F. Muntz.
 Blackburn—J. Feilden, *J. H. Hornby.
 Bodmin—*Lord Leicester, Major C. C. Vivian.
 Bolton—P. Ainsworth, *Dr. Bowring.
 Boston—J. S. Browning, Sir James Duke.
 Bradford—*John Hardy, E. C. Lister.
 Brecknockshire—Col. T. Wood.
 Brecon—C. R. Morgan.
 Bridgnorth—T. C. Williams, R. Pigot.
 Bridgewater—H. Broadwood, *E. S. Forman.
 Bridport—H. Warburton, *T. A. Mitchell.
 Brighton—Capt. Peckell, *N. Wigney.
 Bristol—P. Miles, Hon. F. Berkeley.
 Buckinghamshire—*Scott Murray, Sir W. L. Young, C. G. Du Pré.
 Buckingham—Sir T. Fremantle, *Sir J. Chetwode.
 Bury—R. Walker.
 Bury St. Edmund's—Earl Jernyn, Lord Charles Fitzroy.
 Cadiz—Lord Shelburne.
 Cambridgeshire—Hon. E. Yorke, R. J. Eaton, *J. P. Allis.
 Cambridge—*Hon. J. H. Sutton, Sir A. C. Grant.
 Cambridge University—Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, Hon. C. E. Law.
 Canterbury—J. Bradshaw, Hon. G. S. Smythe.
 Cardiff—J. Nicholl.
 Cardiganshire—Col. W. E. Powell.
 Cardigan—*E. Harford, P. Pryse (double return).
 Carlisle—P. H. Howard, W. Marshall.
 Carmarthenshire—Hon. G. Trevor, J. Jones.
 Carmarthen—D. Morris.
 Carnarvonshire—*Hon. R. D. Pennington.
 Carnarvon Boroughs—W. B. Hughes.
 Carnarvon—Rt. Hon. G. S. Byng.
 Cheltenham—Hon. C. F. Berkeley.
 Cheshire (N.)—W. T. Egerton, *C. Legh.
 Cheshire (S.)—Sir P. Egerton, *Hon. J. Toller-
 gache.
 Chester—Lord R. Grosvenor, J. Jervis.
 Chichester—Lord A. Lennox, J. A. Smith.
 Chippenhams—J. Need, Capt. Boldere.
 Christchurch—Sir G. H. Rose.
 Cirencester—T. W. C. Master, J. Cripps, Jun.
 Clitheroe—*M. Wilson.
 Cockermouth—H. A. Aglionby, E. Horsman.

Colchester—R. Sanderson, Sir J. H. Smyth.
 Cornwall (E.)—Lord Elliot, *W. Rashleigh.
 Cornwall (W.)—*Lord Boscawen, E. W. Pen-
 daries.
 Coventry—Rt. Hon. E. Ellice, W. Williams.
 Cricklade—J. Need, *H. A. Capt. H. Wood.
 Cumberland (E.)—*J. C. A. H. Wood.
 Cumberland (W.)—E. Stanley, S. Irton.
 Dartmouth—Sir J. H. Seale.
 Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wynn, Hon. W. Bagot.
 Denbigh District—*T. Mainwaring.
 Derbyshire (N.)—Hon. G. H. Cavendish, W. Evans.
 Derbyshire (S.)—*C. M. Mundy, *C. R. Colville.
 Derby—E. Strutt, Hon. J. G. Ponsonby.
 Devizes—T. B. S. Sotheron, G. H. W. Heneage.
 Devonport—H. Tufnell, Sir G. Grey.
 Devonshire (N.)—Sir T. Acland, L. W. Buck.
 Devonshire (S.)—Sir J. Y. Buller, *Lord Cour-
 tenay.
 Dorchester—Hon. A. H. Ashley, Sir J. Graham.
 Dorsetshire—Lord Ashley, H. C. Sturt, *G. Banks.
 Dover—Sir J. R. Reid, E. R. Rice.
 Droitwich—J. S. Pakington.
 Dudley—T. Hawkes.
 Durham (N.)—Hon. H. T. Liddell, H. Lambton.
 Durham (S.)—*L. H. Vane, J. Bowes.
 Durham—*T. C. Grainger, *Capt. Fitzroy.
 East Retford cum Bassettlaw—G. H. Vernon, Hon. Capt. Dancombe.
 Essex (N.)—Sir J. T. Tyrrell, C. G. Round.
 Essex (S.)—T. W. Bramston, G. Palmer.
 Evesham—Lord M. Hill, *P. Borthwick.
 Exeter—Sir W. Follett, E. Dvett.
 Eye—Sir E. Kerrison.
 Finsbury—T. S. Duncombe, J. Wakley.
 Flintshire—*E. Mostyn.
 Flint—*Sir R. B. Bulkeley.
 Flint—T. S. S. S. S.
 Glamorganshire—Lord Adare, C. R. M. Talbot.
 Gloucestershire (E.)—C. W. Codrington, *Hon. F. Charteris.
 Gloucestershire (W.)—Hon. G. C. G. Berkeley, R. B. Hale.
 Gloucester—J. Philpotts, *Capt. M. T. Berkeley.
 Grantham—G. E. Welby, Hon. F. Follemache.
 Great Marlow—T. P. Williams, Col. Sir W. R. Clayton.
 Greenwich—*Capt. D. Dundas, E. G. Barnard.
 Grimsby—E. Heneage.
 Guildford—C. R. Wall, *W. Mangles.
 Harlow—W. E. Protheroe.
 Hampshire (N.)—Right Hon. C. S. Lefevre, Sir W. Heathcote.
 Hampshire (S.)—J. Fleming, H. C. Compton.
 Harwich—*J. Attwood, *Major H. H. H. H.
 Hastings—Hon. J. C. Platts, R. Holland.
 Havertfordwest—Sir R. B. Phillips.
 Helston—R. R. Vyvyan.
 Herefordshire—K. Hoskins, *T. B. M. Baskerville, J. Bailey.
 Hereford—E. B. Clive, *C. Hobbouse.

- Hertfordshire**—Lord Grimston, *Hon. D. Ryder, A. Smith.
Hertford—Lord Mahon, Hon. W. Cowper.
High Wycombe—G. Dashwood, R. Bernal.
Hinton—Lord H. D. Belling, *F. M'Geachy.
Horham—*Hon. R. C. Scarlett.
Huddersfield—W. R. C. Staunfield.
Hull—*Sir T. Hamner, Sir W. James.
Huntingdonshire—R. Fellowes, G. Thornhill.
Huntingdon—Sir I. Pollock, Col. Peel.
Hythe—*J. S. Marjoribanks.
Ipswich—*R. G. Wason, *G. Rennis, jun.
Isle of Wight—A Court Holmes.
Kendal—G. W. Wood.
Kent (E.)—J. P. Plumtre, Sir E. Knatchbull.
Kent (W.)—Sir E. Palmer, *Lord Marsham.
Kidderminster—R. Godson.
Knaresborough—*A. Lawson, *W. B. Ferrand.
Lambeth—B. Hawes, Rt. Hon. C. T. D'Eyncourt.
Lancashire (N.)—Right Hon. Lord Stanley, J. W. Patten.
Lancashire (S.)—Lord F. Egerton, Hon. E. R. Wilbraham.
Lancaster—F. Greene, G. Marton.
Launceston—Sir H. Hardinge.
Leeds—*J. Beckett, *Mr. Athlani.
Leicestershire (N.)—Lord C. Manners, C. B. Farham.
Leicestershire (S.)—H. Halford, C. W. Packe.
Leicester—John Easthope, Wynn Ellis.
Leominster—C. Greenaway, J. Wigram.
Lewes—*Mr. Harford, *Mr. Elphinstone.
Lichfield—Sir G. Anson, Lord A. H. Paget.
Lincolnshire (N.)—C. D. Christopher, Lord Worsley.
Lincolnshire (S.)—*C. Turner, *Sir J. Trollope.
Lincoln—Col. Southorp, *W. R. Colett.
Liskeard—C. Buller.
Liverpool—Lord Sandon, C. Cresswell.
London—*W. Lyall, *J. Masterman, Sir M. Wood, Lord J. Russell.
Ludlow—B. Botfield, *J. Ackers.
Lyne Regis—W. Pinney.
Lynton—J. Stewart, W. A. Mackinnon.
Lynn—Lord G. Bentinck, Sir S. Canning.
Macclesfield—T. Grimaditch, J. Brocklehurst.
Maidstone—A. J. Hope, G. Dodd.
Maldon—Q. Dick, J. Round.
Malmesbury—Hon. J. Howard.
Maltton—J. Chidiers, J. Denison.
Manchester—M. Philips, *M. Gibson.
Marlborough—Lord Bruce, H. B. Baring.
Maybourn—Sir B. Hall, *Capt. Napier.
Merionethshire—R. Richards.
Merthyr Tydfil—Sir J. Guest.
Middlesex—G. Byng, T. Wood.
Midhurst—*Sir H. B. Seymour.
Monmouthshire—Lord G. Somerset, O. Morgan.
Monmouth—R. Blewitt.
Montgomeryshire—Right Hon. C. W. Wynne.
Montgomery—P. Rogers—Hon. H. Cholmondeley.
Morpeth—Hon. Capt. E. Howard.
Newark—W. E. Gladstone, *Lord J. Manners.
Newcastle-under-Lyme—*E. Buckley, *J. Q. Harris.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne—W. Ord, J. H. Hinde.
Newport—I. W. *Mr. H. H. Hinde, *Mr. Martin.
Norfolk (E.)—Hon. E. Wodehouse, H. N. Burroughes.
Norfolk (W.)—W. Bagge, W. L. Chute.
Norhallerton—W. B. Wrightson.
Northamptonshire (N.)—T. P. Maunsell, *A. O'Brien.
Northamptonshire (S.)—Sir C. Knightley, W. Cartwright.
Northampton—R. Smith, R. Currie.
Northumberland (N.)—Lord Ossulston, *B. Cresswell.
Northumberland (S.)—M. Bell, *S. Ogle.
Norwich—Marquis of Douro, B. Smith.
Nottinghamshire (N.)—H. G. Knight, T. Houldsworth.
Nottinghamshire (S.)—Earl of Lincoln, Colonel Rolleston.
Nottingham—Sir J. C. Hobhouse, *W. Larpent.
Oldham—J. Fielden, General Johnson.
Oxfordshire—Lord Norreys, G. G. Harcourt, *J. W. Henley.
Oxford City—D. Maclean, *J. H. Langston.
Oxford University—T. B. Estcourt, Sir R. Inglis.
Pembrokeshire—*Lord Emlay.
Pembroke—Sir J. Owen.
Pemryn and Falmouth—*Capt. Plumridge, *J. C. W. Vivian. [Heron.
Peterborough—Hon. G. Fitzwilliam, Sir Robert
Peterhead—*Sir W. Joliffe.
Plymouth—*J. Gell, *Viscount Ebrington.
Pontefract—*Lord Pollington, R. M. Malnes.
Poole—Hon. C. F. Ponsonby, G. R. Philips.
Portsmouth—Rt. Hon. T. Baring, Sir G. Staunton.
Preston—Sir H. Fleetwood, Sir G. Sarickland.
Radnorshire—Sir J. Walsh.
Radnor—R. Price.
Reading—*C. Russell, *Lord Chelsea.
Reigate—Lord Eastnor.
Richmond—Hon. J. C. Dundas, *Hon. W. Colborne.
Ripon—Sir E. Sueden, T. Pemberton.
Rochdale—*W. S. Crawford.
Rochester—*J. D. S. Douglas, *W. H. Bodkin.
Rutlandshire—Sir G. Heathcote, *Hon. H. H. Dawney.
Rye—*Major E. B. Curteis.
St. Alban's—Lord Listowel, *G. W. Repton.
St. Ives—W. Praed.
Salford—J. Brotherton.
Salisbury—W. B. Brodie, W. Wyndham.
Sandwich—Sir Thos. Troubridge, H. H. Lindsay.
Scarborough—*Sir J. Johnstone, Sir F. Trench.
Scarbrough—*Lord Howard.
Sheffield—J. Parker, H. G. Ward.
Shoeburgh—*C. Goring, Sir C. M. Burrell.
Shrewsbury—C. Tomline, B. D'Israeli.
Shropshire (N.)—Sir R. Hill, W. O. Gore.
Shropshire (S.)—Earl of Darlington, Hon. R. H. Clive.
Somersetshire (E.)—Col. G. Langton, W. Miles.
Somersetshire (W.)—T. D. Acland, *J. H. Dickenson.
Southampton—*Lord Bruce, *C. C. Martyn.
South Shields—*J. T. Wau.
Southwark—Alderman Humphrey, B. Wood.
Staffordshire (N.)—*W. Russell, *C. B. Adderley.
Staffordshire (S.)—Viscount Lugestrie, Col. Anson.
Stafford—*Hon. S. T. Carnegie, E. Buller.
Stamford—Marquis of Granby, Sir G. Clerk.
Stockport—H. Marsland, *W. Cobden.
Stoke-upon-Trent—*J. L. Ricardo, W. T. Copeland.
Stroud—P. Scrope, *W. H. Staunton.
Sudbury—*F. Villiers, *Dyce Sombre.
Suffolk (E.)—Lord Henniker, Col. Sir C. B. Vere.
Suffolk (W.)—R. Rushbrooke, H. Waddington.
Sunderland—Alderman Thompson, *D. Barclay.
Surrey (E.)—E. Autrobus, H. Kemble.
Surrey (W.)—W. J. Denison, J. Trotter.
Sussex (E.)—*M. Darby, *A. E. Fuller.
Sussex (W.)—*Earl of March, *Col. Wyndham.
Swansea—J. H. Vivian.
Tamworth—Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Captain A'Court.
Tavistock—*Lord E. Russell, J. Rundle.
Taunton—Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere, E. T. Bainbridge.
Tewkesbury—J. Dowdeswell, John Martin.
Theford—Hon. B. Baring, Lord Euston, *Sir J. Flower (double return).
Thirsk—*J. Bell.
Tigerton—Lord Palmerston, J. Heathcoat.
Totnes—Lord Seymour, C. B. Baldwin.
Tower Hamlets—W. Clay, *Colonel Fox.
Truro—J. E. Vivian, E. Turner.
Tynemouth—*H. Metcalf.
Wakefield—J. Houldsworth.
Wallingford—W. J. Blackstone.
Walsall—*R. Scott.
Wareham—*J. S. Drax.
Warrington—J. J. Blackburne.

Warwickshire (N.)—W. S. Dugdale, Sir E. Wil-
mot.
Warwickshire (S.)—Sir J. Mordaunt, E. Shirley.
Warwick—W. Colclough, Sir C. Douglas.
Wells—R. Blakemore, W. Hayter.
Wenlock—Hon. G. C. W. Forester, J. M. Gaskell.
Westbury—*Sir R. Lopez.
Westminster—*Captain Rous, J. T. Leader.
Westmoreland—Viscount Lowther, Lieut.-Col.
C. Lowther.
Weymouth—Viscount Villiers, G. W. Hope.
Whitby—A. Chapman.
Whitehaven—M. Attwood.
Wigan—*Mr. Cressel, *Mr. Crosse.
Wilton—*Lord Fitzbarron.
Wiltshire (N.)—Sir F. Burdett, W. Long.
Wiltshire (S.)—J. Bennett, Hon. S. Herbert.
Winchester—J. B. East, *Mr. Escott.
Windsor—J. Ramsbottom, *R. Neville.
Wolverhampton—Hon. C. P. Villiers, T. Thornely.
Woodstock—F. Thesiger.
Worcestershire (E.)—J. Barneby, *J. A. Taylor.
Worcestershire (W.)—Major Gen. H. Lygon,
*J. W. K. . . .
Worcester—S. . . . Wilde, Joseph Bailey.
Yarmouth—W. Wislere, C. E. Rumbold.
York—J. Lowther, *H. R. Yorke.
Yorkshire (E. R.)—Lord Hotham, H. Broadley.
Yorkshire (N. R.)—E. S. Cayley, Hon. W. Dun-
combe (now Lord Faversham).
Yorkshire (W. R.)—*Hon. J. Wortley, *E. B.
Denison.

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeenshire—Capt. Hon. W. Gordon.
Aberdeen—A. Bannerman.
Argyllshire—*A. Campbell.
Argyll—Viscount Kelburne.
Ayr Burghs—Lord J. Stuart.
Barrhead—J. Duff.
Berwickshire—Sir H. P. Campbell.
Buteshire—Right Hon. Sir W. Rie.
Caithnessshire—*G. Traill.
Clackmannan and Kinross—Col. Abercromby.
Dumfriesshire—*A. Smollett.
Dumfriesshire—J. J. H. Johnstone.
Dumfries Burghs—W. Ewart.
Dundee—*Mr. Duncan.
Edinburghshire—*J. Ramsey.
Edinburgh—T. B. Macaulay, W. G. Craig.
Edin Burghs—*Sir A. L. Hay.
Elginshire—Major L. C. Bruce.
Fife Burghs—*W. Baird.
Fife Burghs—Capt. J. E. Wemyss.
Forfarshire—*Lord F. Gordon.
Glasgow—J. Dennistoun, J. Oswald.
Greenock—R. Wallace.
Haddingtonshire—Sir T. B. Hepburn.
Haddington Burghs—*Mr. Balfour.
Invernessshire—H. J. Baillie.
Inverness Burghs—J. Morrison.
Kilmarnock Burghs—*W. Johnson.
Kilmoryton Burghs—Major Gen. H. Arbuthnot.
Kirkcaldy Burghs—Col. R. Ferguson.
Kirkcudbright—A. Murray.
Lanarkshire—*Capt. Lockhart.
Leith Burghs—R. B. H. A. Rutherford.
Leith Burghs—H. C. Hope.
Leith Burghs—J. C. H. H. H.
Orkney (county)—F. Dundas.
Paisley—A. Hastie.
Perthshire—W. F. Mackenzie.
Perthshire—H. H. Drummond.
Perth—Right Hon. F. Maule.
Renfrewshire—*P. M. Stewart.
Ross and Cromartyshire—T. Mackenzie.
Roxburghshire—*Hon. T. Scott.
Selkirkshire—A. Pringle.
St. Andrew's, &c.—F. Ellice.
Stirling Burghs—Lord Dalmeny.
Stirlingshire—*W. Forbes.
Sutherlandshire—D. Dundas.
Wick Burghs—J. Loch.
Wigton Burghs—J. M'Taggart.
Wigtonshire—*Capt. Dalrymple.

IRELAND.

Antrim County—N. Alexander, J. D. Irving.
Armagh County—Lord Acheson, Colonel Verner.
Athlone—*Col. Rawdon.
Athlone—*Captain Buresford.
Bandon—Sir James Jackson.
Belfast—J. E. Tennent, *J. Johnson.
Carlow County—Colonel Bruce, *H. Banbury.
Carlow—*Captain Layard.
Cashel—Dr. Stock.
Carrickfergus—P. Kirk.
Cavan County—J. Young, Colonel Clements.
Clare County—Major W. N. M'Namara, C.
O'Brien.
Clonmel—D. R. Pigot.
Coleraine—E. Litton.
Cork—*F. S. Murphy, D. Callaghan.
Cork County—E. B. Roche, D. O'Connell.
Donegal County—Sir E. S. Hayes, Colonel E. M.
Conolly.
Downpatrick—D. Ker. [reagh.
Downshire—Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Castle-
Borough—Sir W. Somerville.
Dublin—*E. Greign, *J. B. West.
Dublin County—*J. Hamilton, *Captain Taylor.
Dublin University—Hon. F. Shaw, Dr. Lefroy.
Dundalk—T. N. Redington.
Dungannon—Lord Northland.
Dungannon—Right Hon. R. L. Sheil.
Enniskillen—Hon. A. H. Coic.
Ennis—H. Bridgeman.
Fermanagh County—M. Archdall, Sir A. B.
Brooke.
Galway County—J. J. Bodkin, T. B. Martin.
Galway Town—*Sir V. Blake, M. J. Blake.
Kerry County—Mr. J. O'Connell, *Hon. W.
Brown.
Kildare County—Right Hon. M. O'Ferrall, R.
Archbold.
Kilkenny County—Hon. Colonel P. Butler, Major
C. Bryan.
Kilkenny—J. O'Connell.
King's County—Colonel Westera, A. Armstrong.
Kinsale—*W. H. Watson.
Leitrim County—Lieutenant-Colonel S. White,
Lord Viscount Clements.
Limerick County—W. S. O'Brien, *C. Powell.
Limerick City—Sir D. Roche, *J. O'Brien.
Lisburne—Captain H. Maynell.
Longford County—L. White, Colonel H. White.
Londonderry County—Sir R. Bateson, Captain
T. Jones.
Londonderry—Sir R. A. Ferguson.
Louth County—R. M. Bellew, *T. V. Dawson.
Mallow—Sir D. J. Norrity.
Mayo County—M. Blake, R. D. Browne.
Meath County—D. O'Connell, H. Grattan.
Monaghan County—Hon. H. R. Westera, *E. P.
Shirley.
Newry—*Lord Newry.
New Ross—*Col. Galt.
Portarlington—Hon. G. Damer.
Roscommon County—The O'Connor Don, F.
French.
Queen's County—Sir C. H. Coote, *Hon. T. Vesey.
Sligo County—Colonel Perceval, *O. Gore.
Sligo Borough—J. P. Somers.
Tralee—M. O'Connell.
Tyrone—R. O'Connell, *V. Maher. [Corry.
Tyrone County—Lord H. Hamilton, Hon. H. T. L.
Waterford County—Hon. S. Carter, W. V.
Stuart.
Waterford—*W. Christmas, *W. M. Reade.
Wexford County—J. Power, *V. Hutton.
Wexford Borough—*Sir T. Esmonde.
Westmeath County—*H. M. Tuitt, *B. Chapman.
Wicklow County—Sir R. Howard, *Maj. Acton.
Youghal—Hon. C. C. Cavendish.

+ D. O'Connell, Esq. being returned for two
places (Cork and Meath) leaves one seat for Ire-
land still in abeyance.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

June 11. Edward William Rudgard, Esq., sometime M.P. for Cambridge, by Mary, only child and heir of George Ruck, of Swyncombe, esq. deceased, to take the surname of Ruck before Keene.

July 20. Thomas Harpur, esq. to be Registrar of Deeds in the island of Saint Christopher.

July 22. Royal Canadian Regt., the Lieut.-General commanding the Forces in Canada for the time being, to be Colonel.—Francis Thomas, of Bucklersbury, in the city of London, solicitor, in compliance with the will of Thomas Kearsley, of Bucklersbury and Wallington-house, Surrey, gent. deceased, to take the name of Kearsley instead of Thomas.

June 28. The Right Hon. Fox Maule sworn of the Privy Council.—The Right Hon. George Stevens Esq. to be Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household, and the Earl of Surrey; and the Right Hon. Lord Arthur-Marcus-Cecil Hill, Comptroller to Her Majesty's Household, vice Byng.

June 29. Vice-Admiral John Chambers White, Rear-Admirals Charles Robinson, R.N., and Sir Arthur Farquhar, Knt. C.B., and Commodore Sir James John-Gordon Bremer, Knt. C.B., to be Knights Commanders of the Bath. Captains Sir H. F. Seibouse, Knt., Thomas Herbert, the Hon. R. S. Ducloux, Thomas Bouchier, James Scott, C. R. D. Bethune, Joseph Nias, and Thomas Maitland, all of the Royal Navy, to be Companions of the Bath.—Marcus Costello, esq. to be Attorney-General of Gibraltar.

July 1. Lt.-Col. Henry Fisher-Salter, to accept the insignia, of the third class, of the Order of the Dourance empire, conferred in approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of Ghuznee.—Francis Offley Martin, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to be an Assistant Tithe Commissioner for special purposes.

July 2. 37th Foot, Capt. Francis Skelly to be Major; 91st Foot, Major Cornwall Burne to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Dugald Ducat to be Major.

July 6. Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Surrey to be Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of the Earl of Hchester, resigned.

July 13. Unattached, Brevet Major Harvey Welman, 57th Foot, to be Major.

July 16. 63rd Foot, Capt. Park-Percy Neville to be Major.—91st Foot, Brevet Colonel Roderick Macneil, from half pay Unattached, to be Lieut.-Colonel, esq.—Cornwall Burne, who is a Major, is to be Lieut.-Colonel, esq.—Lieut.-Col. William Lloyd, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. H. Newton, and Brevet Major Gillies Macpherson, from the 99th Foot, to be Majors.—Brevet Captains Patrick Cruickshank, and Robert Mait, of the Royal Canadian Regiment, Capt. Barry Fox, of the 64th Foot, and Capt. John Gardiner, 82d Foot, to be Majors in the Army.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon John Loftus Hartwell to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Royal Mil. Asylum.—Lancaster Yeomanry Cav. Lord Francis Egerton to be Major-Commandant.

July 19. Thomas-Fredrick Elliot, esq. the Hon. Edward-Lancelot Villiers, and John George Shaw Levee, esq. to be Commissioners for superintending the sale and settlement of the waste lands of the Crown in the British Colonies, and the conveyance of emigrants thither, under the title of The Colonial Land and Emigration Board; also to be the Colonization Commissioners of South Australia, in pursuance of the Act 4 and 5 Will. IV.—The Rev. Charles-Edmund Keene, of Swyncombe-house, Oxf., only surviving son

and heir of Benjamin Keene, esq., sometime M.P. for Cambridge, by Mary, only child and heir of George Ruck, of Swyncombe, esq. deceased, to take the surname of Ruck before Keene.

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July 22. Royal Canadian Regt., the Lieut.-General commanding the Forces in Canada for the time being, to be Colonel.—Francis Thomas, of Bucklersbury, in the city of London, solicitor, in compliance with the will of Thomas Kearsley, of Bucklersbury and Wallington-house, Surrey, gent. deceased, to take the name of Kearsley instead of Thomas.

Lord Castlemaine has been elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B. has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Madras Establishment.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Appointments.—W. W. Chambers (acting) to Pelorus 16; in East Indies, Arthur Morrell to Calcutta 84; Mediterranean, Wm. Louis to Stromboli steamer; Richard Byron to Champion 18, at Portsmouth; J. P. D. Larcum to Scout 18, at Sheerness.

Promotion.—Lieut. B. J. Sullivan, to the rank of Commander.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. K. Hamilton, to be Treasurer and Canon of Salisbury.

Rev. T. D. Bernard, Great Baddow V. Essex.

Rev. R. Bickerstaff, Lydiat P. C. Lanc.

Rev. E. S. Bosanquet, Bellingbroke cum Hareby R. Linc.

Rev. W. H. Brandreth, Standish R. Lanc.

Rev. J. Brown, St. Martin's R. Leicester.

Rev. A. Bunn, Kinnerley R. Salop.

Rev. H. Campbell, Swithland R. Leic.

Rev. S. R. Capel, St. Mary and St. Martin R.

Wareham, Dorset.

Rev. G. H. Capron, Stoke Doyle R. Northamp.

Rev. G. W. T. Carwithen, Frithelstock P. C.

Devon.

Rev. T. Curme, Sandford V. Oxon.

Rev. H. W. B. Daubeny, Hamington V. Wilts.

Rev. J. D. Dixon, Thorne P. C. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. Eldridge, Chipping-Norton V. Oxon.

Rev. E. Elmhurst, Shawell R. Leicest.

Rev. T. Evans, Kilken R. Flint.

Rev. F. Fulford, Croydon V. Camb.

Rev. S. J. Gambier, Grimshill P. C. Salop.

Rev. R. Grant, Downton V. Wilts.

Rev. J. Graves, Stretton Grandson V. Herefordsh.

Rev. H. F. Gray, Pilton cum Wootton, Som.

Rev. J. Hamilton, Beddington R. Surrey.

Rev. G. E. Howman, Barnsley R. Glouc.

Rev. E. H. Johnson, Poling V. Sussex.

Rev. G. W. Kershaw, Thwaite R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Layton, Ovingdean R. Sussex.

Rev. G. P. Miler, Skeworth V. Monmouthsh.

Rev. J. Prosser, Thame V. Oxon.

Rev. R. V. Pryor, Spettisbury-cum-Charlton V. Dorset.

Rev. W. Ramsden, Hales and Heckingham P. C. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Reade, Romaldkirk R. Yorksh.

Rev. T. M. Ready, Mountnessing V. Essex.

Rev. J. H. Risley, Akely R. Bucks.

Rev. H. Rogers, All Saints' V. Bristol.

Hon. and Rev. J. Sandilands, Coston R. Leic.
 Rev. T. M. Sherwood, Pannthly P.C. Glouc.
 Rev. W. Smith, St. John R. Lano.
 Rev. J. Taylor, St. John's P.C. Dunkinfield,
 Cheshire.
 Rev. F. Thompson, St. Giles's P. C. Durham.
 Rev. T. Townsend, Upper Shuckburgh P. C.
 Warw.
 Rev. T. L. Trotter, Great Stainton R. Durham.
 Rev. W. Vernon, Little Hampton V. Sussex.
 Rev. T. Vores, St. Mary's P. C. Hastings.
 Hon. and Rev. B. W. West, Withyham R.
 Sussex.
 Rev. J. Wright, Congham R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. C. Young, Minety V. Wilts.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. G. A. Dawson, to the Earl of Belmore.
 Rev. J. D. Hull, to the Duchess of Gordon.
 Rev. J. Marshall, to the Bishop of Dunkeld,
 Dumblane, and Fife.
 Rev. H. Owen, to the Earl of Stradbroke.

CIVIL FREEFERRMENTS.

Rev. D. G. Bishop, to the Mastership of Buntingford Grammar School.
 Rev. W. Boulton, to be Head Master of Wem Grammar School, Salop.
 Rev. J. W. Donaldson, to be Head Master of Bury St. Edmund's Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

June 13. The Hon. Mrs. Boyle, a son.—
 19. The wife of H. R. Upcher, esq. of Sheringham Hall, Norfolk, a son.—In Upper Grosvenor-st. Viscountess Folkestone, a son and heir.—At Brislington, the wife of T. G. Matthews, esq. a son and heir.—22. At Pembury, Kent, the wife of J. William Finch, esq. a dau.—24. At Sidney Lodge, Cambridge, the residence of her father-in-law, the Rev. Dr. Chafy, the wife of W. Westwood Chafy, esq. of Colington House, co. Camb. a son and heir.—26. At the Danvers, the wife of the Very Rev. Dr. Merrett, Dean of Hereford, a son.—27. At Bexworth, Dorset, the wife of Major William Bragge, a dau.—In the Close of Salisbury, the wife of G. B. Townsend, esq. a son.—30. At Benfield House, Westbury, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Airey, 34th regt. a dau.

Lately. At Westover, I. W. the wife of the Hon. W. A'Court Holmes, a son.—At Alveston, the Hon. Mrs. Woodmass, a son.—At the British Museum, the wife of Sir F. Madden, a son.—At Westbrook, Lady Georgiana Ryder, a dau.—Lady Henniker, a son and heir.—In Belgrave-st. the Countess of Pomfret, a son.—At Brook Green, Hammer-smith, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Wickham, a dau.—At Butte-house, Brompton, Lady Sarah Ingestre, a son.—In Upper Grosvenor-st. Mrs. Henry Kingscote, a son.—In Dublin, the Baroness de Roebeck, a son.—At Wimpole Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Yorke, a son.—At Keswick, the Hon. Mrs. J. H. Roper Curzon, a dau.—At Warcham Rectory, Norfolk, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Thos. Keppel, a son.—At Weston super Mare, the wife of H. Davies, esq. a dau.—In Wilton-st. Viscountess Chelsea, a son.

July 3. At Fregglos, the seat of Sir S. Spray, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Carlyon, of Tregrehan, Cornwall, a son.—6. At Geneva, the wife of Henry Barton, esq. of Kengmore House, Staffordsh. a dau.—7. At Dudley House, Park-lane, the Marchioness of Abercorn, a dau.—13. At Pullmeyrie-lodge, co. Monmouth, the wife of Arthur Stewart, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 17. At Calcutta, Capt. Biddulph, son of the late Sir Theophilus Biddulph, Bart. to Hannah-Sarah, eldest dau. of Dr. Nathaniel Wallich, of the H. E. I. C. Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

May 20. At Clifton, the Rev. W. R. Browell, Rector of Beaumont, Essex, to Emma-Matilda, eldest dau. of T. T. Walton, esq. of Bristol.—At Everton, John T. W. Aspinall, esq. of Standen Hall, Lancashire, to Elzior, youngest dau. of Nicholas Aspinall, esq. of Everton, Liverpool.

21. At Weymouth, Melville-Gore-Beckwith Browne, esq. 41st regt. son of Col. Melville Browne, to Lanisa-Leonora, youngest dau. of Sir George Thomas, Bart.—At Plymouth, Augustus Barkeley, esq. of Liskeard, to Emily, dau. of George Rees, esq. M. D. of London.

22. At St. Pancras, the Rev. William Parkes, A. M. Curate of Friern Bury, to Eliza, second dau. of Thomas Fawley, esq. of Grandford-st.—At Cambridge, John James, eldest son of James Smith, esq. of Watford, to Caroline, third dau. of W. R. Gray, esq. of Denham Hall.—At Finsbury Park, the Rev. Charles George H. Nicolay, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of H. R. Raven, esq. of Sloane-st.

25. At Brynpton, Som. John, eldest son of John Batten, esq. of Hollands, near Yeovil, to Grace-Eleanor, only dau. of the late John White, esq. of Upcurre, Dorset, and Fairlie, Isle of Wight.—At Chelsea, Captain Gill, of the Madras army, to Fanny-Flowerwood, eldest dau. of W. R. Kerbel, esq. of Sloane-st.—At Walthamstow, John Corrie, esq. of Manchester, to Harriet-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Kennard, esq. of Clapton Common.—At Marylebone, James Wootton Arnold, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Sophia Mallet, of Upper Berkeley-st.—At Clarendon-st. Gates, Edward Moore, esq. of Bishops Cleeve, Oxford, to Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. William Jones, of the same Bucks.—At Melton, Henley G. Greaves, esq. only son of George Greaves, esq. of Elmali Lodge, to Elizabeth-Anne, second dau. of R. Fountain Wilson, esq. of Melton.—At Elm, near Wisbeach, J. Phillips, esq. of Royston, Herts, to Jane-Helen, eldest dau. of J. Marshall, esq. of Waldersea House, High Sheriff of Cambridge.—At Helions Bumpstead, Essex, Thos. Carter, esq. of Bumpstead Hall, to Miss Simpson, of the same place.

26. At Dalton, the Rev. John Baldwin, M. A. Fellow of Christ's coll. C. Bridge, to Elizabeth, only child of the late William Atkinson, esq. of Dalton, co. Lancash.

27. At St. John's, Westminster, John-Arthur Power, M. D. Senior Fellow of Christ Hall, to Helena-Margaret, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Jermyn, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge.—At Exeter, James-Thornton Shorto, esq. of Salisbury, to Maria-Elizabeth Tucker, Dix's Field, dau. of the late H. Tucker, of Ashburton.—At Rochester, S. J. Swayze, esq. M. D. Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, to Mrs. Cole, widow of Lieut.-Col. N. Cole, R. M.—At Stonehouse, Devon, R. A. S. Strubock, esq. of Amwell Mount, Herts, to Hannah-Grant, only dau. of the late R. and Sons, esq. of Bermuda.—At Southampton, the Rev. Wm. Rogers Coxwell, M. A. youngest son of the Rev. C. Coxwell, of Abington House, to Charlotte-Skinner, only dau. of F. Nichols, esq. of London, barrister.—At Northampton, the Rev. John Broad, incumbent of St. George's, Newnham, to Charlotte, second dau. of Mr. Wright.

29. At Paris, the Chevalier Thomas-Francis Sargent, Chamberlain to the Duke of Luces, to Mary-Margaret-Adam, dau. of the late John Robertson, esq. of Belmont, Jamaica.—At

New Shoreham, Sussex, Mr. Edward-Earl Galton, of her Majesty's Customs, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of the late Rev. H. W. Browne, Vicar of Billingham, Sussex.—At Clapham, Capt. William-Newton Fowell, R.N., to Theana, dau. of John Holland, esq. of Clapham-common.—At New Romney, George C. A. D. Grant, esq. to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late Charles-Devereux Lewin, of Crowhurst House, Wrotham, Kent.

3). At Westbury-on-Trym, the Rev. G. Padenham Despard, son of the late Lieut.-Col. William Despard, of the Royal Fusiliers, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late William Coffin, esq. of Bath.

Lately. At Zante, Henry-Knight Storks, esq. Major 38th regt., eldest son of Mr. Sergeant Storks, to Eliza, only child of Signor Guiseppe-Nizzoli Milan, Austrian Consul.—At Marylebone, G. C. Colquitt, esq. late of 5th Dragoon Guards, to Georgiana, only dau. of Fulwar Craven, esq. of Brook Farm, Cloucestershire.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Bathurst Cooper, esq. of Lamberwell Park, Wilts, to Maria, widow of George Trevanion, esq.—At Paddington, the Rev. T. B. Croome, Rector of Rendcombe, second son of Wm. Croome, esq. of Cerney House, Glouc. to Mary, only dau. of Henry Iveson, esq. of Blackland, York-shire.

June 1. At Teddington, John-George Ramsden, esq. of Norfolk-st., Park-lane, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late William-Jones Burdett, esq. and niece to Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.—At Brighton, William, son of A. Wyllie, esq. of Thames Ditton, to Emily, youngest dau. of Alexander Bailey, esq. of Brighton.—At Rushmore Park, Yorkshire, Sir George Armytage, Bart. to Eliza-Matilda-Mary, second dau. of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, Bart.—At the same time, Jacobina-Maria-Sophia, eldest dau. of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, to Samuel-James, eldest son of William Williams Brown, esq. of Chapel Allerton.—At St. Pancras new Church, Henry, second son of E. Burke D. of Hone Hill, to Christine, only dau. of David Roberts, esq. R.A.—At Chelsfield, Kent, Henry Crawford, esq., surgeon, of Canterbury, third son of Robert Crawford, esq. of Chelsfield-court, Kent, same county, to Caroline-Fanny, only surviving dau. of the late Major E. P. Wallen, 20th Drag.—At Marylebone, Capt. T. Plunbe, 27th Bengal Inf., to Ellen, youngest dau. of D. Moss, esq. of Portland, Dorset. Portland-place.—At Holloway, Wm. Woodfall, esq. of Glasgow, to Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Sandeman Turfhill, esq. of Glasgow.—At Saint Marylebone, George O'Malley, esq. Capt. 88th regt., to Eliza-Maria, only dau. of the late John Gray, esq. Trettriv, Flintshire.—At Keston, Capt. D. West, 47th regt., to Eleanor, only dau. of the late George Kirkpatrick, of Hollydale.

2). At Marylebone, John King, esq. of Portland-pl. Regent's Park, to Mary-Johanna, dau. of the late Capt. Ashton, of St. Helena, and niece of Col. W. Moore, late of the Bengal Army.—At Finsbury, the Rev. Percival Frost, Fellow of St. John's coll. Camb., second son of Charles Frost, esq. of Finsbury, to Jennett-Louisa, dau. of Rich. Dixon, esq. of Oak-lodge, Finchley, and Barbican.—At Northam, Charles Walter, esq. Hon. East India Company's Service, to Miss Pratt, dau. of Doctor Pratt, of Appleton.

3. At Cambridge, John Smith, esq. B.A., of St. John's coll. and of the Rev. W. Griffith, of Downend, to Sarah-Eliza, second dau. of Richard Fether, esq. of Brooklands.—At Tring, M.A. C. Lestourgeon, esq. M.A. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Ebenezer Foster, esq. of Anstey Hall, same

county.—At Northfleet, Capt. W. Rawlins, 2nd Madras Light Inf., to Ellen, youngest dau. of W. H. Styles, esq. of Northfleet, Kent.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., Ernest Oswald, younger son of W. M. Coe, esq. of Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. to Elizabeth, second dau. of J. McIntosh, esq. of Pentonville, and niece of the late Hugh McIntosh, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq.—At West Ham, Joseph Henry, eldest son of the late G. Schroder, esq. of Stratford, to Frances-Jane, eldest dau. of F. Newell, esq. same county.—At Trinity Church, Gray's-inn-road, Edward, third son of Sir C. E. Nightingale, Bart. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Mr. Paice, of Ramsbury, Wilts.—At Trinity Church, E. L. Robertson, esq. Queen's Bays, to Augusta, youngest dau. of E. Ellis, esq. of Harley-st.—At Upper Clapton, Henry Burnand, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Eleanor-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Woolley, esq. same place.—At St. Marylebone, John Hicks, esq. of Upper Wimpole-st. to Sophy, eldest dau. of Ralph Paice, esq. of Eastcote House, Middlesex.—At Kirklington, Alexander Boddam, esq. late of the 58th regt. to Maria-Agatha, only dau. of Col. Whetham, of Kirklington Hall, Notts.—At Stock Gayland, Dorset, Theodore Moilliet, esq. second son of J. L. Moilliet, esq. of Hamstead Hall, Stafford, to Louisa-Wolcott, second dau. of the Rev. H. F. Yeatman, LL.B., of Stock House, Dorset.—At Grace Dieu Manor, Leicestershire, Henry R. G. Whitgrave, esq. eldest son of G. T. Whitgrave, esq. of Mosley-court, Staffordshire, and Eaton-sq. to Henrietta Maria Clifford, dau. of the late Hon. Thomas Clifford, youngest son of Hugh John Lord Clifford.

5. At Marylebone, Henry-Harris Mugeridge, esq. of Crawford-st., Portman-sq., to Caroline, only dau. of the late John Kendal, esq.—At St. Bride's, Fleet-st., Edw. Graham, second son of Sir Robert Graham, Bart. of Esk, Cumberland, to Mrs. Henderson, widow of Charles Henderson, esq. of St. John's-terr. Oxford.—At South-st. John-Davie Bassett, esq. M.D., son of Col. Bassett, of Watermouth Castle, near Ilfracombe, Devon, to Sarah-Elizabeth, dau. of the late Robt. Smith, esq. of Gloucester.

7. At Oxford, J. G. King, esq. B.A. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Edw. Levien, esq. of Upper Wimpole-st.

8. At Tivley, Hereford-sh. John Jones, esq. of the Mulberry Temple, to Anne, second dau. of the late David Thomas, esq. of Wellfield House, Radnor.—At Ilfracombe, R. W. Sady, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Eliza, second dau. of J. Y. Brookes, esq. of the former place.—At Risdon Down, M.D. esq. of Finsbury-pl. North, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Bennett, to Ellen Selfe, youngest dau. of Mrs. Page, of Trobridge, Wilts.—At Aston, Herts, Chas. Stanley, esq. cousin of the Earl of Derby, to Elizabeth-Rosamond, widow of R. H. Stanhope, esq. Comm. R.N.—At Toxteth Park, Liverpool, the Rev. W. G. Greenstreet, M.A. eldest son of Major-Gen. Greenstreet, of Lawrence End, Herts, to Elizabeth-Jane, eldest dau. of John Fletcher, esq.—At Westminster, the Rev. James Browell, M.A., to Ellen, the only dau. of the late Thomas Davis, esq. of Portway House, Westminster.—At Hull, Percival Wright, esq. of Clapham-common, to Caroline-Jane, eldest dau. of Charles Roberts, esq. of Scarborough.—At Thetford, Devon, Beatson, esq. second surviving son of the late Major-Gen. Alex. Beatson, to Anne-Henrietta, second dau. of the late John Campbell, esq. of Lyston Hall, Suffolk.—At Finchamfield, Essex, the Rev. Samuel P. Field, B. A. son of John Field, esq. of her Majesty's Mint, to Harriette-Sophia, dau. of the Rev. James Wes-

terman, A.M., Vicar of Finchingsfield.—At Northallerton, the Rev. Wm. J. Middleton, M.A., Curate of Brompton, to Ann, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Hartland Fowle, M.A., Vicar of North Otterington.—The Rev. W. K. Evans, youngest son of the Rev. W. Evans, Rector of Kingsland, co. Hereford, to Marianne, only child of J. M. Sanders, esq. of Stratford-on-Avon.

10. At Bath, Robert F. Lindoe, esq. M.D., of Torquay, only son of Robert Lindoe, esq. M.D., Clifton, to Anna-Maria Simonette, only dau. of the late David Bardier, esq. of Denrara.—At Watworth, Charles Howard Barton, esq. B.A. of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to Amelia, second dau. of Thomas Swaine, esq. of Surrey-sq., Old Kent-road.—At Kensington, Charles John Cooke, esq. Madras Horse Artillery, to Frances-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of R. H. Giraud, esq. of Kensington.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Hamilton, eldest son of W. Hamilton, esq. of Antwerp, to Anne, eldest dau. of Pryce Jones, esq. of Collyer-hill Hall, Montgomeryshire.—At Highgate, James Beaumont, esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Eliza, only dau. of the late William Fisher, esq. of Chancery-lane and Highgate.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Frederick Brown, Rector of Naissea, Somerset, to Caroline Harriet, youngest dau. of the Rev. Latham Coddington.—At Southampton, Arthur Hailam, eldest son of Charles A. Elton, esq. and grandson of Sir A. Elton, Bart. of Chardon-court, Somerset, to Rhoda Susan, widow of James Baird, esq. late Capt. 15th Hussars, and dau. of the late James Willis, esq.—At Wandseet, the Rev. Hewitt Linton, Vicar of Nassington, Northamptonsh., to Catherine, youngest dau. of Michael Atkinson, esq. Lincoln.—At Welton, Yorkshire, Robert-William Hippisley, esq. of Stow Lodge, Gloucestersh. to Grace-Louisa, eldest dau. of Thomas Raikes, esq.

11. At Yester House, Haddingtonsh. Lady Louisa Hay, third dau. of the Marquis of Tweeddale, to R. B. W. Ramsay, esq. of Whitehill, M.P.—At Stoke Newington, F. C. M. Spearman, esq. of Kennington, to Sarah, second dau. of John Cowell, esq. of the former place.—At Archangel, John Whitehead, esq. British Consul at that port, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late William Gray, esq.

12. At Hammersmith, Anthony Reboul, esq. to Sarah-Campbell, dau. of H. T. Travers, esq. late of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, Bengal.

13. At Dublin, Henry Leader, esq. son of the late Nicholas Philip Leader, of Dromagh Castle, Cork, esq. M.P. to Maria only child of J. B. Miller, of Dublin, esq. one of her Majesty's Counsel, and niece of the Right Hon. the Master of the Rolls.—At the British Embassy, Paris, Capt. Augustus S. Hawkins, 8th Bombay Regt. to Esther Elizabeth, first dau. of R. Armstrong, esq. of Lough.—At the British Embassy, Brussels, Wm. L. Crowther, esq. only son of the late W. Crowther, of Hopton Town, Van Diemen's Land, to Sarah-Victoria-Maria Louise, eldest dau. of the late Col. Miller.

15. At Windwalls, Roxburghsh., William Scott, esq. Professor of Mathematics, Royal Military Coll. to Maria Agnes, only surviving dau. of the late Major-General David Walker.—At Totness, Devon, John B. Smith, esq. only son of Sir B. Smith, to Elizabeth, widow of T. Lukin, esq.—At Kingston, near Portsmouth, James Fuller Boxer, R.N., eldest son of Capt. William Boxer, R.N., of Crowey House, Dorset, to Martha-Mary, eldest dau. of F. Sturdee, esq. of Natal-yard, Portsmouth.—At Newfield, George Walker, esq. of Eastwood, Notts, to Emma, second dau. of Col. Crawford, of

Newfield, Ayrsh.—At Denton, the Rev. Chas. Bedford, Rector of that place, to Ellen, second dau. of William Elphick, esq. of Newhaven.

—At Marylebone, Arthur Foulkes, esq. of Jamaica, to Louisa-Locke, eldest dau. of the Ven. the Archd. Glenie.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq., James-Duncan Mullens, esq. of Piccadilly, to Louisa-Maria, relict of Wm. Turner, esq. of Calcutta.—At Ramsgate, Edward Dixon, jun. esq. eldest son of E. Dixon, esq. to Margaret-Christian, only dau. of Geo. Wright Maryborough, esq. of St. Christopher's, West Indies.—At Pentonville, Saml. Briggs, esq. of Vinechurch-st. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of William Thornton, esq. of Pentonville.

16. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, James-Glasgow Lynde, esq. jun., of Great George-st., Vauxhall, to Susanna, youngest dau. of the late Timothy Weller esq. of Lewisham, Kent.—At Lambeth, John S. Ogilvy, esq. of Edinburgh, to Catherine, widow of Charles Dunthorpe, esq. of Farnham, Hants.—At Northwick-sheds, James Erskine, esq. of Sheffield, to Barbara, dau. of G. Pitt, esq. of Todrig.—At Oxford, the Rev. H. Highton, M.A. Fellow of Queen's Coll., to Elizabeth, dau. of Jas. Paxton, esq.—At Taunton, John Frankard, esq. of Langport, to Julia-Maria, only dau. of John-Fry Reeves, esq. of Taunton.—At Abveston, Glouc. Augustus William, only son of the late Hon. Fred. Noel, Capt. R.N. to Lucy-Elizbeth, eldest dau. of William-Norris Tonge, esq. retired Commander R.N.

17. At St. Bride's, Fleet-st., Thomas Cooke, youngest son of the Rev. T. C. Kemp, Vicar of East Meon, Hants, to Mary-Louisa, only surviving dau. of the late A. S. Canham, esq. of Fordingham, North.

21. At Lawford, Essex, the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, eldest son of the late Richard Nicholl, esq. Greenhill Grove, Herts, to Matilda, dau. of Thomas Nunn, esq. Lawford House.—Mr. Pio Dussek Ciancettini, the celebrated composer, to Emma Albani, third dau. of the late Mr. Thomas Dupont of Worcester.

22. At the Duke of Bedford's, Belgrave-sq., Edw. A. Sanford, esq. M.P. for West Somerset, to the late Caroline Stanhope, sister of the Earl of Harrington.—At Cambridge, Harvey-staples, son of son of Richard Foster, jun. esq. of Broadlands to Ann Sharp, dau. of Mr. Richard Nesbit.—At Reading, John-Bigh Monck, esq. of Coley Park, to Elizabeth-Mercer, third dau. of the Rev. S. Waldman Yates, Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.—At Islington, J. J. Pugh, esq. B.A. of Peter House Coll. Cambridge, to Louisa-Elizabeth Augusta, only dau. of Robert Bigg, esq.—At St. Marylebone, John-Oregory Atkinly, esq. of Birkwood, Lancs., to Augusta, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Bradshaw, R.N.—The Rev. Samuel Smith, M.A. Minister of St. George's church, Canterbury, to Ann-Catharine, dau. of F. R. Camroux, esq.—At Ashbourne, Derby, Thomas Fairwell, jun. esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Christ. Harbord, esq.—At Clapham, Benjamin, second son of Joseph Clapham, esq. of Stamford Hill, to Mary, only dau. of John Barker, esq. of Clapham Common.—At Bishop's Cleeve, W. I. Vernon, of Harehead Park, Middlesex, esq. to Elizabeth, second dau. of James Shuttleworth, esq.

23. At St. Pancras, Charles Wright, esq. 4th Bengal N. Inf. to Harriet-Sarah, dau. of Capt. Hall, Indian Navy.—At Evertton, the Rev. Gilmour Harvey, son of Thomas Harvey, esq. R.N. of New Romney, Kent, to Jane-Claire, second dau. of Daniel Buchanan, esq. of Liverpool.—At Epsom, Oxt. Robert, eldest son of Thomas Raikes, esq. of Bradford, Yorksh. to Frances, second dau. of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Taunton.

OBITUARY.

THE QUEEN OF HANOVER.

June 29. At Hanover, aged 63. the most August and Illustrious Frederica Louisa Carolina Sophia Alexandra, by the Grace of God Queen of Hanover, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland, Duchess of Cumberland, Duchess of Brunswick and Lünebourg, &c.

Her Majesty was born in Hanover on the 2nd March, 1778, being a daughter of Charles Frederick the Fifth, Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, and was first married to Prince Frederick Louis Charles, second son of William III. King of Prussia, by whom she had issue Prince Frederick William Louis, married in 1817 to the Princess Wilhelmina Louisa of Anhalt Bernberg, and has issue two sons; and Frederica, married in 1818 to the reigning Prince of Anhalt Dessau, and has issue an only daughter. Being left a widow on the 28th December, 1796, her Majesty was married secondly to Prince William Frederick of Solms Braunsfels, by whom she had issue three sons, who are all in the Prussian service, and a daughter married in 1827 to Prince Albert of Schwarzbourg Rudolstadt. Having been left a second time a widow on the 13th of April, 1814, her Majesty was married, on the 29th of May, 1815, to the present King of Hanover, then Duke of Cumberland, by whom her Majesty had issue the present Prince Royal of Hanover, born 27th May, 1819.

"After being confined to her bed for three months, her Majesty expired from a decay of strength, constantly attended by the King, the Crown Prince, and the Duchess of Anhalt Dessau. Her Majesty will be ever remembered as a mother and Queen." (*Hanover Gazette*.)

"Her Majesty was of an amiable and charitable disposition, was greatly beloved by the King and the Princes, her sons, and will be much lamented by many of her subjects, who had long experienced the effects of her bounty." (*Galignani's Messenger*.)

The funeral took place on the 7th July. The aged Monarch, with his head uncovered, followed the hearse on foot; next came the Crown Prince, with one of his sisters (the Duchess of Dessau, and the Princess of Rudolstadt) on each arm. Then followed the other sons of the Queen, Prince Frederick of Prussia, and the Princes Alexander and Bernhard of Solms-Braunsfels. The hearse was drawn by eight black horses. The coffin was very richly ornamented, and on it

was the royal crown, resting on a wreath of white roses. The way from the palace to the chapel was covered with black cloth, on which young girls had scattered flowers. A vast number of spectators filled the streets and the houses up to the roofs.

EARL FORTESCUE.

June 22. At Castle Hill, Devonshire, aged 88, the Right Hon. Hugh Fortescue, Earl Fortescue and Viscount Ebrington, co. Gloucester (1789), third Baron Fortescue of Castle Hill, co. Devon (1746), D.C.L. and F.S.A.

This venerable nobleman was born on the 12th March 1753, the eldest son of Matthew second Lord Fortescue by Anne, second daughter of John Campbell, esq. and aunt to the first Lord Cawdor. He travelled under the tutorage of Doctor Gray, author of "The Happiness of States," a work controverting the opinions of Adam Smith. At the general election of 1784, he was returned to Parliament for Beaumaris; but on the 8th of July 1785 he succeeded to the peerage, on the death of his father. He had thus been a member of the House of Peers for the long period of fifty-five years. By patent, dated Aug. 15, 1789, he was advanced to the titles of Viscount Ebrington and Earl Fortescue.

He had divided with ministers in favour of the Regency Bill of 1788. On the trial of Viscount Melville, he voted him guilty on the second charge. He afterwards constantly supported the Whig party, together with their measures of Roman Catholic relief and Parliamentary Reform.

His Lordship was for some years Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum and Vice Admiral of Devonshire, which offices he subsequently resigned to his son. He was also High Steward of Barnstaple and South Molton.

Earl Fortescue married, May 10, 1782, Hester third daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, sister to the Countess Dowager of Carysfort and the late Lord Grenville; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and seven daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Hugh now Earl Fortescue, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; 2. the Right Hon. Hester dowager Lady King, married in 1804 to Peter seventh and late Lord King, and was left his widow in 1833, having had issue the present Earl of Lovelace, and other children; 3. Lady Catharine, married in 1820

to the Hon. Newton Fellowes, brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Portsmouth, and has a numerous family; 4. Lady Anne, married in 1814 to George Wilbraham, of Delamere Lodge, co. Chester, esq. late M.P. for South Cheshire; 5. the Hon. George Matthew Fortescue, born in 1791, and married in 1833 to Lady Louisa Elizabeth Ryder, fifth daughter of the Earl of Harrowby, and has issue; 6. Lady Mary, married in 1823 to Sir James Hamlyn Williams, Bart. and has three daughters; 7. the Hon. William, who died in 1800, aged six years; 8. the Hon. and Rev. John Fortescue, Rector of Poltimore and Huxham, Devonshire, and a Prebendary of Worcester; 9. Lady Eleanor; 10. Lady Charlotte, who died young; and 11. Lady Elizabeth, who was married in 1830 to Lord Courtenay, eldest son of the Earl of Devon, and has issue.

The present Earl, who was formerly M.P. for the Northern Division of Devonshire, and was called to the House of Peers when appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was born in 1783, and married in 1817 Lady Susan Ryder, eldest daughter of Dudley Earl of Harrowby, who died in 1827, leaving issue Hugh now Viscount Ebrington, born in 1818 and a candidate at the late election for Plymouth, and two other sons.

CAPT. THE HON. H. D. DAMER.

May 26. In Hyde-park terrace, aged 55, the Hon. Henry Dawson Damer, of Milton Abbey, co. Dorset, Post Captain R.N.; next brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Portarlington.

He was born on the 19th July 1786, the second son of John first Earl of Portarlington, by Lady Caroline Stuart, fifth daughter of John third Earl of Bute, K.G. He was made a Lieutenant R.N. in 1805, and promoted to the rank of Commander in 1806. In 1808 he was appointed, by Sir Edward Pellew, to act as Governor of the Naval Hospital at Madras. He subsequently commanded the Parthian brig, on the North Sea station. In the public dispatches announcing the evacuation of Walcheren, in Dec. 1809, he is handsomely spoken of, having been entrusted with the charge of one of the divisions of gun-boats employed to cover the retreat of the rear-guard. The Parthian was afterwards employed in blockading the German rivers. Capt. Dawson's post commission bore date Aug. 1, 1811.

In March 1829 he obtained license, under the royal sign-manual, to assume (together with his younger brother Lieut.-Col. George Lionel Dawson, C. B.) the

additional surname of Damer, in commemoration of the family of his grandmother Mary Viscountess Carlow, sister to Joseph Damer, Earl of Pembroke.

Capt. Dawson Damer married, May 20, 1813, Eliza, daughter of Capt. Edmond Joshua Moriarty, R.N. (by Lady Lucy Luttrell, daughter of Simon first Earl of Carhampton,) and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five daughters and one son. 1. Jane; 2. Caroline-Mary; 3. Elizabeth Williams-Anne; 4. Henry-John Reuben; 5. Louisa-Georgina; and 6. another daughter, born in 1835.

SIR HENRY MEUX, BART.

April 7. At Theobalds Park, Hertfordshire, in his 71st year, Sir Henry Meux, Bart.

Sir Henry was descended from an old Isle of Wight family. The elder brother of his grandfather's grandfather, Sir John Meux, was created a Baronet in 1641; and the title became extinct with his grandson, the third Baronet, in 1705.

Sir Henry was the second son of Richard Meux, Esq. of London, brewer, by Mary, daughter of Henry Brougham, esq. of Brougham Hall, co. Westmorland, and aunt to Lord Brougham and Vaux. His elder brother, Richard, died in 1824, leaving an only daughter and heiress, married to Thomas Sterling Bunson, esq. of North Cray Place, Kent.

Sir Henry Meux was created a Baronet Sept. 30, 1831. He married, in Nov. 1814, Elizabeth-Mary, daughter of Thomas Smith, of Castlebar House, co. Middlesex, esq. and has left issue one son and three daughters: 1. Sir Henry Meux, who has succeeded to the title, born in 1817; 2. Elizabeth; 3. Maria-Anna-Frances; and 4. Emma-Martha.

ADMIRAL SIR ROBERT CROWN.

Latelly. At St. Petersburg, Admiral Crown, of the Russian Imperial Service.

Sir Robert Crown was a native of Scotland, and served in the British Navy during the American War. At its termination he, with several other officers, entered the service of the Empress Catherine. She and each succeeding monarch distinguished the Admiral by many acts of kindness, and bestowed upon him innumerable honours—seven Orders of Knighthood, a gold sword for his bravery, &c. &c. Into the detail of his services we need not here enter, as they are fully described, together with those of other English officers in the Russian service, in our Magazine for Oct. 1822, from the pen of Mr. William Tooke, F.R.S. In addition to all his distinctions he enjoyed the personal regard of his Sovereign, who,

during his last illness, sent his two principal physicians to attend him, and made inquiries after him twice a day. He was a most amiable man, and was sincerely beloved by all who knew him.

His funeral took place on the Friday following his decease, and was the most splendid ever witnessed in Russia, except for the Imperial family. The Emperor was graciously pleased to attend it following on horseback behind the car, which was very magnificent. Twelve officers of high rank supported the canopy, and eight generals were the pall-bearers; and a number of troops, with twelve pieces of cannon, followed him to the grave. The procession passed the *Marine Cadet Corps*: as his Excellency, Sir Robert Crown, was the chief commanding, the young Marines (among whom were six grandsons) paid their last sad duty to his remains.

VICE-ADM. SIR T. HARVEY, K.C.B.

May 28. At the Admiralty House, Clarence Hill, Bermuda, aged 65, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief in the West Indies and North America.

This officer was the fourth son of the late Sir Henry Harvey, K.B., who commanded the *Ramilles* of 74 guns, in the glorious action of the 1st of June, 1794; who captured, when Commander in chief in the West Indies, in conjunction with Sir Ralph Abercromby, the Spanish island of Trinidad in February 1797; and who died an Admiral of the White in December 28, 1810.

He served as Master's Mate on board the *Ramilles* in Lord Howe's action; and Lieutenant of the *Prince of Wales*, 98, bearing the flag of his father, on the 22nd of June, 1795, in the fleet under Lord Bridport, when three sail of the line were captured.

In 1796 he commanded in succession the *Lacedemonian* and *Pelican* sloops of war. The latter formed part of the squadron at the reduction of the island of Trinidad; immediately after which he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain, into the *Prince of Wales*, 98, bearing his father's flag, and in that ship assisted at the attack upon Porto Rico in the ensuing month of April. His post commission bears date March 27th, 1797.

Capt. Harvey's subsequent appointments were to the *Concord*, *Unité*, and *Lapwing* frigates; the former he commanded for a very short period. In the *Lapwing* he intercepted several of the enemy's privateers and letters of marque, and accompanied Lord Hugh Seymour in the expedition against the Dutch

colony of Surinam, which surrendered to the British arms Aug. 20th, 1799. The *Unité* was attached to the armament under Rear-Admiral Duckworth, which took possession of the Danish and Swedish West India Islands in March 1801, and she was subsequently ordered to escort a large fleet of merchantmen to England.

Previous to his leaving the West Indies, the inhabitants of Montserrat voted Capt. Harvey the sum of £100 sterling, for the purchase of a piece of plate, which was presented by Messrs. Manning and Co. the agents for the colony in London, for the services he had rendered that island. During the remainder of the war, he was stationed off Margate, under the orders of Lord Nelson, whose flag was at one time hoisted on board the *Unité*.

From 1802 to the autumn of 1805, he was on half pay. At the latter period he was appointed to the *Standard* of 64 guns, in which ship he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and joined Lord Collingwood's fleet off Carthage.

In the celebrated passage of the *Dardanelles*, by Sir John Duckworth, Capt. Harvey commanded the *Standard*, which ship bore a conspicuous part, and he was mentioned by Sir Sydney Smith in terms of high eulogium for his conduct on that occasion. The *Standard*, in passing the castles of Sestos and Abydos, received a stone shot, six feet six inches in circumference, and weighing 800 lbs.; it entered the lower deck, and having set fire to the salt-boxes containing the powder for immediate use, caused an explosion which wounded many of her men. Fortunately, by great exertions, the flames were subdued. The total loss sustained by her from the 19th of February was four men killed, four missing, supposed to have jumped over at the alarm of fire and drowned, and fifty-five wounded. Subsequently to this event, Capt. Harvey accompanied Sir John Duckworth to the coast of Egypt, and arrived there two or three days after the surrender of Alexandria to the British arms.

Early in 1808 he was stationed in the Adriatic, where he took several prizes, and assisted at the capture of the *Friedland*, an Italian brig of war mounting 16 long twelve-pounders, and several other armed vessels. Towards the latter end of the same year, he escorted a fleet of merchantmen to England.

Captain Harvey's next appointment was to the *Majestic* 74 guns; and during the ensuing summer he was stationed in the Belt, to protect the valuable convoys going to and entering from the Baltic. At the end of the season, the approbation

of the Board of Admiralty was conveyed to him through Sir Mauley Dixon, the Commander-in-chief, accompanied by the thanks of that officer, for his activity and zeal while on that important and harassing service.

The *Majestic*, being found defective, was paid off in 1810. Capt. Harvey afterwards commanded the *Sceptre* and *Northumberland* third rates; the former was attached to the North Sea fleet, under the orders of Admiral Young; the latter, which had been for a considerable time stationed as guardship in the Medway, he paid off in July, 1821. He was nominated a C.B. June 4th, 1815; obtained a Colonelcy of Royal Marines, April 2nd, 1821; and became a Rear-Admiral the 19th of July in the same year, and a K.C.B. in April 1833.

On the death of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Paget, in January 1839, he was appointed to succeed that officer as Commander-in-chief on the West India and North American stations. The circumstance of a father and a son and his nephew having been Commanders-in-chief in the West Indies, or on any foreign station, is believed to be an unprecedented occurrence in our naval history.

The following is an extract from the Bermuda Royal Gazette of June 8th, 1841. "Sir Thomas Harvey, until he was lately called into active service, by assuming the command on this station, resided with his family at Sholden Lodge, near Deal, where he led a life in strict accordance with his peculiarly social and benevolent disposition; and great indeed was the manifestation of sorrow at his departure from the neighbourhood where those qualifications had endeared him to those who had enjoyed his society, as well as the numerous poor, who were constant partakers of his bounty; it is quite unnecessary for us to speak of the kindness, hospitality, and urbanity, which marked his residence amongst us: they will find a better record in the hearts of those who sorrow for the sudden dispensation which has severed him from us. Few men won so immediately on those who happened to be thrown into his society, either officially or otherwise. With all the dignity necessary to uphold the character of the naval chief and English gentleman, there was a simplicity and mildness in his manner which found their way to the heart, and secured immediate regard and respect. He was extremely fond of society, and his table was never without guests; he disliked ostentation, and his social intercourse was regulated accordingly, except on occasions when it

became necessary to give official entertainments, and even those were marked by the entire absence of that coldness and reserve, which, for the most part, pervade both host and guests at such banquets, and which the Admiral's benign smile dispelled before his guests were seated. The last act of a life of whose approaching finish he was quite unconscious, was in accordance with its whole tenor—one of charity.

"Sir Thomas has left three sons and five daughters to deplore his loss; the eldest, Capt. Thomas Harvey, commands the *Racer* on this station."

He married March the 28th, 1805, Sarah, youngest daughter of his uncle the gallant Captain John Harvey, who was mortally wounded in the glorious action of the 1st of June, 1794, at whom see Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 61 and 62, by which union he became the brother-in-law as well as first-cousin of the late Admiral Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. (of whom see Gent. Mag. vol. VII. New Series, p. 436), and of the present Capt. Edward Harvey, in Command of Her Majesty's ship *Imphable*.

VICE-ADM. SIR T. DUNDAS.

March 29. At Reading, at an advanced age, Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Dundas, K.C.B. and D.C.L.

This officer had been in the navy for 63 years, and had seen much service.

After commanding the *Merlin* sloop of war for a considerable period in the North Sea and British Channel, he was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain July 9, 1798; and about the same time appointed to la *Prompte* of 20 guns. In March 1799, he burnt a Spanish vessel of war, pierced for 26 guns, but with only 12 mounted. His next appointment was to the *Solebay* frigate, in which he escorted a fleet of merchantmen to the Mediterranean, from whence he returned July 2, 1802.

Towards the latter end of 1804, when in the *Naiad* frigate, he made prize of a Spanish ship worth upwards of 200,000 dollars. In the same vessel he also assisted at the capture of the *Fanny*, a French privateer of 16 guns and 80 men, and the *Superb* letter of marque, of 4 guns and 20 men. The *Naiad* was one of the repeaters to Lord Nelson's fleet in the glorious battle of *Trafalgar*, and rendered essential service afterwards, by towing the *Belleisle*, 74, from her perilous situation near the shoals, whither she was fast drifting.

Capt. Dundas subsequently commanded the *Africa* of 64 guns, and the *Vengeur* 74. He commissioned the *Bulwark* of

76 guns, on the 28th of March, 1822, which was stationed at Plymouth.

Admiral Dundas is said to have been the inventor of an inflammable ball, applicable for besieging a town, and peculiar for its small weight, by which means it may be thrown to a great distance; and it takes fire on a very curious plan: it spreads a flame in three distinct openings, which is so strong, that the fire extends a full yard in length from the ball itself, and is so powerful, that any thing under, over, or near, cannot escape its effects.

He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral 27th of May, 1825; and Vice-Admiral 10th of January, 1837. For his eminent services he was nominated in September, 1831, a K.C.B., and was one of those naval officers who had an honorary reward from the Patriotic Fund.

CAPT. SIR HENRY WEIR, R.N.

Lately. At Loches, in France, aged 66, Sir Henry Weir, Captain R.N.

This officer, when a Lieutenant, successively commanded the Phoenix hired lugger, Monkey and Ferreter brigs, and Alban cutter. The Ferreter was captured in the river Ems, by seven Dutch gun-boats, after a severe night action, in which many of his crew were killed, March 31, 1807. His appointment to the Alban took place about Nov. following, and he continued in her until promoted to the command of the Calypso, a fine 18-gun brig, June 28, 1810. On the 14th June 1811 he captured a Danish privateer of 10 guns, and destroyed another of the same description, on the coast of Jutland. On the 6th July 1812, in junction with Capt. T. P. Stewart of the Dictator, he attacked a Danish force in the Sleeve, consisting of the Nayaden frigate, Læland 20, and Sansoe and Kiel each of 18 guns, which were defeated and partly captured, but at length left for wrecks, in consequence of the difficulties of the navigation. For this gallant action he was advanced to post rank, July 22, 1812. On the 12th Jan. 1814 he was appointed to the Thais of 20 guns, in which he served for some time on the East India station.

CAPT. ROBERT LARKAN, R.N.

June 10. At Greenwich Hospital, Robert Larkan, esq. Capt. R.N.

Captain Larkan was born at Athlone in 1756. He entered the Navy at fourteen years of age, was present at the capture of St. Lucia, and Vice-Adm. Byron's action with Count d'Estaing off Grenada in 1779. He was made Lieutenant in 1780; served most merito-

riously in various ways, and became first Lieutenant of the Leviathan (Capt. Lord Hugh Seymour) in Lord Howe's action 1st June, 1794. Some time after he was promoted to Commander into the Hornet; and in 1796 was made Captain into the Camilla, of 20 guns, and served till the peace of Amiens, chiefly in the North seas and American stations. For his services he was in Jan. 1818, placed in the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY BOOTH, K.H.

May 6. At Northallerton, while on leave of absence for the recovery of his health, aged 51, Lieut.-Col. Henry Booth, K.H., 43rd Light Infantry.

The well-fought fields of Vimiera and Corunna, the Coa, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, and Vera lend their laurels to his name, and to the regiment in whose ranks he began, continued, and concluded his long period of service. Colonel Booth's several commissions bear the following dates: Ensign 6th March, 1806; Lieut. 11th June, 1807; Capt. 25th June, 1812; Major, 29th Aug. 1822; Lieut.-Col. 29th June, 1830, all in the 43rd Regt., a constancy to one corps, which, together with many brilliant, sterling, and amiable qualities, gained for him, during the latter years of his life, the well-merited title of "The Father of the Regiment."

His excellent system of command, derived originally from the gallant leader of the Light Division, General Craufurd, pervaded the battalion throughout. His spirit was infused into its smallest details. The 43rd Light Infantry and Col. Booth seemed part and parcel of each other. Just, generous, humane, warm-hearted, his rule was at once vigorous and lenient; and none knew better than himself the occasion, as well as the manner, of applying the stimulus of praise, encouragement, and reward to the deserving.

In Col. Booth's demeanour towards his officers, the dignity of the commandant and the suavity of the friend were happily blended. His messmates had continually before them a perfect model of the gentleman and the man of honour. The skill, rapidity, and spirit of his field movements, were famed throughout the army. When engaged in the science in which he delighted, the men seemed to share in his enthusiasm. His evolutions invariably displayed a portion of the earnestness of actual service; and few of those officers and soldiers lately instructed by him, but will remember the energetic manner in which he threw his skirmishers into cover. Col. Booth was eminently qualified by nature for the profession of which he was an ornament. With a

figure of unusual stature and power, and a countenance handsome and expressive, he possessed an eye of wonderful quickness, a voice loud and cheering as a trumpet, and an eloquence and aptitude in addressing soldiers rarely equalled.

A severe illness, contracted in leading the arduous advance of the 43rd from New Brunswick to Lower Canada, in the winter of 1837, inflicted upon his naturally vigorous constitution a shock from which he never wholly rallied.

LIEUT.-COL. SNODGRASS.

Lately. Lieut.-Col. Snodgrass, Deputy Quartermaster General on the Staff in Nova Scotia.

This officer commenced his military career as Ensign in the 52nd Light Infantry in 1813. He attained a lieutenancy in the same distinguished corps the following year, and was engaged with it at the Pyrenees, Vera, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, Tarbes, Toulouse, and finally at Waterloo. The reductions consequent on the peace placed him on half-pay in 1818; but in 1821 he was appointed Adjutant to the 38th Foot, with which he continued to serve in the East Indies till the commencement of the Burmese campaign, when he was appointed Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary to Sir Archd. Campbell, commanding the forces on that expedition; throughout the whole of which arduous service, his zeal and intelligence was particularly noticed. While employed in that capacity he was promoted to a Company in the 91st Regiment on the 22nd Dec. 1825, which, however, his duties in the field prevented him from joining.

Though, like many others who had borne the brunt of the Peninsular war, his promotion was thus tardy in the early portion of his career, better fortune ultimately awaited him. On the 14th of Nov. 1826, he was permitted to purchase an unattached Majority; and on the 25th Dec. of the same year, he received the brevet of Lieut.-Col., in consequence of having been the bearer of despatches announcing the successful termination of the Burmese campaign, in which he had borne a conspicuous part. In 1830, he exchanged as Major into the 94th Regiment, whence he was promoted to an unattached Lieutenant-Colonelcy in 1833, and appointed Secretary to the Board of General Officers employed in arranging the new system of field exercise for the British Army, which has since been generally adopted throughout the service.

Lieut.-Col. Snodgrass proceeded to New Brunswick as Aid-de-camp and Military Secretary to Sir Archibald

Campbell, from whose staff he was in the following year promoted to the appointment which he held at his decease. Having long suffered under a painful and lingering disease, he was under the necessity, in 1839, of returning to England to undergo an operation, by which he was partially restored to health; but having resumed his duties at too early a period, a recurrence of the disease ensued, which ultimately terminated his career, to the deep regret of that numerous circle who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

LIEUT.-COL. ANTHONY LYSSTER.

May 10. At Douglas, Isle of Man, Lieut.-Colonel Anthony Lyster, half-pay, unattached.

He was descended from an old and respectable family residing in the county of Roscommon. Having early chosen the profession of arms, he obtained a Cornetcy in the 3rd Light Dragoons in the year 1794. Shortly after, he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 26th, afterwards the 23rd Lancers, in which corps he served upwards of twenty years, being part of the force which served under Sir Ralph Abercromby in Egypt. He was present at all their victories, and distinguished himself in the battle of the 21st March, for which he received a gold medal. In 1809 he was appointed to the staff as Brigade-Major in Ireland, on which he remained, an intelligent and efficient officer, until the reduction after the peace. At the formation of the Veteran Battalions he was given by the Duke of York a Company in the 3rd. On their being disbanded he joined the 8th or King's. In 1826, having accepted an unattached majority, he was placed on half-pay. At his residence in the Isle of Man, he was surrounded by many brothers in arms, who knew his worth, and by whom he was beloved.

RICHARD ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq.

March 21. At St. Vernon in France, where he had retired from ill health, in the 67th year of his age, Richard Estcourt Cresswell, esq. of Pinkney Park, in the county of Wilts, and of Sidbury, Salop.

Mr. Cresswell's ancestors have long maintained a high position amongst the great landed proprietors of this country. They have been successively for several generations distinguished members of the British Senate, although it is perhaps in their more retired station as country gentlemen, that we ought here to record their merit.

The family have been possessed of the Sidbury estates for more than two centu-

ries, having acquired them by the marriage of Richard Cresswell, esq. temp. Charles the First, with the half-sister and devisee of Rowland Purslow, esq. of an ancient family seated at Sidbury as far back as the year 1390.

This Richard rendered himself conspicuous during the civil wars by his unflinching zeal and fidelity in the cause of Charles, for which that monarch conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and upon his monument in the family chapel at Sidbury, we find his conduct thus memorialized: "qui bello nequaquam civili Carolo, Regum optimo, fidelis fuit et subditus et servus, et patriam innumeris beneficiis obligavit." His son, Richard Cresswell, esq. was M.P. for the borough of Bridgnorth, and served as high sheriff of Salop in 1711. He was in politics a high Tory, and is mentioned as one of the warmest supporters of Dr. Sacheverell during his progress through Shropshire.

Throughout the whole of that ebullition of party rage, however, he appears to have acted with much moderation and consistency, and several of the pamphlets of the day hold him out as an example of one who really laid to heart the interest and good of his country. He married Margaret, sister of Matthew Ducie Morton, first Lord Ducie, and by her had issue a son and daughter, the latter of whom married Gervase Scrope, esq. of Cokerington, and by him was mother of Mary, Countess of Deloraine.

The son, Richard Cresswell, esq. married Elizabeth, daughter and eventually heiress of Sir Thomas Estcourt, Knt. of Pinkney, and thus acquired the large estates the family now possess in the county of Wilts. The issue of this match was Thomas Estcourt Cresswell, esq. M.P. for the borough of Wotton Bassett, who married Anne, sole daughter and heiress of Edmond Warneford, esq. (son and heir of Sir Edmond Warneford, Knt.) of Bibury, in the county of Gloucester, by Elizabeth his wife, only daughter and heiress of Henry Sackville, esq. great-grandson of Thomas first Earl of Dorset. This alliance brought to them very considerable estates at Bibury and elsewhere, in the county of Gloucester, the greater portion, however, of which have been recently sold to Lord Sherborne. By the heiress of Bibury Mr. Cresswell had issue a son, Estcourt Cresswell, esq. for several years M.P. for the borough of Cirencester, and father of the gentleman whose lamented decease we here record. His late Majesty George the Fourth, when Prince of Wales, honoured Mr. Cresswell with a visit of several days at his seat at

Bibury during the races there. He married, first, Anna-Maria, only child and heiress of the Rev. John Wootton, of Engleborne, co. Devon, by whom he had an only daughter, Mary, married to the Rev. Thomas Fry, M.A. of Emberton, Bucks. His first wife dying 30 Sept. 1772, he married secondly Miss Gregory, of Sherston, Wilts, by whom he had several children, including the gentleman now deceased.

Mr. Cresswell was formerly a member of the Inner Temple. He succeeded to the family estates on the death of his father 4th July 1823. In the Parliament of 18... he represented the borough of Cirencester; and at the general election of 1826 he was an unsuccessful candidate, on the Whig interest, for Taunton. He married Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Charles Coxwell, of Abington House, in the county of Gloucester, by whom he has left an only surviving son, William Henry Cresswell, esq. now the representative of the family; and six daughters: 1. Mary-Elizabeth, married to Charles Rogers Coxwell, esq. son of the Rev. Charles Coxwell of Abington; 2. Anne, married to Francis Kirkham Fowell, esq.; 3. Eleanor-Frances, married to George Cooper, esq. of Torrington-square; 4. Barbara-Jane, married to William Doidge Taunton, esq.; 5. Emma, married to the Rev. John Robert Thomson; and 6. Catharine-Margaret, unmarried.

His remains have been brought over from the Continent, and are interred in the family vault at Sherston Church, Wilts. His funeral was attended by a numerous body of the tenantry, desirous of paying their last testimony of respect towards their departed master.

ADOLPHUS MEETKERKE, Esq.

May 22. At Julhaus, Hertfordshire, aged 57, Adolphus Meetkerke, esq.

This gentleman was the lineal descendant and representative of Sir Adolphus Meetkerke, President of Flanders, who took refuge in this country, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, from the religious persecutions at home (see the family pedigree in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, vol. iii. p. 573.)

Mr. Meetkerke was born Dec. 7th, 1753, the younger but only surviving son of Adolphus Meetkerke, esq. who died at Bath in 1784, aged 80, by Mary, daughter of Arthur Hodskin, of Aylesbury. He was a Gentleman-Commoner of New College, Oxford, and formerly resided at Shipton-upon-Cherwell, in Oxfordshire, which property he disposed of to its present possessor, Mr. Turner, many years

since. Subsequently, Mr. Meetkerke resided altogether on his estate in Hertfordshire, fulfilling the public and private duties of a country gentleman in a manner at once open-hearted, sincere, and honourable; a hospitable neighbour, a zealous friend, an upright magistrate, affectionate as a husband and a parent, considerate towards his tenants and domestics, benevolent to the poor and afflicted, kind to all. Although latterly the infirmities of age have prevented Mr. Meetkerke from mixing in society, his memory will long be cherished with respect and affection by all those who knew him.

Mr. Meetkerke was twice married. His first wife was Barbara, youngest daughter of Richard Chapman, esq. of London; she died in 1817; and Mr. Meetkerke married secondly, in the following year, Matilda, daughter of Johnson Wilkinson, esq. by whom he had issue.

Mrs. CURTEIS.

May 14. At Windmill Hill, near Battle, Sussex, in her 77th year, greatly esteemed and respected, Mrs. Curteis, the widow of the late Edward Jeremiah Curteis, esq. formerly M.P. for the county of Sussex, whom she married April 14th 1789, and who died March 18th 1835. (Vide Gent. Mag. New Series, vol. III. 543.)

She was born August 14, 1764, at Ickleford, Herts, and was the only child and heiress of the Rev. Stephen Barrett, Rector of Ickleford and Porton, Herts, and of Hothfield in Kent, who died November, 1801. (Vide Gent. Mag. vol. LXXI. Part II. page 1152). He was the last male descendant of the ancient family of the Barretts of the Bent, in the parish of Kildwick, Craven, Yorkshire, which property had been in their possession for several centuries; indeed, even before the general adoption of surnames in England, but it was considerably injured, in consequence of his paternal grandfather having been a zealous partizan of King Charles the First, during the great rebellion.* Mr. Barrett's paternal grandmother was sister of Archbishop Sharp. His mother's name was Clough. In 1749, he married Mary, the only daughter of Edward Jacob, esq. of Canterbury, by his second wife, Mary, the daughter of ——— Chalker, esq. of Romney, Kent. Mrs. Barrett was a friend of the famous Mrs. Carter of Deal, and half sister to Edward Jacob, esq.,

an eminent naturalist and antiquary, and author of the History of Feversham, &c. In early life Mr. Barrett was intimate with the celebrated Dr. Johnson, and Mr. Cave, the original editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, to which he was himself a frequent contributor, and one of the earliest subscribers. He was a distinguished classical scholar, and published several poetical translations and minor poems.

Mrs. Curteis was a sensible and very superior woman, with a highly cultivated and particularly well-informed mind. She had a sincere but unostentatious sense of religion, and was remarkable for her charity and munificence to the poor, who have in her lost a kind and liberal friend and patroness.

Of a family of ten children, the following alone survive their highly esteemed and much respected parent. 1. Herbert-Barrett, M.P. for Sussex in the Parliaments of 1830 and 1831, for East Sussex in those of 1832 and 1834, and at present, M.P. for the borough of Rye. 2. Edward-Barrett, M.P. for Rye in 1832 and 1834, and formerly Major in the 7th Dragoon Guards. 3. Reginald, late Captain in the 1st Royal Dragoons. 4. Laura-Charlotte, the wife of William-Henry Darly, esq. of Leap Castle, Ireland. 5. Anne-Katharine, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel Charles-William Elwood, of Clayton Priory, Sussex. 6. Caroline-Elinor, the wife of John Graham, esq. of The Elms, Eastbourne, Sussex. 7. Elizabeth-Julia, the wife of Howard Elphinstone, esq. only son of Major-Gen. Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. of Ore Place, Sussex, M.P. for Hastings in 1834, and at present M.P. for the borough of Lewes.

The remains of Mrs. Curteis are interred in the family vault of the Curteises, of Windmill Hill, in the parish church of Wartling, East Sussex.

REV. J. BLANCO WHITE.

May 20. At Greenbank, Liverpool, at the house of W. Rathbone, esq. in his 67th year, the Rev. Joseph Blanco White, B.D. and M.A. the author of *Doblado's Letters*, &c.

From the preface to this gentleman's "Evidence against Catholicism," we derive the following autobiographical details:

"I am descended from an Irish family, whose attachment to the Roman Catholic Religion was often proved by their endurance of the persecution which for a long period afflicted the members of their persuasion in Ireland. My grandfather

* The family house was pulled down some years ago.

was the eldest of three brothers, whose voluntary banishment from their native land rooted out my family from the county of Waterford. A considerable fortune enabled my ancestor to settle at Seville, where he was inscribed on the roll of the privileged gentry, and carried on extensive business as a merchant.

"My father was the first of his kindred that married into a Spanish family, and his early habits of exalted piety made him choose a wife whom few can equal in religious sincerity.

"At the age of fourteen, all the seeds of devotion, which had been assiduously sown in my heart, sprung up as it were spontaneously. The pious practices, which had hitherto been a task, were now the effect of my own choice. I became a constant attendant of the Congregation of the Oratory, where pious young men, intended for the church, generally had their spiritual directors. Dividing my time between study and devotion, I went through a course of philosophy and divinity at the university of Seville; at the end of which, I received the Roman Catholic order of Subdeacon. By that time I had obtained the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity. Being elected a Fellow of the college of St. Mary a *Jesu* of Seville, when I was not of sufficient standing for the superior degree of Licentiate of Divinity, which the fellowship required, I took that degree at Osuna, where the statutes demand no interval between these academical honours. A year had scarcely elapsed since I received priest's orders, when, after a public examination, in competition with other candidates, I obtained the stall of *Magistral*, or Preacher, in the chapter of King's Chaplains, at Seville. Placed so young in a situation which my predecessor had obtained after many years' service as a vicar, in the same town, I conceived myself bound to devote my whole leisure to the study of religion. I need not say that I was fully conversant with the system of Catholic divinity; for I owed my preference to a public display of theological knowledge; yet I wished to become acquainted with all kinds of works which might increase and perfect that knowledge.

"My religious belief had hitherto been undisturbed; but light clouds of doubt began now to pass over my mind, which the warmth of devotion soon dissipated, yet they would gather again and again with an increased darkness, which prayer could scarcely dispel. That immorality and levity are always the source of unbelief, the experience of my own case, and my intimate acquaintance with many

others, enable me most positively to deny: as to myself, I declare most solemnly that my rejection of Christianity took place at a period when my conscience could not reproach me with any open breach of duty but those committed several years before: that during the transition from religious belief to incredulity, the horror of sins against the faith deeply implanted by education in my soul, haunted me night and day; and that I exerted all the powers of my mind to counteract the involuntary doubts which were daily acquiring an irresistible strength. In this distress I brought to remembrance all my arguments for the truth of the Christian Religion, which I had studied in the French Apologists; I read other works of the same kind; and having to preach to the Royal brigade of Carbineers who came to worship the body of St. Ferdinand, preserved in the King's Chapel, I chose the subject of Infidelity, on which I delivered an elaborate discourse (which was published at Seville, at the expense of the brigade). But the fatal crisis was at hand. At the end of the year, from the preaching of this sermon,—the confession is painful, indeed, yet due to Religion itself,—I was bordering on Atheism."

The writer continues his affecting narrative with a picture of a mind struggling in the toils of infidelity, yet discharging his ministerial functions, with no choice in his own country but death or hypocrisy;—desirous of flying from both, yet restrained by his affection for his parents. Ten years were passed in this insufferable state, till the approach of the French troops to Seville enabled him to tear himself from this mental bondage, though at the heavy cost of quitting for ever his country and all that he loved. He found an asylum in England; and he proceeds with candour to relate the changes which operated upon his mind since his residence among us. The perusal of Paley's *Natural Theology* appears to have rescued him from an atheistical bias; and he states, "I had so long wandered from the Roman fold, that, when approaching the Church of England, both the absence of what had driven me from Catholicism, and the existence of all the other parts of that system, made me feel as if I were returning to the repaired home of my youth."

In 1814, Mr. White subscribed the Articles of the Church of England, and he "retired to Oxford, not to procure admission into the university, but to live privately in that great seat of learning, devoting my time exclusively to the study

of the Scriptures. I had resided a year in that place, when an English nobleman [we believe Lord Holland], who since he knew me in Spain has ever honoured me with his friendship, gave me the highest proof of his esteem by inviting me to become tutor to his son. I accepted the charge, which I discharged for two years to the best of my power.

"When I quitted my charge as tutor, I had begun a series of short lectures on religion, the first part of which I delivered to the young members of the family." They were published at Oxford in 1817, with the title of "Preparatory Observations on the Study of Religion, by a Clergyman of the Church of England."

In the same preface Mr. White relates his subsequent inclination towards Unitarianism, but which he at that time found "a mighty work to little purpose;" and he adds that the work which mainly contributed to put an end to his trial, was Sumner's (the present Bishop of Chester) *Evidences of Christianity*.

Mr. Blanco White became first distinguished as an author in this country by the publication of his "Letters from Spain," under the assumed name of Don Leucadio Doblado; a review of which will be seen in our Magazine for Nov. 1822, p. 446.

In 1825 he published his "Practical and Internal Evidence against Catholicism, with occasional strictures on Mr. Butler's Book of the Roman Catholic Church," 8vo. and in the same year the *Poor Man's Preservative against Popery*, 12mo.

In 1826 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him, by diploma, by the University of Oxford, "in consideration of his eminent talents and learning; but more especially on account of those able and well-timed publications, by which he has powerfully exposed the errors of the Church of Rome."

He subsequently published *A Letter to Protestants converted from Romanism*. Oxford, 1827. 8vo.

The Law of Anti-Religious Libel reconsidered. Dublin, 1834. 8vo.

Observations on Heresy and Orthodoxy. 1835. 4to.

In the last-named year his friends were grieved to find he had deserted the Church: a change which is recorded by "A Discourse occasioned by the Rev. J. Blanco White's profession of Unitarian Christianity." By the Rev. Edward Tagart, (Unitarian) Minister of the Octagon Chapel, Norwich.* 1835."

REV. A. B. EVANS, M.A.

June 28. In the Cloisters, Gloucester,

aged 82, the Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, A.M. Rector of Coln Rogers, and Vicar of Barnwood, and for upwards of fifty years Head Master of the College School in that city.

He was the fifth son of the Rev. Thomas Evans, Vicar of Bassaleg, co. Monmouth, who had four other sons, all clergymen: 1st. the Rev. James Evans, Vicar of Cowbridge, co. Glamorgan, who left a son, Thomas Evans, esq. the present Librarian to the Emperor of Russia: 2nd. the Rev. John Evans, Vicar of St. Woolas, co. Monmouth, who left no issue: 3rd. the Rev. Lewis Evans, F.R.S. Vicar of Froxfield, co. Wilts, for many years Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military College, Woolwich, who left two sons—1st, Simpson Evans, LL.D. Professor of Mathematics in Christ's Hospital, London (who left a son, the Rev. Thomas Simpson Evans, present Rector of St. Leonard, Shoreditch); 2nd. the Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D. present Head Master of Market-Bosworth free school: 4th. the Rev. Thomas Evans, Rector of Chipping Norton, co. Oxford, who left a son, the Rev. Thomas Evans, present Head-Master of Gloucester College School, and a Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

The Rev. A.B. Evans was presented to the rectory of Coln Rogers by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester in 1807, and to Barnwood by the same patrons in 1809.

From a character written by his nephew the Rev. Arthur Benoni Evans, D.D. we make the following extracts:

"In the death of this good and great man, society has lost, not merely an ornament, but an exalted model of piety, learning, and virtue. From a careful and conscientious economy of his time, and from the early love and unremitted habit of reading, accompanied by a sound judgment and tenacious memory, he had accumulated a vast fund of multifarious but valuable knowledge, with which he on all occasions enriched his conversation, and few persons have ever possessed more abundantly the means of communicating it; and certainly none who preserved them more freely or ungrudgingly. I have never witnessed the want of greater conversational powers and resources. And what is more, it was his delight to convey to the young or inexperienced the accurate and well-digested results of his own maturer studies and reflection, without any assumption of superior intelligence, certainly without the offensiveness of pedantry or dogmatism.

"Of his high qualifications for his

laborious vocation, his pupils can furnish the best testimony; and not a few of them might be adduced as the living evidence. All of them well remember his minute and indefatigable process of teaching; none could forget whatever he had once so effectually inculcated. The early mental training and classical instruction of the present Bishop of Exeter (Dr. Philpotts) were from his hands: and, splendid and extensive as the intellectual superstructure has been, to him must be attributed the solid foundation.

"As to his general acquirements, in a brief notice, like the present, I can merely advert to his extensive acquaintance with European literature and language, more especially the German, with its cognate northern dialects; his correct and comprehensive knowledge of history, ancient and modern, and particularly of his own country; as well as his remarkable treasures from others' travels and his own. These, in addition to his stores of classical and philological erudition, while they exhibited the very fetentive powers of his own mind, were constant sources of pleasure and information to all who enjoyed his intimacy, and peculiarly instructive to persons of similar pursuits and researches.

"But, after all, that which so endeared him to his many friends, and that which attaches the most enduring honour to his memory, that which makes him, though dead, still speak to us, still live in the hearts of all that knew him, was the strict and sterling sincerity, the steady and judicious but often retiring charity, the truly Christian consistency and integrity of his heart and life. To his support and parental superintendence of many of his relatives the writer can here barely make allusion, but it is with feelings of indelible gratitude. Warm and affectionate in feeling, simple and unsophisticated in his taste and habits, sturdily attached to principle, and venerating truth above every earthly treasure or consideration, his daily bearing in society was that of honest dignity, frankness, justice, punctuality, and kindness: so that it was impossible to know and not to respect him, to be intimate and not to reverence him. A marked and essential feature in his character was the utter impatience, the instinctive detestation, as it were, with which he regarded all duplicity, pretension, and hypocrisy. No man, perhaps, ever possessed a keener discernment of the limits and landmarks of enthusiasm: no man ever felt a stronger contempt for all intellectual arrogance, or literary empiricism, "*La charlatanerie des savans*." In this, and indeed in several other re-

spects, he bore a strong resemblance to his favourite German divine, John Joachim Spalding, whose excellent essay 'On the value of Feelings in Religion,' he has himself translated and published.

"His political predilections were soundly patriotic and purely English. He was ever proud and grateful to have lived, till of late years, under the blessings, the civil institutions and protection of a practically, I mean, experimentally, adjusted scheme of 'limited monarchy,' based upon the purest and most catholic form of Christian faith and worship in the whole world. In religion he was a conscientious and orthodox minister of Christ's 'holy church universal,' established in these realms."

THOMAS MERRIMAN, Esq.

May 15. At the house of Dr. Merriman, in Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, Thomas Merriman, Esq. of Marlborough, Banker, having left his house at Lockeridge, near Marlborough, only four days before in perfect health. By his death the town and neighbourhood of Marlborough, indeed a large portion of the county of Wilts, have sustained a loss which will be long and severely felt.

He was the second son of Mr. Nathaniel Merriman, of Marlborough, who died in 1811, by Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Baverstock, esq. of Alton, Hants. He was born Dec. 26, 1771, and was educated at the Free Grammar School of Marlborough, and through life was always pleased with an opportunity of expressing his feelings of interest for, and devoted attachment to, that royal foundation. He was articled to the late universally respected John Ward, esq. Attorney-at-Law, and soon afterwards was received into partnership with him. Messrs. Ward and Merriman became connected with the Kennet and Avon Canal Company from the very commencement of that undertaking; and Mr. Merriman was in no slight degree instrumental in securing to the inhabitants of his native town the advantage of a drawback on the tonnage of the Canal, as a compensation for the loss they sustained by a deviation from the line as originally proposed and subscribed for. When Mr. Merriman a few years ago retired from the office of Principal Clerk of that Company, they presented him with a very handsome silver epergne, as a testimonial of the sense they entertained of the zeal with which he had performed the duties of his office, and he was immediately elected on the Committee of Management.

Mr. Merriman was for twenty years

Town Clerk of the Borough of Marlborough, and ceased to hold that office, when he was appointed Chief Magistrate in 1815, on which occasion a very handsome silver tureen was presented to him by the corporation and his fellow townsmen, as a mark of approbation of his conduct. At the time of his death he was the senior alderman and member of the Corporation. There is a very old usage in this corporation, that if the Mayor should have a son born to him during his mayoralty, he should be presented with a silver cradle. An opportunity of this kind had not occurred for a long series of years; but in 1822, when Mr. Merriman again served the office of Mayor, the old custom was revived, and a piece of plate, surmounted by a cradle, was presented to him on the birth of a son.

His abilities, strict integrity, and knowledge of his profession, were universally admitted; a very retentive memory, a fund of anecdote, and a never-failing flow of spirits made him a most agreeable companion, and the life of society, which he enjoyed to the last. In political feelings Mr. Merriman was in early life and up to the agitation of the Reform Bill, a Whig of the old school; but he saw so much danger to the country in that measure, that he most strenuously opposed it, and on the first election of Members of Parliament, after it had become law, instead of listening to the suggestion of more timid minds, to adopt what was called a conciliatory course, and be content with returning one Conservative Member for the Borough, he boldly insisted on the necessity of electing two, and succeeded: and on the first election of the Town Council after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, every Member chosen was a Conservative, and this principally through the zeal and energy of Mr. Merriman. The exertions necessary to carry these points severely affected his health at the time; but by these exertions, the future peace and quiet of the town were secured.

In domestic life, Mr. Merriman was an example to all: a staunch supporter of the Established Church; a conscientious observer of his religious duties; kind and charitable, in the most extensive sense of the terms; an affectionate husband, an indulgent father, a most warm-hearted friend, and a considerate master. He was buried in the ground adjoining the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Marlborough. The funeral was attended by eighteen of his family and relations, by the members of the Corporation, and by other friends. The numerous assem-

blage of inhabitants in the church, and the closing of the shops throughout the town, testified how generally and sincerely his loss was felt. He married Nov. 14, 1801, Mary, daughter of the late William Clark, esq. of Greenham, Berks, who survives him, and by her he had fourteen children, eleven of whom are still living.

A portrait of Mr. Merriman, from a painting by Bridges, has been engraved by Lupton, and presents a very exact likeness, both of his countenance and manner.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Temple Normanton, near Chesterfield, aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Bromhead*, Perpetual Curate of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1816.

The Rev. *T. Buchanan*, Rector of Kilkenny.

Aged 74, the Rev. *John Fisher*, late Rector of Higham on the Hill, Leicestershire, and of Caldecote, co. Warwick. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794.

At Cork, the Rev. *Thomas Kenny*, Rector of Donoughmore.

At Stanford-on-Teme, Worcestershire, aged 49, the Rev. *Charles Fox Winnington*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Clifton-on-Teme, Worcestershire. He was the fifth and youngest son of Sir Edward Winnington, of Stanford Court, the second Baronet, by the Hon. Anne Foley, youngest daughter of Thomas Lord Foley. He took the degree of B.A. at Christ church, Oxford; was presented to both his livings by his brother, to Clifton in 1817, and to Stanford in 1822. He married in 1819 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Robert Thornton Keysham, of Stagenhoe Park, Herts, esq.

April 23. At West Wickham, Kent, aged 72, the Rev. *Frederic Gildart*, of Norton Hall, Staffordshire, and Rector of Spridlington, Lincolnshire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, B.C. grand compounder July 12, 1797; was instituted to Spridlington in 1822. Two-thirds of the manor of Norton-under-Cannock was purchased in 1760 by Richard Gildart, esq. of Liverpool; Mr. Gildart inherited this estate, but resided principally at West Wickham. He married Anne-Elizabeth, only daughter of Edward Hussey, esq. of Scotney castle, Kent; she died Nov. 12, 1817.

April 24. In Clifton-street, Finsbury, aged 58, the Rev. *John Evans*, M.A. Vicar of Scalford, Leicestershire, and for 24 years Head Master of the grammar-school at Steyning, Sussex.

April 28. At Wootton Court, near Canterbury, the seat of Lady Bridges, aged 41, the Rev. *Charles Raikes Kintleside*, M.A. Vicar of Poling, Sussex. He was of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825; and succeeded to the vicarage of Poling on the death of the Rev. William Kintleside in 1836.

At Frampton Cotterell, Gloucestershire, aged 82, the Rev. *Henry Shute*, for fifty-six years Perpetual Curate of Stapleton in that county, and for thirty-seven Rector of Frampton Cotterell, and one of the Chaplains of his Grace the Duke of Beaufort. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, M.A. 1782; was presented to Stapleton in 1785 by Sir J. Smyth, Bart. and to Frampton Cotterell by the Duke of Beaufort in 1804. The recent decease of this gentleman's wife and daughter will be seen recorded in our Magazine for Feb. p. 220.

April 29. Aged 63, the Rev. *George Gould*, Vicar of Fleet, Dorsetshire, to which he was instituted, on his own petition, in 1802. The Pedigree of Mr. Gould's Family is given in Hutchins's "Dorsetshire," 2d edit. ii. 378.

May 1. At his residence in Twickenham Meadows, aged 85, the Rev. *George Owen Cambridge*, a Prebendary of Ely, and Rector of Elme, Cambridgeshire; formerly Archdeacon of Middlesex. He was the son of Richard Owen Cambridge, esq. well known in the literary world, and of whom a memoir will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1802, p. 977. The Archdeacon was a member of Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1781. He was collated to the rectory of Elme (value 1644*l.*) in 1793 by Dr. Yorke, then Bp. of Ely; by the same prelate to a prebendal stall at Ely in 1795; and became Archdeacon of Middlesex in 1806.

May 6. At Stillington vicarage, Yorkshire, aged 35, the Rev. *R. Handasyde*.
de Rev. Charles Bardin, D.D. Rector of Derrylohan, co. Tyrone.

May 9. At Aigburth, the Rev. *John Smith*, M.A. Incumbent of St. James's, Toxteth Park, Liverpool.

May 10. Aged 38, the Rev. *Henry Thomas Dyke*, Vicar of Pelynt, Cornwall, and a magistrate for that county. He was presented to Pelynt by J. W. Butler, esq. in 1829.

May 13. The Rev. *George Messenger*, Perpetual Curate of Barton St. David's, Somersetshire. He was presented to this church in 1831 by the Rev. H. Pepys, Prebendary of Barton David in the cathedral of Wells.

May 18. At Liverpool, aged 29, the Rev. *John Dwerryhouse Prior*, B.A., late of West Houghton, Lanca-

shire, and formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, son of the late Mr. Richard Prior, of Liverpool.

May 21. In London, aged 68, the Rev. *William Horne*, M.A., of Gore Court, Kent, Rector of Otham in that county, which was in his own patronage. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, M.A. 1796.

May 22. At Stow in the Wold, the Rev. *John Allen*, Vicar of Bladington, Gloucestershire. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1717, and was presented to his living by the Dean and Chapter of that cathedral in 1799.

May 26. Aged 70, the Rev. *Richard Bawden*, Rector of Workleigh, Devonshire. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, M.A. 1795, and was instituted to Workleigh in the same year.

May 27. At his residence, Cartha Martha, Lezant, Cornwall, aged 66, the Rev. *Thomas Meyrick*, B.A., Rector of Covenham St. Mary's, Lincolnshire, to which church he was presented by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1810.

May 28. At Burnchurch, co. Kilkenney, the Rev. Dr. *Butler*, brother to the late General Butler.

At Boston, in the United States, after a residence of twenty-five years in that country, the Rev. *Thomas Aubrey Grantham*, M.A., second son of the late John Grantham, esq. of Croydon, Surrey. In 1816 he was appointed by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in Foreign Parts, to be one of their ministers, and stationed at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

At Stony Stratford, Bucks, aged 72, the Rev. *Charles Kipling*, Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Coston, Leicestershire. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1809, and was presented to Coston by the Lord Chancellor.

May 29. At Lakesland Grove, Devon, aged 68, the Rev. *Robert Savage*, Rector of Harford in that county. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1797; and was presented to his living in 1802.

May 31. In Queen-street, May-fair, aged 30, the Hon. and Rev. *Thomas Manners Rouss*, late of Balliol college, Oxford, youngest brother of the Earl of Stradbroke.

June 2. At Kensington, aged 46, the Rev. *William White*, M.A., Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, to which he was collated in 1823 by Dr. Sparke, then Bishop of Ely.

June 3. At Woolfardisworthy, Devon, aged 78, the Rev. *John Hole*, for fifty-three years Rector of that parish, (in his own patronage), and for many years an active magistrate for that county.

In Gloucester Place, New Road, the

Rev. John Portis, late Rector of Little Leigh, Essex, to which he was instituted in 1795. He was of University college, Oxford, M.A. 1793.

June 4. At Dawlish, aged 37, the Rev. **William Blencowe**, Rector of Shallow, Leicestershire, to which he was presented by the Lord Chancellor in 1834.

At Bellevue, co. Cork, the Rev. **Edmond Staveley**, M.A. Vicar of Drinagh.

At Corringham, Essex, in his 62d year, the Rev. **William Rose Stephenson**, Rector of that parish, of Dengie in the same county, and of Neenton, Salop. He was instituted to Corringham, which was in his own patronage, in 1812; and was presented to Neenton in 1822 by R. Lyster, esq. The rectory of Dengie was in his own patronage.

June 6. The Rev. **Llewellyn Lloyd**, Rector of Nannerch, Flintshire. He was one of the sons of the Rev. John Lloyd, Rector of Caerwis, who died in 1793, "the constant friend, companion, and assistant to Thomas Pennant, esq., in his Tours in Wales," as he is styled on his portrait engraved by P. Mazel. Mr. Llewellyn Lloyd was collated to the rectory of Nannerch, in 1811, by Dr. Cleaver, then Bishop of St. Asaph.

At Beddington, Surrey, aged 83, the Rev. **John Bromfield Ferrers**, for fifty-eight years Rector of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1808.

June 7. At Hackney, aged 56, the Rev. **John Duncan**, M.A., late Minister of St. Andrew's the Less, Cambridge, and formerly Lecturer of St. Paul's, Shadwell.

At Torrington, Devonshire, aged 36, the Rev. **Frederic W. Langford Yonge**, Perpetual Curate of Frithelstock, co. Devon, to which he was presented in 1830, by H. W. Johns, esq.

June 9. At Exeter, aged 51, the Rev. **Thomas Atkinson**, B.A., Rector of St. Edmund's, in that city, to which he was presented by the Corporation in 1828.

At Loxley Park, aged 28, the Rev. **Edward Clement Sneyd Kynnersley**, Rector of Draycott in the Moor, Staffordshire. He was a son of Thomas Sneyd Kynnersley, esq. of Loxley Park; entered a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1821; proceeded B.A. 1835, M.A. 1838, and was instituted to Draycott (in the patronage of the dowager Lady Stourton) in 1838.

June 11. At Barton Place, near Exeter, aged 26, the Rev. **Alexander F. Merriale**, one of the Assistant Masters of Rugby School. He was a Fellow of

Trinity college, fifth in the Engaged until the close of was appointed 1838.

wife of John Mayon,

June 12. At East, New Road.

Rev. **W. C.**, aged 58, Emma Darthat parish, John Schneider, esq. C. Standish, ferr. Easton-sq. aged 61,

June 13. Aged.

37, the Rev. **Ed 84**, the wife of John ing Minister of of Chard, Somerset, Rugby; eldest son was the dau. of the M'Pherson, of Hgn, who was first in shire.

Wolfe.

June 14. In DoveANCES, relict of Rev. **Thomas Butt**, of Oporto, and sley, Shropshire, Don Tremlett, for the Duke of Sutherland Curate of Tremampton, Jmella, church, Oxford, M.A. 1802; was an, sented to Trentham in 1806, and to 1 nersley in 1816, both by the late Duke of Sutherland.

At the parsonage, Cainscross, aged 29, the Rev. **Charles Francis Ferris**, second second son of the Rev. Thomas Ferris, of Dallington, Sussex.

June 20. Aged 46, the Rev. **John Keele Biging**, Rector of Penselwood, Somersetshire, and Perpetual Curate of Bourton, Dorsetshire. He was instituted to the latter in 1817, and to the former in 1832.

Aged 83, the Rev. **James Hargreaves**, Rector of Handsworth, near Birmingham; to which he was presented in 1835 by Sir R. Peel, Bart.

June 21. At Paris, aged 78, the Rev. **Thomas Gilbert**, of Colton Hall, co. Stafford.

June 24. At Shillingford, Devonshire, aged 84, the Rev. **Robert Palk Weland**, Rector of that parish and Pambidock, and formerly an active magistrate for that county. He was a nephew of Sir Robert Palk, the first Baronet, of Haldon House, co. Devon; a member of Exeter college, Oxford, M.A. 1785, and presented to the united rectories of Pambidock and Shillingford, by his brother-in-law, Sir Laurence Palk, in 1793.

June 25. At Hanslope rectory, Bucks, aged 43, the Rev. **M. W. Kirby**, M.A., leaving four children to lament the loss of their only parent.

June 30. At Blunham House, Beds, the Rev. **Peter Samuel Henry Payne**, M.A. Fellow of Balliol college, Oxford. He was the youngest son of the son-disant Sir Peter Payne, Bart. of Blunham House.

July 2. At Dublin, the Rev. **T. P. Huddart**, Rector of Clontarf.

July 6. Aged 48, the Rev. **William**

of Blawith, as presented
 yll, esq.
 n, aged 73, the
 reeman, Rector
 n. and Curate
 as formerly
 bridge, B.A.
 as presented
 in 1812. He
 d varied attain-
 ed in his neigh-
 borhood, in consequence of
 chaise in Slough.
 arch, Cumberland,
 communion service,
 earson, M.A., Rector
 was a younger brother
 r. Pearson, Rector of
 Killingworth, Leicestershire. He
 presented to Camerton by the Dean
 Chapter of Carlisle in 1797.

July 10. At Bromfield, Salop, aged 83,
 the Rev. *Thomas Wellings*, Rector of
 Church Lench, Worcestershire, Vicar of
 Bromfield, and Chaplain to Lord Mary-
 borough. He held the Lectureship of
 Ludlow for fifty years. He was of Wor-
 cester college, Oxford, M.A., 1783; was
 presented to Church Lench in 1786 by the
 Lord Chancellor; and to Bromfield in
 1822 by the Hon. R. H. Clive. Mr.
 Wellings was an elegant classical scholar,
 a lover of the fine arts, and a well-
 informed antiquary.

July 11. At Watlington, Oxfordshire,
 the Rev. *Edward Milnes*, Vicar of that
 parish, to which he was presented in
 1814 by J. H. Tilson, esq.

July 12. At Lower Clapton, aged 50,
 the Rev. *James Crook Clements*, formerly
 of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge,
 B.A. 1813.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Feb. 18. Aged 37, Mr. William West,
 an eminent engraver of heraldry. He
 died from the effects of falling from a
 window; but whether accidentally or
 wilfully, there was not sufficient evidence
 to prove.

March 29. At Alpha road, Regent's
 park, aged 39, Isabella Anne, wife of
 Charles Warren, esq. Sol.-gen. for Tri-
 nidad, eldest dau. of Capt. Carmichael,
 late 53rd regt.

May 29. At Nerot's hotel, very sud-
 denly of apoplexy, aged 34, Major John
 Bolton, late of the 7th Dragoons.

June 15. Catharine, widow of Henry
 Cooke, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.
 Stephen Moore, esq. of Chel-

Aged 76, T. Foster, esq. late of Ox-
 ford-st.

June 17. Aged 75, Mrs. Godwin,
 widow of William Godwin, esq. author
 of "Political Justice."

In Stanhope pl. aged 73, Penelope,
 relict of Charles James Packe, esq. of
 Prestwoud, and mother of Charles W.
 Packe, esq. M.P. for South Leicester-
 shire. She was the eldest dau. of Ri-
 chard Dugdale, esq. of Blithe hall, Warw.
 and sister to the late D. S. Dugdale, esq.
 M.P. for that county. Her body was
 conveyed to Prestwoud for interment.

June 18. In Weymouth-st. aged 64,
 Abraham Pole, esq. and of Taddenham,
 Gloucestershire.

At St. Marylebone, aged 90, Anne,
 relict of Capt. P. Smith, 7th Vet. Bat.

At Croydon, aged 35, Thomas Green,
 esq. late of Hooley Horse, near Merst-
 ham.

At Southwood-lane, Highgate, aged
 39, Harriet, wife of George Long, esq.

June 19. At Brixton Villa, aged 50,
 Hannah, wife of W. Leedham, esq.

At Ibbotson's Hotel, Vere-st. aged 67,
 J. Ensor, esq. of Rollesby Hall, Nor-
 folk.

June 20. At Turnham Green, aged
 62, John Martin Stephens, esq. of Pe-
 ter's Hill.

June 21. In Westbourne-pl. aged 72,
 the relict of John Hogg, esq.

June 22. In Grosvenor-place, aged
 75, the widow of John King, esq.

In Great College-street, aged 70, Mr.
 Butt, upwards of thirty years Deputy
 Serjeant-at-Arms to the Court of Chan-
 cery.

At Walthamstow, aged 52, W. H.
 Bryant, esq.

June 23. At Chiswick, Frances, widow
 of J. W. Rutherford, esq. Brentford.

At Upper Clapton, aged 19, Edward,
 youngest son of Daniel Birkett, esq.

June 24. At Upper Holloway, aged
 54, Mrs. Bagley, formerly of Hackney,
 relict of D. Bagley, esq. late of Bengal.

In Warwick-pl. aged 88, Mary Ann,
 relict of the Rev. J. Wolf, formerly Mi-
 nister of the German Church, Savoy.

In Regent-street, aged 57, W. Read,
 esq. merchant, of Aberdeen.

June 25. Aged 67, William Castell
 Damant, esq. of Kensington-sq. a member
 of the Stock Exchange.

Nicholas Cobb Collison, esq. of South
 Lambeth.

June 26. At York-terr. Regent's pk.
 aged 68, William Brame Elwyn, D.C.L.
 many years Recorder of Deal, and a ma-
 gistrate for Middlesex. He was the eldest
 son of the late Alderman Thomas Elwyn,
 of Canterbury; was of Queen's coll. Oxf.

B. and D.C.L. 1805, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in the same year.

At Chelsea, aged 51, C.W. Hyde, esq.

At the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, aged 65, Frances, wife of Lieut.-Col. Williamson.

At Kensington, aged 21, Francis-Morrill, third son of the Rev. J. H. Howlett.

In Upper Portland-pl. aged 76, A. Gilmore, esq.

June 27. Aged 68, James Christmas Fry, esq. Senior Registrar of the High Court of Chancery.

At Champion Hill, Camberwell, Edward London Witts, esq. He was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1835-6.

At Peckham-rye, aged 73, Ann, relict of Joseph Williamson, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 31, J. Mackintosh, esq. Lieut.-Col. in the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain.

June 28. At Kew Bridge, aged 66, Ann, relict of Peter Wetten, esq.

At Kingsland-crescent, aged 80, Abraham Sheppard, esq.

June 29. Aged 39, the wife of P. Aveline, esq. Camberwell.

Aged 33, William Holder, esq. formerly of Bristol, late mathematical tutor at the Beresford Grammar School, Waltham.

At Islington, aged 75, Mr. Benjamin Baker, principal engraver to the Ordnance Office in the Tower, and Upper Warden of the Stationers' Company. He was for many years accustomed to visit the prisoners in Newgate, to afford them religious assistance.

June 30. At Walthamstow, aged 76, W. Greaves, esq.

At Lambeth, aged 63, Thomas N. Fossett, esq.

In Doughty-st. in his 40th year, Wm. Halsey Bockett, esq. fourth son of John Bockett, esq. of Southcote Lodge, near Reading. His body was buried at the Highgate Cemetery.

Lately. In Upper Norton-street, aged 74, Elizabeth, Baroness de Muncie. Her body was buried at the Highgate Cemetery on the 29th May.

In Burlington Place, Old Kent Road, aged 79, Mrs. Harriet Molesworth. Her body was interred at the Nunhead Cemetery.

At Park-house, Brompton, aged 6, Rudolphus James Everard, son of the Hon. Henry Arundell.

July 2. At Camden-town, aged 82, John Carver, esq.

July 3. At his residence, aged 56, Lieut. John Wells, R.N. formerly of Hull. He served at the battle of Trafalgar on board the Britannia, and continued

actively engaged until the close of the war.

Aged 46, Ann, wife of John Mayon, esq. of Judd pl. East, New Road.

At Southgate, aged 58, Emma Darling, wife of John Schneider, esq.

At Chester-terr. Eaton-sq. aged 61, George Webb, esq.

At Fulham, aged 84, the wife of John Bawden, esq. late of Chard, Somerset, sol. The deceased was the dau. of the brave Gen. Munckton, who was first in command under Gen. Wolfe.

At Kensington, Frances, relict of Daniel Bull, esq. late of Oporto, and eldest dau. of Mr. James Tremlett, formerly of Exeter.

July 5. At Brompton, Isabella, youngest dau. of the late D. Matheson, esq. of Shinness, Sutherlandshire.

In Trinity-square, Tower-hill, aged 28, Frederick Box, esq. solicitor, Abingdon, and youngest son of the late John Box, esq. surgeon of the same place.

July 6. At Highgate, aged 62, Bernard Geary Snow, esq. His body was buried at the Highgate Cemetery.

July 7. Aged 22, Lewis Rickman, youngest son of the late William Loyd, esq. of the Clapham-road.

July 8. John Mansfield, esq. of Grosvenor-st. Grosvenor-sq. and Digswell House, Herts.

In Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 62, Ann, relict of the late Edmond Larkin, esq. of Bedford-sq.

At Clapham Rise, aged 82, Elizabeth, relict of the late Anthony Horne, esq.

July 9. At Newington-pl. Kennington, aged 67, John Brett, esq. formerly of the East India House. An exemplary husband and parent, his loss is deeply deplored by his afflicted family. And those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, have been deprived of an amiable, sincere, and truly kind friend.

July 10. At Milford House, aged 71, Percy, relict of William Currie, esq. of East Horsley Park.

In Upper Gloucester-pl. Dorset-sq. Richard Neate, esq. late of Hadley, eldest son of the late Major Neate, of 57th regt.

July 11. At Highgate, aged 73, Jonah Smith Wells, esq.

July 12. In Great Queen-st. Lincoln's-inn fields, aged 57, R. H. Jago, esq.

In Montagu-st. aged 72, Thomas Day, esq.

July 14. In Charlotte-st. Bedford-sq. aged 89, Christopher Nockells, esq.

Aged 55, Judith, wife of Samuel Proctor, esq. of Salisbury-sq. Fleet-st. Her body was buried at the Highgate Cemetery.

At Tottenham, aged 96, Elizabeth Forster, a member of the Society of Friends.

July 15. Aged 64, David Jones, esq. of Size-lane, Bucklersbury.

In Burton-crescent, aged 70, John Woodcock Fisher, esq.

BERKS.—June 18. At her father's, aged 19, Selina Frewen, only dau. of the Rev. J. F. Moor, of Bradfield Cottage, near Reading.

June 21. At Coley-hill, Reading, aged 53, Peter Horne, esq.

June 26. At Windsor, aged 41, Richard Hawker Birkhead, esq. formerly of Devonport.

Lately. At Reading, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Wm. Milton, of Heckfield, Hants, eldest sister of Thomas Partington, esq. Barrister, Offham, Sussex.

July 4. At Earley cottage, aged 81, Mrs. Mary Newell, relict of the late Thomas Newell, esq. of Whitley Park, in this county.

BUCKS.—July 8. At Newport Pagnell, Mary, dau. of the late Henry Provis, esq. of Sherington Bridge.

CAMBRIDGE.—July 1. Aged 86, Thomas Brighton, esq. solicitor, of Downham.

CHESHIRE.—Lately. At Knutsford, at an advanced age, John Hollins, esq. for fifty years one of the Coroners of the co. Chester.

July 2. Aged 34, Anne Collings, wife of the Rev. Wm. Harrison, Vicar of St. Oswald's, Chester.

CORNWALL.—June 16. At Padstow, aged 74, Mary Hugoe, dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Swindale, Rector of Parkham, Devon.

June 20. Frances, wife of the Rev. William Veale, of Trevayler, Cornwall.

DERBY.—June 16. Aged 74, Mary Roberta, wife of the Rev. J. H. Hall, of Risely Hall.

At Derby, Elizabeth, relict of George Moore, esq. of Appleby and Snareston, Leicestershire, and grandmother of Geo. Moore, esq. of Appleby. She was the dau. and heiress of W. Parker, by Eliz. Milner, of Seckington, co. Warwick.

July 12. At Matlock, in her 32d year, Miss Jaumard, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas James Jaumard, Vicar of Codicote, Herts.

DEVON.—April 17. At Plymouth, Lieut. James McKean, R.N. (1815).

June 20. At the vicarage, Broadclyst, aged 29, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Thomas Shelford, Rector of Lambourne, Essex.

June 21. At Exeter, aged 52, Capt. John Henreyson, Royal Eng.

June 22. At Torquay, Capt. Dean, R.N.

June 24. Aged 21, George Reginald Thornton, esq. of Fernh. coll. Camb. youngest son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B. of Wembury House.

June 29. At Plymouth, aged 48, Eliza, widow of Lieut. Charles Church, R.N.

Caroline, second dau. of the Rev. T. H. Kingdon, M.A. of Exeter college, Rector of Pyworthy.

July 2. At Topsham, aged 30, George Frederick William Mulcaster Box, esq. Member of the Royal coll. of Surgeons, and only son of the late Geo. Box, esq. R.N. of Staplake.

July 5. At Plymouth, aged 27, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Fox, esq. and youngest dau. of Robert Bayly, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Ann, wife of the Rev. William Wellington, Rector of Upton Helions.

July 9. At Ipplepen, aged 47, Samuel Burrows, esq. M.D.

July 14. At Bideford, Christmas Smith, son of William Smith, esq. M.D.

DORSET.—April 21. At Weymouth, aged 61, Capt. William Comber, commander of H. M. mail steam-packet Cuckoo.

June 18. At Gillingham, in his 40th year, John Hannam, esq.

Lately.—At Milbourne St. Andrew's, aged 72, Robert Rogers, esq. formerly of Bury St. Edmund's, and thirty-six years Lieut. in the Royal Dorset Militia.

DURHAM.—June 28. At Beamish park, aged 63, Morton John Davison, esq. only brother of Sir R. Eden, Bart. of Windleston. He took the name and arms of Davison, by royal licence, 26 Oct. 1812.

July 13. At Durham, at an advanced age, Mrs. Graham, mother of the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

ESSEX.—March 26. At Roydon, Lucy Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. Oates, K.H. h. p. 88th regt.

June 13. At Epping, aged 63, George John Gascoigne, esq.

June 20. At Shoeburyness Coast Guard Station, Lieut. Sydney King, R.N.

June 28. Aged 51, John Bland, eldest son of the late Charles Hanbury, esq. of Halstead.

July 10. At Stratford, aged 64, Geo. Hadden, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—June 14. At Gloucester, aged 45, William Duberly, esq. solicitor, nephew to the late Sir James Duberly, of Gains Hall, Huntingdon.

June 18. At Cheltenham, aged 33, Ellen, wife of James Peel Cockburn, esq. and dau. of Robert Peel, esq.

June 20. At Clifton, Jane Joanna,

only dau. of the late Capt. Alex. Stewart, of Stenton.

June 22. At Bristol, aged 89, Hester, widow of Jos. Hall, esq.

June 23. At Hanham Hall, Alice Rebecca, third dau. of Samuel Whittuck, esq.

June 28. At the New Lease, Olveston, aged 33, Martha, wife of Alfred Ward, esq.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Marcia, relict of Edmund Traherne, esq. of Castella, Glamorgansh. and dau. of the late Gen. Sir Robert Sloper, of Woodhay, Berkshire.

HANTS.—*March 21.* At Southsea, aged 64, Commander Wm. Swiney, R.N. He served under Howe, St. Vincent, Nelson, Keith, &c. was junior Lieut. of the *Leander* at the battle of the Nile, and also in the action which she fought with the *Genereaux*; was actively engaged in the landing in Egypt, and subsequently commanded various small vessels in the Mediterranean, Coast of Africa, and West Indies.

May 27. At Portsmouth, Rear-Admiral Samuel Mottley. He retired as Rear-Admiral on half-pay in 1837, after a service of, within a few days, 70 years, having entered the navy the 15th June, 1771, being then at a very early age. His commission as Lieutenant was dated 1782; Commander 1799; Captain 1802. He commanded the *Hattlesnake* sloop of war and *Diomedé* 50 at the Cape of Good Hope, about 1802, and during the last war was a regulating Captain of the *Impress*, and an Agent for prisoners of war.

May 30. At Gatcombe-house, Isle of Wight, aged 51, Mary-Figg, wife of Rear-Adm. Sir Lucius Curtis, Bart. C.B. dau. of Moses Greetham, of East Cosham, Hants, esq. sometime deputy Judge-Advocate of the Fleet. She was married in 1811, and had a numerous family.

June 20. At Cowes, aged 12, Helen, eldest dau. of William Simmonds, esq. of St. Cross, near Winchester.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Caroline Leigh, third daughter of J. B. Freer, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon.

June 21. At Farnham, Lieut. Thomas Hunt, R.N.

Lately. At Farnborough, Augustus, son of the Rev. J. H. Clayton, and grandson of J. Clayton, esq. of Bath.

July 9. At Southampton, aged 19, Rodrick, eldest son of the Rev. Wm. Fraser, Rector of North Waltham.

July 13. At Portsmouth, Mrs. Lang, the mother of William Lang, esq. of Her Majesty's Customs, London.

HEREFORD.—*June 27.* At Lyston House, Abraham Whittaker, esq.

July 11. At Holme Lucy, aged 8, Arthur Chesterfield, sixth son of Sir Edwin Scudamore Stanhope, Bart.

July 17. At the Deanery, Hereford, aged 17, Adelaide, eldest daughter of Dr. Merewether, Dean of Hereford.

HERTS.—*July 13.* At Widdford, aged 66, Eleanor, relict of Nehemiah Winter, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—*June 18.* At Huntingdon, aged 43, Henry T. Barratt, esq. fourth son of the late Joseph Barratt, esq. of Bath.

KENT.—*June 13.* At Broadstairs, aged 25, Anna, widow of Capt. E. Simpson, Madras European regiment.

June 18. At Ashford, aged 82, Mrs. Field, relict of J. Field, esq. formerly of Addington-place, Camberwell.

June 22. At Southland, aged 71, Morton William Lawson, esq. of Ashby-pl. St. John's Wood.

At Leigh-cottage, near Tunbridge, aged 79, Sarah, relict of James Harbroe, esq. and formerly relict of Robert Burgess, esq. of Hall-place, Leigh, and Groombridge-place, near Tunbridge Wells.

June 27. At Ashford, aged 28, Lieut. W. C. Say, late of the Bombay Horse Artillery.

Lately. At Canterbury, aged 44, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. Wm. Davies.

At Chatham, aged 73, Lieut. T. Skead, R.N. (1801).

July 1. At Lee Priory, Charlotte Katharine, wife of Frederick Dashwood Swan, esq.

July 7. At Hythe, aged 81, Mrs. Sarah Puckle.

July 11. Frederick-Oswald, eldest son of Fred. Perkins, esq. of Chipstead-pl.

LANCASTER.—*June 18.* Aged 67, Joseph Mondel, esq. of Liverpool.

June 6. In her 18th year, Anna, only dau. of Thomas Hibbert, esq. of Everton.

July 7. Aged 85, John Backhouse, esq. of Wavertree, father of Mr. Backhouse, Under Secretary of State.

July 10. At Aigburth, near Liverpool, aged 59, Maria, wife of Chas. Turner, esq.

LEICESTER.—*July 11.* At Leicester, Henry Highton, esq. father of the Rev. H. Highton, late Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford.

LINCOLN.—*July 14.* At Coleby, near Lincoln, aged 96, Lady Kaye, relict of the Very Rev. Sir Richard Kaye, Bart. Dean of Lincoln. She was the daughter of William Fenton of Glassho, co. York, esq. and was first married to Thomas Mainwaring, esq. The Dean died in 1810, when the baronetcy (conferred in 1641-2 on Sir John Kaye, of Woodsom, co. York) became extinct.

MONMOUTH.—*June 22.* At Beech Hill, near Usk, aged 70, Henry Pocock, esq. formerly of Cheshunt, an active magistrate of Monmouthshire.

NORFOLK.—*June 13.* Aged 23, Miss

Frederick, niece of Sir R. Frederick, Bart.

June 26. At Caistor, Philip Skipworth, esq. of Laceby. He was present with Lord Worsley at the recent election, and while in the act of addressing the electors complained of dizziness in the head, and in five minutes was a corpse.

July 4. At the residence of her son, the Rev. William Wallace, Thorpe Abbot's rectory, aged 69, Mary Ann, relict of the Rev. Job M. Wallace, M.A. Rector of Great Braxsted, Essex, and Vicar of Sandon, Herts, and dau. of the late Gibson Lucas, esq. of Filby House.

July 10. At Sprowston, aged 72, John Cozens, esq. late of the firm of Cozens and Copeman, one of the aldermen of Norwich.

NORTHAMPTON.—July 1. At Upton Hall, aged 83, Wenman Langham Watson Samwell, esq.

OXFORD.—July 3. Richard Bignell, esq. solicitor, of Taunton, and eldest son of Richard Benjamin Bignell, esq. late of Middleton Stoney, and now of Norwood, Middlesex.

SALOP.—June 19. At Bridgenorth, aged 26, Maria Driver, granddaughter of Mrs. Driver, of Montpelier, South Lambeth.

July 14. At Bridgenorth, aged 84, William Coley, esq. surgeon.

SOMERSET.—June 14. At Hatch Green, aged 62, John Uttermare, esq. lord of the manor of Hatch Beauchamp.

June 20. At Taunton, aged 94, the relict of the Rev. J. Edgar, Rector of Child Okeford, Dorset.

June 28. At Frethey, near Taunton, aged 82, Frances, relict of F. Freke Gunston, esq.

Aged 53, at Weston-super-Mare, Wm. Price, esq. son of the late Rev. John Price, Vicar of Worle.

July 10. At Bath, Johanna Marthima, relict of Lieut.-Col. T. Munn, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

July 14. At Bath, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Falconer, M.A. and D. Med. and only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Raitt, of the 2d or Queen's Royals.

STAFFORD.—June 17. Thomas Lloyd Anwyl, esq. son of the late Rev. W. Anwyl, of Ashley.

July 4. Sophia, wife of Alfred Hales, esq. of Norton Green Hall, near the Potteries.

July 15. At Walsall, aged 52, Caroline, relict of the Rev. Philip Pratt, late Vicar of that parish.

SUFFOLK.—Lately. At Worlingham Hall, aged 55, the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Gosford. She was the only dau. and heiress of Robert Sparrow, esq. of the same co. and was in July 1805

married to the present Earl, by whom she has left issue Viscount Acheson, M.P., Mary married to the Hon. James Hewitt, and three other daughters.

SURREY.—June 18. At Edmondshury Hatch, Horley, Mary Ann, wife of Arthur Jones, jun. esq.

June 19. At East Sheen, aged 39, Emily Woodbridge, wife of the Rev. Spenser Perceval Mansel.

June 25. At Addlestone, Charlotte Catharine Ann, wife of John Whalley, esq.

June 26. At the Mansion, Letherhead, aged 61, William Henry Spicer, esq. late of Chelsea College.

June 30. At Epsom, aged 62, Peak Garland, esq. of Sandridge, Wilts.

July 1. At Pirbright Lodge, near Guildford, Dorothea Willing, second dau. of the late Andrew Stirling, esq. of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire.

July 8. At Hun, aged 82, Lt.-Gen. William Henry Blachford, Hon. East India Company's service.

SUSSEX.—June 18. At Hastings, aged 78, Edward Selts, esq. of Camberwell.

June 19. At Brighton, aged 73, James Charles Michell, esq. youngest surviving son of the Rev. Henry Michell, M.A. formerly Vicar of Brighton.

June 23. At Brighton, the wife of Robert Page Fulcher, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.

June 29. At Eastbourn, aged 34, John Hamilton Mortimer Janyon, esq.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 59, Catharine, wife of Capt. Sir Thomas Munsell, R.N. K.C.H. &c. Her remains were conveyed to Guernsey, and deposited in the family vault in that island.

July 1. At Brighton, Charissa, youngest dau. of the late John Leach, esq.

July 4. At Willingdon, aged 90, Jane, relict of Sir Arthur Piggott, Knt. his Majesty's Attorney-Gen. in 1806.

July 8. At Brighton, Sarah Margaret, widow of Thomas Shorland, esq. of Yeovil.

WARWICK.—June 14. At Leamington, aged 51, William Millett, esq. of Cornwall, late in the Hon. East India Company's service.

June 16. At Leamington Maria, wid. of Thomas Lambard Ince, esq. of Mere Hall, Cheshire, and eldest dau. of the late Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. of Doddington Park.

July 3. At Leamington, Margaret, wife of Capt. J. G. Whittaker, late of the 8th Hussars.

July 13. At Sutton Coldfield, after giving birth to a son, Sarah Penelope, wife of Wm. Steele Perkins, esq. and dau. of the late Rupert Chawner, esq. M.D. of Burton upon Trent.

WORCESTER.—*Lately.* At Stourbridge, at the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. Giffard Wells, Mary, relict of Joseph Bradshaw, esq. of Ham-house, near Cheltenham.

At Great Malvern, aged 70, Commander Wm. Collis, R.N. an officer of the most distinguished bravery; he was supposed to have received more wounds in engagements than any man in the Navy, and had been twice reported mortally wounded.

YORK.—*June 21.* At Scarborough, Lieut.-Col. Edward Jackson, unattached. He was made Lieut. 20th Foot 1797, Capt. 1807, Major 1818, Lt.-Col. 1826.

June 22. At Huddersfield, Jane, wife of the Rev. W. A. Hurndall, and eldest dau. of John Sutcliffe, esq.

June 24. Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Green, Vicar of Muston.

June 27. At Kirkheaton, Anne Charlotte, wife of the Rev. George Alston, and dau. of the late Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. of Broome Park, Kent.

Lately. At Hipperholme, near Halifax, Lieut.-Col. Macleod, of Sandybank, Aberdeenshire, late Barrack-master at Belfast.

July 1. At Hull, aged 69, Mary, relict of Capt. William Foster.

In his 21st year, Richard, third son of the late Rev. Robert Hodgson, Perpetual Curate of Kirkstall, Yorkshire.

July 6. At the vicarage, Burniston, near Bedale, aged 70, John Weston, esq.

July 12. Aged 93, Richard Binks, esq. for many years an eminent merchant of Hull.

•**WALLS.**—*June 24.* Aged 64, Elizabeth, dau. of the Rev. Simon Morgan, late Vicar of Landewy, Pembrokeshire.

July 4. At Ivy Tower, near Tenby, Isabella, second dau. of the late Capt. H. Duncan, R.N.

SCOTLAND.—*April 10.* At Glasgow, aged 48, J. Munro, esq., surgeon 58th regiment.

Lately. At St. Andrew's, aged 86, Lieut.-Colonel Walter Wilson, Madras estab.

May 8. At Inverighty, co. Forfar, Lieut.-Col. Leatham, formerly of 4th Dragoon Guards.

June 14. At Aberdeen, aged 39, Gavin Hadden, jun. esq.

June 20. At Sidmount Cottage, Moffat, the Right Hon. Lady Mary Beckwith, widow of Sir Thomas Sidney Beckwith, K.C.B., eldest dau. of the late Sir W. Douglas, of Kelhead, Bart. and sister of the Marquess of Queensberry. She was married in 1817, and Sir Thomas Beckwith died Commander-in-chief at Bombay in 1831.

June 25. In Edinburgh, Colonel Mackay, of Bighouse.

June 28. At Glasgow, the relict of the late Dr. Francis Neilson.

At Falkirk, Stirlingshire, Mary Anne, wife of Major-Gen. John Mayne, C.B. eldest dau. of Thomas Morris, esq. Clifton.

July 4. At Kames, Berwicksh. R. Cosens, esq.

July 5. At Culrain, in the parish of Kincardine, Rosshire, aged 106, Donald Ross. He entered the army in the 21st Fusiliers, during the reign of George II., and having received a wound, was discharged in the rank of corporal, in the year 1786, with a pension of *1s. 1½d.* per diem, which he enjoyed for the space of 55 years. He was able to walk a mile from home within the last few months. His wife, aged about 80, still survives.

IRELAND.—*April 7.* At Newry, Lieut. R.N. Carlisle, h.p. 25th regt. and late of the 86th regt.

April 10. At Dublin, Brevet-Major B. M. Bell, late of the 22nd regt. and formerly of the 40th regt.

April 30. At Dublin, Lieut. James Gilbert, R.N. Chief Officer coast guard.

May 2. At Maryborough, Ensign Hodgson, late of 12th Foot.

Lately. At Dublin, Anna Sophia, wife of Lieut.-Col. E. Knight, h.p. unattached.

At Cootehill, aged 80, Capt. Samuel Beatty, formerly of the Royal Waggon Train.

June 7. At Dublin, Capt. Robert Prescott Fenton, h.p. late of 28th regt.

June 11. At Limerick, aged 34, Capt. Fred. Coutard Barlow, 20th Foot. Ensign 1824, Lieut. 1827, Capt. 1829.

June 14. At Kingstown, near Dublin, Eliza, the wife of T. Shearman, esq. of Camberwell.

June 17. At the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Lloyd, Limerick, the widow of Capt. Hodges, and mother of Col. Hodges, late Consul-Gen. at Alexandria.

At Dublin, James Cathrew, esq. of Her Majesty's Court of Exchequer.

June 23. At Rathdrum, near Dublin, Peter Tooke Robinson, late Capt. in the 16th Lancers.

Lately. At his residence, Swanbrook, Frederick Darley, esq. the senior Alderman of Dublin.

JERSEY.—*June 19.* At St. Lawrence Vale, aged 14, Mary Harriette, youngest dau. of Sir William Jackson Hooker, K.H., of West Park, Kew, Surrey; and granddaughter of Dawson Turner, F.R.S., of Yarmouth.

GUERNSEY.—*Feb.* 19. John Hankey Sweeting, esq. of Kilve Court, Somerset, late of Great Houghton, co. Northampton.

EAST INDIES.—*Dec.* 13. In Bengal, Lieut. Henry Durham Gibbs, 16th Foot. Ensign 1828, Lieut. 1833.

Jan. 15. In Bengal, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Hillier, Lieut.-Col. 62d Foot. He was appointed Ensign 29th Foot, 1809, Lieut. 1810, Capt. 1812, Capt. 74th Foot, 1813, brevet Major 1817, regimental Major 1826, brevet Lieut.-Col. 1828, and Lieut.-Col. 62d Foot, 1835. He served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and afterwards in Canada as Aide-de-camp to Sir P. Maitland.

Feb. 18. At Fort William, Bengal, Lieut. Pinder, 55th Foot.

March 11. At Mangalore, Major Hake, 15th Hussars.

April 12. At Dinapore, Lieut. Geo. Hutchinson, 21st Foot; 2d Lieut. 1828, Lieut. 1834.

April 12. At sea, on his passage from India, aged 31, Lieut. C. C. Pigott, 18th Nat. Inf.

April 20. At Commercolly, Bengal, aged 38, Digby Edward, third son of the late J. Shuttleworth, esq. of Bread-st.

April 22. At Vizagapatam, Elizabeth Catherine, wife of Capt. Duff, Madras Army.

April 23. At Contai, Tirhoot, aged 19, Henry, fourth son of the late Capt. A. Brown, of Farnham, Surrey.

May 13. At Secunderabad, aged 29, Henry O. Snowden, esq. assistant-surgeon in the 25th Reg. of Madras N.I. son of G. Snowden, esq. of Ramsgate.

WEST INDIES.—*Oct.* 4. In Jamaica, Lieut. Waite, b. p. 83d Foot.

Feb. 11. In Jamaica, Lieut. James Abbott, 82d Foot. Ensign 1812, Lieut. 1815, of which 18 years on full pay.

April 19. In Jamaica, Robert Silvester, esq. formerly of Chard, Somerset.

May 6. In Jamaica, aged 49, Capt. Henry Slade, R. Art. He was appointed 2d Lieut. 1809, 1st Lieut. 1813, Capt. 1831, and served in the Peninsular war.

May 14. In Jamaica, Lieut. Archibald Randolph, of the Royal Eng. fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Randolph, of Hadham, Herts.

Lately. At Fort Augustus, Jamaica, aged 26, Lieut. James Campbell Mac-lachlan, 82d Reg. son of Colonel Mac-lachlan, half-pay 89th Regt.

ABROAD.—In August last, at New Zealand, in his 27th year, Charles, eldest son of the late Swann Hurrell, esq. of Foxton, co. Cambridge.

Sept. 11. At Yong-tou-Kiang, China, aged 28, Charles Eykyn Hodgkinson,

Mate, R.N. late in command of Her Majesty's schooner Young Hebe, at the taking of Chusan; eldest son of Thomas Hodgkinson, esq. of Wimpole-st.

Oct. 22. At Van Diemen's Land, Major Butler, K.H. unattached.

Oct. 27. At Chusan, China, aged 25, Lieut. John M. Daniell, 26th foot. Ensign 1834, Lieut. 1835.

Nov. 12. At Paramatta, New South Wales, Major Irwin, unatt.

Nov. 28. At his residence on his estate, Pon Pon, aged 74, James King, esq.

Dec. 18. In Canada, aged 25, D. W. B. Macaulay, esq. barrister.

Dec. 24. At the Mauritius, Lieut. J. Wadeson, Paymaster 12th Foot. Ensign 1811, Lieut. 1812, Paymaster 1827.

Feb. 7. At sea, off the coast of Africa, aged 29, Lieut. William Clayton, of Her Majesty's ship Fantome, fifth son of the late Lieut.-Col. Clayton, of Stone hall, Surrey.

Feb. 8. At Malta, Lieut. Michael Nagle, Quartermaster 47th Foot. He was appointed Ensign 1812, Lieut. 1814, Quartermaster 1827.

Feb. 9. At Paris, Col. Tucker, late of 1st West India regt.

Feb. 11. At Sydney, New South Wales, James, son of Lieut.-Col. Jenkin, formerly of the 84th reg.

Feb. 19. At Windsor, Canada, P. Wright, esq. Lieut. R.N. (1813) and Collector of Customs for that port.

March 15. At sea, Octavius Palmer, esq. M.M.S. eighth son of the late the Very Rev. Joseph Palmer, Dean of Cashel, and nephew of the late Marchioness of Thomond.

March 31. At Marseilles, Colonel John Campbell, C.B. late of 42d regt.

April 9. At Lisbon, aged 62, Harriet Elizabeth, dau. of the late General Slessor, and sister to Colonel Slessor of Sidmouth.

On board H. M. S. Edinburgh, aged 17, R. Julius Owen, midshipman, son of Capt. Cunliffe Owen, R.N.

April 16. At sea, off Sicily, on his passage from Civita Vecchia to Malta, Wm. Ramsay Watson, esq. of Saughton, N. B.

At Brussels, aged 49, J. Prissick, esq. *April* 18. At Terni, in Italy, aged 28, Frederic Thomas, the son of J. J. Farquharson, esq. of Langton, Dorset. He was appointed Cornet 7th Hussars 1834, Lieut. 1837.

April 21. At Florence, aged 15, Letitia, second dau. of Richard Dillon Tennent, esq. late of London.

April 23. At Sierra Leone, Sir John Jeremie, Governor of that colony.

April 25. At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, aged 80, Robert M'Kerrell, esq. formerly of London.

At Naples, Nina, eldest dau. of J. T. Bowdoin, esq.

At Sydney, Australia, Dr. M'Lean, late of the 42d Highlanders, and surgeon to Sir John Moore, at Corunna.

In Upper Canada, Milo M. Burke, esq. Lieut. h. p. 98th regt.

In Canada, Lieut. John Turner, 56th regt. Ensign 1833, Lieut. 1837.

Near London, Upper Canada, Lieut. Wenman Wynniatt, of the 83rd regt. second son of the Rev. R. Wynniatt, of Guiting-grange, Gloucestershire.

At Munich, aged 101, the Baroness of Stein-Altenstein. She is presumed to

have been the oldest of the German nobility.

At Ostend, John Smale, esq. M.D. late of Bitton.

At Rome, Marchesa Quarantotti, aged 112 years. Until two years ago, when she began to feel the infirmities of age, she enjoyed perfect health, and all her intellectual faculties were in full vigour.

At Havre, aged 69, Mr. Gordon, sen. for many years British Consul at Havre. The office of Consul has been for some time held by Mr. G. Gordon, son of the deceased.

At Florence, Mary Elizabeth, dau. of the late Samuel Guppy, esq. merchant, of Bristol, and of Mrs. Cooke, Mornington House, Richmond hill, Chilton.

BILL OF MORTALITY, June 29 to July 20, 1841.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	410	Males	317	Between	2 and 5 73
Females	421	Females	352		5 and 10 37
					10 and 20 28
					20 and 30 59
					30 and 40 71
				40 and 50 66	
				50 and 60 53	
				60 and 70 62	
				70 and 80 53	
				80 and 90 11	

Whereof have died under two years old ...156	
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Whereof have died under two years old ... 156

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, July 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	... d.
63 0	31 5	22 1	34 11	38 6	4 .. 6

PRICE OF HOPS, July 24.

Sussex Pockets, 4l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.—Kent Pockets, 4l. 10s. to 9l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, July 24.

Hay, 3l. 10s. to 5l. 2s. 6d.—Straw, 2l. to 2l. 5s.—Clover, 4l. to 6l.

SMITHFIELD, July 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Markrt. July 26.
Mutton.....	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....
Veal.....	4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.	3,009 Calves 170
Pork.....	4s. 2d. to 5s. 2d.	Sheep and Lambs 24,700
		Pigs 610

COAL MARKET, July 23.

Walls Ends, from 14s. to 21s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 14s. 6d. to 18s.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 49s. 6d. Yellow-Russia, 49s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 200.—Ellesmere and Chester, 81.—Grand Junction 124.
—Kennet and Avon, 24.—Leeds and Liverpool, 750.—Regent's, 9.
—Rochdale, 87.—London Dock Stock, 70.—St. Katharine's, 96½.—East
and West India, 99½.—London and Birmingham Railway, 159.—Great
Western, 89.—London and Southwestern, 54½.—Grand Junction Water
Works, 60.—West Middlesex, 92½.—Globe Insurance, 118½.—Guardian,
37½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 59½.—Imperial Gas, 61.—Phoenix Gas,
35.—London and Westminster Bank, 22½.—Reversionary Interest, 105.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26, to July 25, 1841, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.					Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	68	59	29, 74	fair	11	57	60	56	29, 27	do. do.
27	60	68	54	30, 03	rain, fair	12	62	60	53	, 58	do. do.
28	59	61	57	29, 99	heavy rain	13	60	65	62	, 64	fine
29	60	64	54	, 78	cloudy, do.	14	60	66	55	, 65	cloudy, rain
30	60	67	56	30, 02	fair	15	60	60	55	, 66	cle. bea. do.
Ju. 1	59	64	61	, 10	rain, fair	16	60	65	54	, 94	fair, cloudy
2	63	69	63	, 13	cloudy, rain	17	63	71	57	, 99	do. fine
3	65	74	61	, 14	do. fair	18	61	61	54	, 66	cloudy, rain
4	67	70	62	, 03	fair, rain	19	65	70	57	, 84	fair
5	61	67	62	, 10	cloudy	20	57	61	57	, 61	rain
6	65	70	59	29, 72	rain, do.	21	60	64	56	, 52	do.
7	60	68	59	, 86	fair, cl. rain	22	61	65	54	, 74	fair
8	63	68	55	, 81	do. do. do.	23	58	63	56	, 98	do.
9	58	65	55	, 95	do. do.	24	53	60	55	30, 13	cloudy
10	60	67	53	, 86	fair, do. do.	25	61	66	58	, 16	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 28, to July 28, 1841, both inclusive.

June & July.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	3 per Cent.	New	Long	Old S. Sea	South Sea	India	India	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	168½	89½			98½		12½				par 2 pm.	8 10 pm.
29	169	89½			99		12½	97½			2 pm. par	10 8 pm.
30	168½	89½			99½		12½				2 pm.	8 10 pm.
1	168½	90		98½	99½		12½	88½			2 pm.	8 11 pm.
2	169½	90			99½		12½				par 2 pm.	9 12 pm.
3	169	90			99½		12½				3 pm.	12 16 pm.
4	169½	89½			99½		12½				2 4 pm.	14 17 pm.
5	169½	89½			99½		12½			248	3 5 pm.	17 14 pm.
6	170	89½	89½		99	98½	12½				5 pm.	16 13 pm.
7	170	89½	89½	99½	99½	98½	12½			249	3 5 pm.	15 13 pm.
8	170	89½	89½	99½	99½	98½	12½				4 6 pm.	15 13 pm.
9	169	89½	89½		99½	98½	12½			248		14 16 pm.
10		90			99½	98½	12½			249		16 15 pm.
12	170	89½			99½	98½	12½			249		17 14 pm.
13	170	90	89½		99½	98½	12½			249		
14	170½	89½	89½		99½	98½	12½		98½	248	5 7 pm.	14 16 pm.
15	170½	89½	89½	99½	99½	98½	12½	87½		249	5 pm.	16 14 pm.
16	170½	90	89½		99½	98½	12½			249	7 4 pm.	14 16 pm.
17	170½	90½	89½		99½	98½	12½			249	4 6 pm.	14 16 pm.
19	171	90½	89½		99½	98½	13			249	4 6 pm.	14 16 pm.
20	171	90½	89½		99½	98½	13			249½	6 pm.	14 16 pm.
21		90	89½		99½	99	13			249½	6 4 pm.	15 13 pm.
22	171½	90½	89½		99½	99	13			249	6 pm.	15 13 pm.
23	170	90½	89½		99½	98½	12½			249½	4 pm.	13 16 pm.
24		90½	89½		99½	98½	12½	99½		249½	6 pm.	15 18 pm.
26	171	90½	90		99½	99	12½		99	249	9 6 pm.	17 19 pm.
27	171	90½	90	99½	99½	99						19 17 pm.
28	170	90½	90	99½	99½	99	12½	88½		248		17 19 pm.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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success in the unguarded gaiety of the saloon, or the open familiarity of the morning ramble, who would be impenetrable and unapproachable when employed in new moulding the form of the constitution, directing the vengeance of the law, or sharpening the terrors of the scaffold. But let us hasten to give a slight abridgment of the author's life, before we introduce any extracts from his writings to our readers.

Mr. Swinburne was born May 1752, third son of Sir John Swinburne, of Capheaton, in the county of Northumberland, of an ancient Catholic family. After receiving the elements of education from his parents, he was sent to complete his studies at the monastic seminary of Lacelles in France: there he seems to have attained to a competent scholarship, most probably rather in Latin than Greek—to have made himself acquainted with general literature—and acquired a knowledge of drawing, which he practised for amusement to the later period of his life. By the death of his elder brother Mr. Swinburne came into possession of an annuity, as well as a small estate at Hamsterley, in the county of Durham. Being by this addition to his fortune independent, he made what was called in those days the “Grand Tour;” not including, as a tour of that distinguished appellation would now do, Æthiopia, and Arabia Petræa, and countries “*ultra Garamantas et Indos*,” but Turin and Genoa, and that city where the Medicean Venus still resides in her chamber of beauty, and where the gates that inclose the fountal waters of baptism, are worthy to be the angel-guarded gates that open into Paradise. When Mr. Swinburne was in Paris, Cupid also was wandering about its flowery alleys and shades, and seeing our traveller pursuing his solitary walks took him by the hand, and led him to the house (we ought to have said bower), where resided Miss Baker, daughter of the then Solicitor-General for the West Indies. She was placed for her education in the Convent of the Ursuline Nuns. To the advantages of personal beauty, graceful manners, and a highly cultivated mind, Miss Baker added the substantial attraction of a good fortune. She was accordingly, when she appeared in Lady Webb's saloon, followed by many suitors: among others was Charles Howard, subsequently Duke of Norfolk. Miss Baker, however, preferred, says the biographer, “the pleasing exterior, interesting conversation, and superior endowments of young Swinburne, and rewarded his assiduities by conferring on him her hand and fortune.” The young couple, soon after Hymen had blessed their union, came to England, and amused themselves, in the soft intervals of love, with decorating their house and grounds at Hamsterley, which is said “to have combined the classic precision of the Italian style, with the more wild and sylvan boldness of English park scenery.” When this pleasure was exhausted, and as the neighbourhood afforded no society possessing elegance of manners and refinement of mind, and as they wished to increase their store of knowledge by travelling, or more probably than all, from that love of change which is natural to every mind, and which, when it springs from a rational curiosity, affords a prospect of as much pleasurable emotion as life can in ordinary circumstances command; in other words, as Mr. Swinburne could not discourse on fox-hunting, nor his wife converse on pickles and conserves, they left their neighbours to those pursuits, and betook themselves to the south of France and Italy. But the next section of the biography which we now come to, is not only so justly eulogistic of the connubial state, so explanatory of the virtues which compose it, and so happy in expressing the author's sense of the peculiar advantages to which it leads, that we cannot withhold giving it in its original expression:

"When two persons are united, not only by the tenderest ties of affection, but by the utmost uniformity of taste, studies, and mental endowments; when no difference exists between them save in the diversity of their arguments; when no desires animate the one, save that of drawing

forth and exhibiting in the most favourable light the talents and accomplishments of the other,* and especially when fortune has placed them in a situation where they can gratify their inclinations, then little time is required for preliminary preparation."

Mr. and Mrs. Swinburne now commenced those Travels, which furnished the descriptions of Spain and Sicily to which we have alluded, and many of the letters in the volumes before us. These Travels have received the praise, such as it is, of the Baron de Grimm and others, and are occasionally to be met with in the booksellers' catalogues of the present day. They passed the winter of 1776 at Bourdeaux, with their relatives the Dillons; where, establishing his spouse at an agreeable house near Tarbes, Mr. Swinburne joined Sir Thomas Gascoigne in a journey through Spain. After having made a judicious and extensive tour through the country; having surveyed the magnificence of the past, and enjoyed the splendour and luxuriance of the present; having reposed amid the moonlight landscapes—the palms and cypresses of Grenada, and having joined the regal banquets and revelry at Madrid, the travellers recrossed the Pyrenees, and Mr. Swinburne sat down, pen in hand, to record what he thought worthy of public attention. They then removed to Marseilles, and taking with them letters of introduction from the grandes at Madrid, the Swinburnes took ship for Naples. There they remained, receiving constant civilities from the King and Queen of the Two Sicilies, the latter of whom formed a royal friendship with the traveller's lady. Mr. Swinburne made a short journey into Sicily, and on his return proceeded to England, to superintend the publication of his books, and look after his affairs at Hamsterley. In their passage through Vienna Mrs. Swinburne received from the hands of the Empress Maria Theresa the order of the *Croix étoilée*, an honour more remarkable as the statutes of the order limit the admission to women of noble birth, actually proving their sixteen quarterings. Thus far all was prosperity and happiness, but as the day of human life, short as it is, is not only chequered with storms and sunshine, but ever and anon there ariseth a cloud, which at first no bigger than a man's hand, soon breaks with fearful violence over the heads of its unsuspecting victims; or, to speak in language more becoming and more true, as Providence in his mercy is ever chastening the thoughtless children whom yet he loves, so this couple, who had hitherto been so happy, and so crowned with fortune's gifts, were now doomed to a very severe trial of their virtue in the sudden destruction of their West India property, which was utterly laid waste by the French and Caribs. By this misfortune Mr. Swinburne lost all the fortune he had received with his wife, and this at a time when an increasing family rendered the loss doubly painful. As the negotiations for the peace were far advanced Mr. Swinburne proceeded to Paris, to lay his injuries and claims before the French government, and through the kind protection of the Queen, he obtained a grant of all the uncultivated crown lands in the island of St. Vincent, as an indemnification. The value of these lands was rated at 30,000*l.*, but when the island was transferred to Great Britain Mr. Pitt offered Mr. Swinburne half that sum. This offer was unfortunately rejected, for the minister brought in a bill to Parliament to impose such heavy taxes on all uncultivated lands in the West Indies as would compel the proprietors to abandon them to government at a com-

* The biographer says that Mrs. Swinburne "was enabled to peruse the best classic authors in their original *garb*." p. xii.—i. e. we suppose, in their original binding!

paratively low price. The proportion of these lands being greater in St. Vincent's than in the other islands, the principal weight of the bill fell on Mr. Swinburne, and the government obtained for 6500*l.* property valued at twenty-five times that sum. Under these reverses of fortune Mr. Swinburne retired to his estate in the North, where he devoted himself to the education of his eldest son and daughter; and it is said that the system which he pursued was so judicious, and the general picture of domestic life so pleasing, that it made a deep impression on the Marquis Ducrest, brother of Mad. de Geulis, who visited Hamsterley in 1787; and making a very captivating report to his sister, she founded her work "*Les Veillées du Chateau*" upon it. On the invitation of Marie Antoinette Mr. Swinburne's family again visited Paris, not without some hopes of obtaining a further indemnification for their claims. This, however, was frustrated by the rapid advance of the Revolution, and all that the unhappy and powerless Queen could do for her attached friends was to order their eldest son to be enrolled among the royal pages, and placed under the especial care of the Prince de Lamlesse. This was a favour that had never been previously conferred on any Englishman. In 1796 Mr. Swinburne received an offer from the administration to proceed to France, as British Commissioner for the adjustment of the proposed cartel for the exchange of prisoners. This mission was rendered somewhat difficult in consequence of the capture of Sir Sidney Smith, whom the French esteemed too valuable a prize to part with, and also as Mr. Swinburne was totally independent of Lord Hawkesbury, who was appointed at the same time to negotiate a peace with the Directory. From this situation, in which he appears to have conducted himself with much skill and judgment, though not with success, he was recalled, and replaced by a Captain Coles, who returned as unsuccessful as his predecessor. But whatever annoyance the supposed disgrace of this recall might have been, it was soon absorbed in a far greater calamity. His son, who was appointed aide-de-camp and secretary to General Knox, perished with his unfortunate commander, and all the crew. It is supposed that the *Babet*, the vessel they were in, foundered in a violent storm which raged a few hours after she left the island of Martinique. A long suspense as to the fate of the vessel added extremely to the sufferings of the parents for the loss of their very promising and amiable son. Eleven other children, however, were still living, and to provide for them Mr. Swinburne applied to government for a situation. This application was met by an offer of the lucrative appointment of *Vendu Master* to the island of Trinidad, of which General Picton was governor. To this office was added the temporary mission of restoring the islands of Santa Cruz and St. Thomas to the Danes. This situation was too advantageous to be relinquished, although it was accompanied by the drawback of a separation from his family. He embarked on board of a Danish vessel of war then carrying out General Waltershoff and the troops of his country, and proceeded to Trinidad. However, before he had been there more than a few months his confidence in his own strength to meet the influence of a tropical climate, from having lived under the suns of Italy and Spain, and his contempt for the dangers that menace European constitutions in Trinidad, proved fatal to him. On the 31st of March he wrote home in vigorous health, and expressing the firmest confidence in the continuation of it: on the next day life was extinct. He was struck by a sun-blow, or *coup de soleil*, as he was riding from his country residence to his office in the town, and died almost suddenly. He was buried at St. Juan, where his friend Sir Ralph Woodward raised a monument to his memory. Of the eleven children whom he left, some are still living;

and it is at the request of one of them, whom we remember years ago living at Michell Grove, on the Sussex Downs,* and the tones of whose harp and voice we still hear floating down that sequestered valley, which has returned once more to its original solitude, that these volumes, the offering of filial affection and duty, have been collected and made public. The fair proprietor of this domain, though still young, has seen the Moorish-looking turrets and the noble terrace of her lordly mansion levelled with the ground, and her broad lands and lofty woods pass into other hands; but this structure which she has subsequently built to her father's memory, though of a humbler kind, will not so soon decay: for if the materials are slender, yet the spirit that animates the work, is sacred and abiding.

And now let us begin our survey, with a glance at Louis the Fifteenth, before he vanishes for ever from our view.

"About eleven, the introductions gave notice of the king's levee being ready, and so, in company of a German Baron, we trudged up stairs, and surprised his most Christian Majesty in his waistcoat: for none but the family ambassadors may see him in buff. After staring at us, talking about the opera with some few of the crowds of courtiers, and saying about one minute's prayer with his cardinal, he drew towards us, who were ranged near the door in rank and file. All he said was, 'Est-il fils du vieux Duc de Dorset, que j'ai connu autrefois?' and so marched off. However, as they talked much to others who stood near us, I can describe them better from this view than from the subsequent one. The Dauphin is very awkwardly made, and uncouth in his motions. His face resembles his grandfather's, but he is not near so handsome, though he has by no means a bad countenance. His nose is very prominent, his eyes are gray, and his complexion is sallow. He seemed cheerful and chatty, and I think his aspect bespeaks a good-natured man. The second brother is a pretty figure, and so is the third, only his mouth is rather wide, and drawn up in the middle to the top of the gums. They are not yet quite formed as to legs and strength, and have all a good deal of that restless motion, first upon one leg and then upon another, which is also remarkable in some members of the English

royal family. The questions they ask seem very frivolous and puerile. I believe they find their time hang very heavy on their hands, for they run with great glee to tickle one of the king's valets de chambre, as he was carrying out the king's dirty clothes. Our next trot was to the Dauphin, who said nothing. The same silence reigned at the levee of his brothers, as to our share at least. The Comtesse de Provence is a little dumpy woman, and but a plain piece of goods; her sister, the Comtesse d'Artois, is rather prettier, having a fine skin and tolerable eyes, but her nose is immense, and her toes are turned in. Poor thing! she seemed quite frightened, and could hardly speak. I did intend to reserve Madame du Barré for the bonne bouche, but it must be the *Dauphiness*, who quite won my heart. I can give you no account of her particular features; but her air, eyes, shape, motion, her tout ensemble, were most charming. She spoke so cheerfully, and so easily, *comme si elle se sentait*, as the French say:

Elle avoit une grace,
Un je ne sais quoi qui surpasse
De l'amour les plus doux appas.

From her we passed to the three *not Graces*, but any other trio you may think would suit them. I mean the King's daughters: the Dauphin's sisters were not visible. After all these perambulations

* Mr. Repton was employed in altering and improving Michell Grove, and has given views and description of it, in his work on Landscape Gardening, vol. I. p. 179, 4to. he says "in determining the situation for a large house in the country, there are other circumstances to be considered, besides the offices and appendages immediately contiguous. These have so often occurred, that I have established in imagination, certain positions for each, which I have never found so capable of being realised as at Michell Grove." Miss Swinburne and her sister, we believe, married two brothers, sons of the late Mr. Walker, an eminent merchant of Liverpool, whose masquerades in Stanhope-street we well remember, when the Prince of Wales, then the glass of fashion, was the centre round which the rank and beauty of those crowded saloons clustered. We used to return from those parties in a chair!!

up stairs and down stairs through the royal family, we climbed up a dark winding staircase, which I should have suspected would have led to an apartment of the Bastille, rather than to the temple of love and elegance. In a low entresol we found the favourite sultana* in her morning gown, her capuchin on, and her hair undressed; she was very gracious, and chatted a good deal, as every body else seemed to do at Versailles, about the opera. I could hardly refrain from laugh-

ing at an involuntary exclamation from my brother presentee, the Duke, whose mistress, Mrs. Parsons, has, you know, been long out of her teens. 'Good heavens!' said his grace in a whisper to me, 'why, her bloom is quite past.' She is of a middling age, just plump enough, her face rather upon the yellow leaf, her eyes good, and all her features regular; but I cannot think her a pleasing figure now, whatever she may have been, or may be still, when made up and decked out in her pride."

Only a few days after these lines were written, the small-pox, in spite of the relics of St. Genevieve, laid Louis the Fifteenth in the tomb of his ancestors,† Madame du Barrè was banished, and the throne of France was in mourning: Mr. Swinburne says, "It was my lot to be the *last* person presented to the King, and Madame du Barrè," &c. Mr. Swinburne mentions the following anecdote (p. 351) regarding the queen, who had just succeeded to the throne.—

"The most earnest wish of their mother was obtained, when she succeeded in making her youngest daughter Queen of France. The Archduchess Antoinette was at fourteen extremely pious, and well inclined in every respect; and when the marriage was arranged, Maria Theresa, whose religion did not prevent her giving way to superstitious propensities, visited a nun of a neighbouring convent, who was considered able to see into the future. She expressed her anxiety for the soul of her pious good child, now about to be separated from her for the rest of her life,

and going to so depraved a court as that of Louis Quinze. The answer she received was this, 'Elle aura de grands revers, et puis elle redeviendra pieuse.' Struck by the thought of her good child ceasing to be pious, which was implied by these words, the Empress burst into tears, and was with difficulty restored to calmness. She, however, was not sufficiently credulous or provident for the happiness of her young daughter, to put an end on that account to the negotiations for the Archduchess's marriage," &c.

Fifteen years have now elapsed, and Mrs. Swinburne is again at Ver-

* Madame du Barrè.

† We question whether the assertion that Louis XV. caught the small-pox from one of the females in the Parc aux Cerfs is correct: we believe that he was returning from a ride, when seeing a coffin carried to the grave, with that morbid curiosity, which it is so well known he had on those subjects, he rode up and made some inquiries as to the cause of the person's death, when it being told to him, that it was occasioned by the small-pox, he started and turned away; the disease soon after appeared. As regards the Parc aux Cerfs, we always had some doubts of the value of the anecdotes told of it; and the other day we stumbled by chance in our *light summer reading*—which, like light summer wines, will not bear keeping by us—with the Journal of Madame du Hausset, who was a confidential servant of Mad. de Pompadour's, and who informs us, on the authority of Maj. Mercier, who was more acquainted with the house than any one else, that few people knew where the place was, that nothing took place there which could attract attention, that there was generally but one young person there, "il n'y avoit en general qu'une seule jeune personne;" that a married woman of respectability lived in the house, and that the young person passed as her relation. "Jamais commerce n'a eu moins de publicité." Again she says—"Il n'y en avoit adreste que deux in general, et tres souvent une seule. Quelquefois le Parc aux Cerfs étoit vacant cinq ou six mois de suite." This is bad enough, but very different from the stories which kept it as full as a boarding-school. Louis XV. was very fearful of death, see the memoirs de Maupepas, p. 137: "Le Roi qui a peur au Diable, quand il est malade," &c. p. 142. "Le Roi aimoit à entendre parler de longues vies," &c. "Le moindre inquietude rappelloit en lui cette terreur du Diable," &c. Besenval, ii. 59. "Il se plaisoit de parler de mourans, et des punitions de l'autre monde." Vie privée de Louis XV. p. 59. "Rien n'étoit si sauvage que ces petits soupers, quand les repentirs du roi le tourmentoient." Ibid. p. 136.—*A singular scene indeed!*

sailles; let us see whether the colours of the picture, once so bright, have changed in the interval.

"I had an audience of the Queen (she is writing in May 1789) two days ago. She is very much altered, and has lost all her brilliancy of look. She was more gracious than ever; and said, '*Vous arrivez dans un mauvais moment, chère Madame Swinburne; vous ne me trouvez point gai; j'ai beaucoup sur le cœur.*' She is very low-spirited and uneasy about her son, who, by all accounts, lies dangerously ill, and is not likely to recover. She inquired kindly after all our family; and assured me she should consider Harry as under her care, and also spoke of our business, which Madame Campan had told her was my reason for now returning to France. '*Je plains,*' said she, '*que dans ce moment je ne pourrai vous être d'aucune utilité; mais si les tems deviennent meilleurs, vous savez que je n'oublie jamais mes amis.*' The whole tenor of her conversation was melancholy, but she said little about public affairs; her child's illness seemed uppermost in her mind. The tears, which I with difficulty restrained in

her presence, gushed from me as soon as I had quitted the room. She told me she should like to see me again soon. Poor thing! her kindness and sorrowful manner made me more interested and enthusiastic about her than ever. * * The death of the dauphin prevented my seeing the Queen again. It has been a bitter stroke for her, though she must have expected it. She mourns much, and receives no one without absolute necessity. I understand she considers Monsieur as a great cause of the evils now occurring, as it was he who proposed and insisted upon the number of the Tiers Etats representatives being double that of the other orders, on the plea of its being a larger body. He made a fine flummery speech to the King about the justice of its being so. Necker is very popular, and makes up to the Tiers Etats. Being a Calvinist, he has a horror of the French clergy; and, being of low origin, naturally dislikes the nobles," &c.

In a month or two more, the first burst of the tempest fell upon its victims.

"We have had," says Mrs. Swinburne, in a letter to her husband, "dreadful doings. A set of wretches forced themselves into the chateau, screaming, '*La tête de la Reine! à bas la Reine! Louis ne sera plus Roi,—il nous faut le Duc d'Orléans—il nous donnera du pain cuit-là!*' Monsieur Durepauze, one of the gardes du corps, defended the Queen's door, and was killed. Others took his place, and were thrown down. '*Sauvez la Reine!*' was the cry of the gardes du corps. Madame Thibaud awoke the Queen, who threw a coverlid of the bed over her, and ran into the King's room; and, soon after she was gone, her door

was burst open. The King ran and fetched his son, and all together they waited the event. They owed their rescue to M. de la Fayette and the Gardes Françaises. He insisted upon the King taking up his abode at Paris, without which he would not promise him safety. At one, next day, therefore, they all went, partly escorted by the poissardes and their bullics. They were six hours going from Versailles to Paris. A deputation from the Assemblée Nationale waited upon the King and Queen soon after they arrived at the Tuileries, and were very civil; which was something to raise their spirits."

In another month or two, the same writer continues her chequered narrative.

"When I had obtained my passports for myself and maid, I asked to take leave of the Queen, and the interview was granted, which is a great favour, for she says no one. She received me graciously, even kindly, and the manner in which she spoke of my son was calculated to set my heart at ease concerning him. She wished me every happiness. '*Vous allez dans votre heureuse famille,*' said she, '*dans un pays tranquille, où la calomnie et la cruauté ne vous poursuivront pas! Je dois vous porter envie.*' I ventured a few words of consolation, hinting that times

were now improving, and that her popularity and happiness would be restored. She shook her head. We were alone. I know not how I was worked up to it, or had courage to make the proposal; but I did so—that if she thought herself in danger, my services were at her command, and that she could come with me to England in the disguise of my maid, whom I could easily dispose of, by sending her under some pretext to her friends at St. Germain. She thanked me, and smiled faintly, but said nothing would induce her to leave her family. She added, that she

had refused other offers of the same sort. 'Besides,' and she looked round—'si je voulais, cela ne se pourroit pas; il y a trop d'espions.' I took leave of her with regret and affection. As it happened, it is lucky my offer was not accepted; for on my arrival at Boulogne, the carriage was assailed by a horde of poissardes, who accused me of being the mistress of the Duke of Orleans, going after him to England. They declared I should not leave France. Imagine my terror. I put my

head out of the window to address them, 'Ecoutez, écoutez,' said one or two of them. 'Mesdames,' said I, as politely as my fear would let me, 'avez la bonté de me regarder. Je ne suis ni jeune ni jolie; Monsieur le Duc d'Orléans, auroit-il si mauvais goût?' This made the creatures laugh, and some said, 'Pas si mal—pas si mal.' Never did beauty long to be admired more than I did to be thought ugly," &c.

Some years elapsed, and Mr. Swinburne was again in Paris. The former actors were gone—the scene was closed—his friends whom he left young and happy had prematurely grown grey and haggard with sorrow and poverty and terror; society had lost its splendour without recovering its virtue.

"I have been running about Paris just as formerly. The beggars call me *milord*. How dull—how gloomy Paris is! All its hurry and crowds seem concentrated round the focus of this neighbourhood. The rest of the town is deserted. The Fauxbourg St. Germain can never recover. I had been told by English republicans and Americans, that wonderful things had been done, and magnificent works undertaken. I see many things pulled down, but except a repair in the roof of the Luxembourg, the alteration of the Palais Bourbon, and the finishing of the bridge, I have not seen one new stone put upon another. There are wood and plaster statues where brass and marble stood, dead poplar trees of liberty, and the words, 'propriété nationale' upon more than half the houses. These are the present ornaments of Paris. The Hôtel du Parc Royal is now a printing-house; l'Hôtel

de l'Université, an office for the artillery. The Fauxbourg St. Germain is quite depopulated; its hotels almost all seized by government, and the streets near the Boulevard are choked with weeds. There is little bustle, except about the Palais de l'Egalité, which is a complete receptacle of filth. The buildings about it are ruinous. Poor Bablot, of the 'Parc Royal,' died of a broken heart. I have been at the site of the Bastille, now a timber-yard. As there have been fifty-seven new prisons instituted in Paris, I think I may say that the Parisians have uselessly destroyed an ornament of their town. I am told there are weekly balls, *par abonnement* of thirty-six francs, for the winter, where the ladies appear in fancy dresses, chiefly as nymphs, with flesh-coloured clothing. The complexion of the women seems to me to be much improved, and there is not such a quantity of rouge used as formerly."

Again, in another letter, Nov. 1796, he says,—

"I have been walking about as freely as in London. Paris in this quarter is crowded more than ever, but both men and women are sad frights. The women dress shockingly, with immense bushy periwigs, quite discordant with their complexions and eyebrows; forming either a large *chignon*, or a great horse-tail behind, and brought very long over their faces in the front, only a little parted in the mid-

dle of the forehead, just like the men in Charles the Second's days—owls in ivy bushes. They wear upon this, large flapping caps or mobs, and over all a chip hat, like an umbrella, squeezed down at the sides and staring up in front, lined with yellow, scarlet, or some such glaring colour. Shawls and blankets, projecting necks, black and gray stockings, and no heels," &c.

Again, in another letter:

"Murders are numerous. The police knows who the assassins are, but is not strong enough to put a stop to them. The depravity of all ranks (if one can talk of ranks) is past belief. Every one plunges into the mudpool of vice, as soon as he or she is strong enough to paddle in it without fear of parental or political control. Nothing can be more disas-

trous than the situation of a virtuous parent, who has a son or daughter of an age to marry, or to choose a profession. It appears to me that enormous fortunes have been made in these troublesome times, but this has not been the lot of a very great number of persons; for all pensions, rents, interests, &c. being totally unproductive, farmers and peasants are

refractory, and hard to manage. Scarce any body seems rich, or even at ease, in his circumstances. Lord Malmesbury, who lodges at l'Hôtel de la Grange Batelière, is surrounded by spies, who are at all hours parading before the gate of his large court, which, as well as the apartments, faces the short street of that name leading to the Boulevards, and through the windows, on both sides, one may from the street see every person that moves in them. * * The women here in the morning all wear dark-purple or grey stockings, with orange clocks; large coloured shawls over their shoulders, wigs and loose caps, with immense flapping wings to them. Such figures! you would be amused to see them tripping along the dirty streets, pulling their petticoats round them, and showing their legs up to their knees. The men all look like cut-throats, with their long hair falling over their faces, their coloured neck-handkerchiefs, strange out coats, pantaloons, immense sticks, and fierce cocked hats, &c. * * What a new race is now in possession of the surface of France! but I think that in a generation or two, à quelque chose près, the people will be just like their predecessors. It will require great efforts to re-establish an *appearance* even of morality, decency, and probity, which was nearly the sum total of what existed before. At the present crisis immorality is at its height. Education, and laws well enforced, may bring things back to order; but I look upon the younger part of the generation, I mean such as were about seventeen at the beginning of the revolution, as irretrievable. Very little can be expected even from those who are now of that age. Future good citizens, and men of honour, can only be hoped for from the number of those who are now ten years old. I think there is such a lassitude in the whole nation, such a horror of being forced to fresh exertions of any kind, that those who at present rule will find it an easy matter to prevent any serious revolution, or return of monarchy. * * The imbecility of all the princes is a great bar to a return to royalty, and I really think the present system

will take root, if no unexpected convulsion happens. The rulers are much hated, and treated with a disrespect of language never used but in the latter days of Louis XV. They seem to be afraid of venturing out. Au reste, there is employment enough for them at home, for the finances are in a very exhausted state. * * At present money is so much the deity of every man's worship, and those who acquire it lavish it so profusely in the gratification of every passion, that one can form no guess when any great and good man is to make his appearance. * * Let a few more months pass away, and we shall see how salient and susceptible of new impressions are the hearts of men, and ready to forget their perils and their pains, as soon as the blow has passed.

"I was at the ball at the Lycée des Arts, which is held in the Cirque, underground, in the middle of the Palais Royal. There was an abundance of dust, horrid smells, and bad company. To show you how *merrily* we Parisians live, to-day is the beginning of a fête, or déjeuner au Bois de Boulogne. There are concerts at Paris, a diner ambigue, and a ball, which is to cost a couple of thousand pounds, given by Monsieur and Madame d'Angrelau. She is daughter to Peron, the builder; her husband was a chocolate maker at Versailles, and has by the revolution made an immense fortune, having the contracts for the army, &c. On this account the wits call her 'La Princesse Cacao.' There is to-night a ball at Madame de Soyecourt's for six hundred people, dancing on the graves of their fathers, or rather ankle deep in their blood! n'importe! il faut danser! I went some days since with the Perregaux to a ball at l'Hôtel de Morbosuf. The old proprietor, Madame de Morbosuf, was guillotined by Robespierre, because she had ordered her garden to be sown with hayseed for horses instead of corn or potatoes for men. At a dinner where I was at Formalaque's, Rosderer and La Grange got into an argument and grew loud. The former at last pulled out pistols, and laid them on each side of him on the table," &c.

Mr. Swinburne was invited to Fontainebleau, and went out with the King in his hunting parties in the forest. He thus describes the manner of life of the court: this was in October 1786, a few months only before the storm arose.*

* The following is too curious to pass over. "Met Mons. le Maître, who was ten years in the Bastille, for having published in a periodical paper, called *L'Espion* *Tout* the following strange prophecy. Cath. de Medicis was always surrounded by astrologers, one of whom, by her desire, composed a Magic Mirror, wherein she might see what would occur in future. She beheld each of her sons on the throne, then he

"At court, dined at the Comte de Verennes; supped at the Princesse de Lamballe's. The Queen, Monsieur and Madame, Comte and Comtesse d'Artois, came after supper, and played at cards sans façon. Monsieur is in cicisbeatura with Madame de Balbi, quite à l'Italienne. This is the only thing of the kind I saw at court, where every thing is de la dernière décence. The Comte d'Artois plays deep at quinze and whist; he has lost much, and on that account hazard is forbidden. The games in use here are billiards, trictrac, quinze, whist, reversi, and trente et quarante, which concludes the night. At the jeu de la Reine, which is held from 7 till 9 on Sundays and Thursdays, all the court comes, to crowd a room too small for such an assembly. A lotto table is formed, of ladies in hoops, for the amusement of Madame. Other small parties are made in the corners. The King's brothers play whist; the Queen plays trictrac in a window, but she is continually staring about, talking and laughing. Her voice is not musical; her size of the fullest; she is very fat, and her features begin to be strongly marked. Madame d'Artois looks like a starved witch. At the end, the Queen rises and speaks to

the ladies; all play ceases, and away she walks to supper at Madame's, where the royal family always meet to sup, unless the King has a supper in his Cabinet. The courtiers meet daily at L'Œil de Bœuf, about nine, and then crowd the King's bedchamber a moment before supper. If he has a souper de cabinet, a valet de chambre comes out with a list of twelve names in the King's own handwriting, which he calls over, and the favoured ones go in. The King walks out early every morning in a great coat. He is very much attached to his wife. The Duc de Fronsac, son of the Maréchal de Richelieu, kept the little Zaccari of the opera. One night he heard the King, who seldom takes notice of anything, praise her very much. This raised ideas in his head of making her mistress to his Majesty, and thereby building favour and power for himself. In pursuance of this scheme, he, as gentleman of the bedchamber, contrived to place her in the King's way, and as H.^cM. passed, said, 'La voila, sire, la petite Zaccari!' Louis turned to him with scorn, and exclaimed, 'Allez, Fronsac! l'on voit bien de qui vous êtes fils!'"

A month or two after, he says,

"To Versailles for the Queen's ball. The Salle de Bal is very elegantly fitted up, but the colonnade is massive and gloomy: it hides the boxes and company too much. The men were plainly dressed; some even appeared in mourning. All that danced wore large hats with white plumes, very unbecoming. The assembly was full, but by no means brilliant in dress; indeed, the ladies, who did not dance, seemed to me quite en déshabille. The King walked about, and talked to several people without ever sitting down. The Queen played at trictrac in the ball room. There was no gaiety. Mad. de Polignac, who was dressed like a chamber maid, came long after the Queen, handed by the

Comte d'Artois. The Queen whispered to her for a long time, but the Dutchess did not remain near her, and passed most of the night looking over the Comte d'Artois, who was playing at whist. The supper was good and well conducted, in a large hall, where every one forms his own party to fill a table, after which all is cleared away, and a fresh supper served to another set. The Queen hates orange-colour, and has declared that she will receive no one who approaches her with that colour; for which reason no lady goes to Versailles with orange-coloured ribbons, although they are very common at Paris."

While these Princes and Princesses were dancing and playing in much external glitter, and sporting beside the wheels of Time's chariot, a view of them without their masks, and without their court dresses and plumes, presents a different feature; in fact, they were all so in debt, that they had no course open but to get still deeper in. When Dillon, the Archbishop of Narbonne, asked Calonne how the deficit in the Finances

mortal enemy, Henry of Bourbon, his son, and grandson, the Crown held up by the Jesuits. When it came to Louis XVI. she saw nothing but mist, no king, and a set of cats and rats devouring each other. On seeing this, she fainted away. On her recovery, all was clear, and a prince of the name of Charles was seated on the throne." This was written in 1788!

was to be supplied, he answered, "he could not tell;" but that it was no such mighty matter if the King remained in debt a few years longer; "for who is there that is not in debt?" said he; "there is scarcely a nobleman who is not overwhelmed with a load of it. Et vous-même, Monseigneur, vous devez plus que vous n'êtes gros." "Pour vous, Monsieur de Calonne," replied the prelate, "vous deviez, mais vous ne devez plus." In a few days from this conversation, Calonne was exiled.

"There," says the writer, "is a vast scene of iniquity laid open. He had paid to the Comte d'Artois one hundred and seven millions, which was to be from thence divided among the gang; and if the King found it out and complained, his brother was to declare that he would replace it hereafter, but at present it was necessary to patch up his affairs, and prevent an éclat. This prince, who has three millions a year, has for many years spent twenty-one millions yearly. The seizure of the papers of his fugitive treasurer Bourdon has let this secret escape. * * * There have been strange doings in the Sancerres business; a job by which the Baron d'Espagnac, the proprietor, gained prodigiously. The Comptroller general had five hundred thousand francs, Madame de Polignac three hundred thousand, and so forth * * * All at court are in a hustle, because the Parliament of Paris will not hear of new taxes, till the King lays before them a state of his debts and expenses, that they may be convinced of

the necessity of such impositions. * * *

It was proposed in parliament that the deputies should return en corps, and throw themselves on their knees before the King, implore him to have pity on his people, and recall the odious taxes, and possibly they might touch his heart and convince his reason. * * * The populace have given the King the nickname of 'Louis le timbre.' * * * The notables have their heads so filled just now with the sound of deficits and millions, that they can think of nothing else. The Duc d'Havre having written a pressing letter to his steward for a supply, the agent thought proper to come to Versailles himself instead of writing an answer. He showed the duke his own letter, and it appeared that the duke, who required five hundred louis d'ore, to be sent him without loss of time, had written to order five hundred millions; and his steward, thinking his master cracked, came to make inquiries into the case."

One more instance may suffice.

"The extravagance of the French is scarcely credible, and nothing in England ever equalled it, at least that I ever heard of. The trousseau of Mademoiselle de Martignon, who is going to marry the Baron de Montmorency, is to cost a hundred thousand crowns, (about 25,000*l.*). There

are to be a hundred dozen of shifts, and so on in proportion. The expense of rigging out a bride is equal to a handsome portion in England; five thousand pounds worth of lace, linen, and gowns is a common thing among them," &c.

We will now select a few miscellaneous anecdotes from these volumes, which though of no great importance in themselves, may be amusing for the characters with which they are connected, and some of which have at least the merit of being for the first time told in these volumes.

Vol. i. p. 78. "As you will in all probability see Bishop Percy, tell him that I have been reading the romance of Don Alonzo de Aguilar, which he has translated in his *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*; and being in the country, am able to inform him that he has been led into a slight error in the beginning, by the words *ria verde*, which he took to be only a poetical descriptive epithet, and accordingly has changed it to *gentle river*. Now *Rio Verde* (green river) is as much the

name of that river, where the skirmish happened, as *Blackwall* is the name of the place to eat white bait in. And it would be a little odd to make a copy of verses upon that, and change *Black* to *gentle Wall*. If you tell him this, mind I do not mean it as a criticism, only as a piece of information. *Rio Verde* is a small torrent that falls into the Mediterranean near Ronda, at the foot of the Sierra Bermija, between Malaga and Gibraltar."

P. 166, &c. Every one who has read Voltaire's *Letters*, or Grimm's *Correspondence*, or Marmontel's *Memoirs*, or any other book of the time, must

know the Abbé Galiani, the best and most brilliant narrator of his day. Mr. Swinburne met with him at Naples. He says, "The Abbé Galiani had the other day a religious dispute with some Italian gentlemen, in which he attempted to prove to them, that the Gospel of St. Mark was an abstract of St. Matthew. After much wrangling and discussion, one of the company proposed to change the subject, and to talk of the pretty women of Naples; among others, of Madame Santo Marco. 'Eh!' said the Abbé, 'à che serve? non vi ho detto già cento volte che Santo Marco é l'építome di San Matteo.'"* Again, he says, "We have been on a villeggiatura to Vietri, when Galiani joined our party." He has many amusing stories and anecdotes, among which we must reckon the following; for surely Mr. Swinburne never could have looked on it as anything but the overflowing of the abbé's imagination. "He tells me St. Foix discovered, by the papers in the French Secretary of State's office, that the *Masque de Fer*, mentioned by Voltaire, was the Duke of Monmouth, supposed to have been beheaded on Tower Hill, but in reality brought to the Bastille, after the fall of the Stuarts. James had promised his brother Charles, upon his sacrificing Monmouth to him, by refusing to acknowledge his marriage with Lucy Walters, that he would never take away his life." To make confusion worse confused, the editor gravely guesses that the illustrious unknown was Fouquet the degraded minister, to whom, notwithstanding his demerits, Louis behaved both with duplicity and cruelty. The following is in the abbé's more usual style, and conveys as great a portion of general truth as serves to render his apologies something more than amusing.

"When it was said that Gianini's Storia d'Italia had been selected to deliver his nation from its slavish terror of papal measures, Galiani made the following ingenious comparison:—Did you never see a smoke jack, with a little man in red working away, and seemingly turning the wheel, and setting the whole machine in motion? Those that are acquainted with the mechanism of the piece know that, on the

contrary, he is carried away by the force of the general motion. Just so, when you see an author or a minister seemingly in a great splutter, and acting or writing with virulence and energy, be assured that it is not he that stimulates his country, it is the general tendency of the humours set in motion that sets him at work, and gives him the ideas of his subject."†

The buffoon-philosopher remained consistent to the last.

"When he was dying, nobody could get him to be penitent; the Queen therefore undertook it, and wrote him a long preaching letter, entreating him to repass in his mind all the infidelity and peccati he had been guilty of throughout his life, for which he ought now to make amende

honorable. He sent her a sealed answer, which, on opening, put her into the greatest rage, for it was her own letter, taken out of its envelope and put into another, which he had directed to herself, having altered two or three things in it."

Mr. Swinburne's description of the Pretender agrees with the general account of this last degraded scion of the most noble and intelligent race, whose brows were ever encircled with a crown: as a series of kings, the

* San Matteo is the portion of the city inhabited by ladies of free character. Hence the author's sarcasm.

† The following furnishes not a bad example of the kind of material against which the shot of wit too often is obliged to strike. "Dined at Madame d'Angevillers with Mons. de Bièvre, famous for his wits and calembourgs. The reputation he has acquired for them is such, that a few days ago he sat next to a person at dinner, and asked him to have the kindness to help him to some spinach. The other began considering and racking his brain in vain, fancying there was a double meaning in the speech, and at last said—'Ma foi! pour celui là, je ne le comprends pas.'"

Stuarts were beyond comparison men of the greatest talent and accomplishments whom modern history could produce, but their fates were unpropitious, and their termination inglorious.

"We went to the opera, where, for the first time, I beheld the poor unhappy representative of the Stuart race, in the Comte d'Albanie. He goes regularly to the theatre, and always falls asleep in a corner of his box, at the end of the first act, being generally intoxicated. His face is red and his eyes fiery, otherwise he is not an ill-looking man. The Countess is not handsome, being black

and sallow, with a pug nose. She always wears a hat. Aliseri, the Piedmontese, is a constant attendant in her box, with her *dame de compagnie* Madame Malgou. Le Casina is a delightful place, along the Arno, with woods and meadows exactly like an English plantation, and a fine alley of stone pines,* that grow like fans." &c.

Again,

"We see a good deal of Lord and Lady Cowper,† whose house is very pleasant. Mrs. S. went with her to Castello to deliver her letter to the grand duchess, and we were at the opera with them last night. On coming out we passed close to the Pretender, who was *carried away*, at the end of the performance, being half asleep, and completely intoxicated, which is his invariable custom every night. I drew my wife's attention to this undeserving object of all her Jacobitical adoration. Cavalier Mozzi is here, and the Chevalier Lorenzi, a man of great wit and naiveté.

He lived much at Paris among the unbelievers and philosophers of both sexes, Madame du Deffand, Madame de Boufflers, &c. When he returned to Florence he heard a church bell ringing, upon which he exclaimed, 'What is that for?'—'For illness,' was the reply. '*Et quoi?*' cried Lorenzi, 'on dit encore la messe dans ce pays-ci?'—'A quack doctor was called to attend a friend of Lorenzi's who was dangerously ill, and ordered him to take forty of his pills. '*Il est mort au quatrième,*' said Lorenzi, in a rage, as he told the story; '*jugez s'il les eut toutes prises!*'"

At Vienna Mr. Swinburne, through his introductions from Naples, &c. lived in the Court-circle, and he has drawn a small gallery of portraits of the Empress and her minister Prince Kaunitz and Joseph the Second, &c. Of the Archduchess Marianne (the sister of the queen of France) he says,

"She is pleasing, and like a woman of the world. The Archduchess Elizabeth was beautiful before she had the small pox, but is now plain. She complains of never seeing any one, except in her sister's company, who, as the eldest, engrosses the conversation. She is naturally lively and very volatile, and suffers sadly from ennui. A short time ago an ulcer came in her cheek, which ate it quite through, and confined her many weeks to her room. On Sir Robert Keith coming to

condole with her on this accident, she burst out laughing, and told him he was wrong to think it a subject of condolence. '*Croyez-moi (said she), pour une Archiduchesse de quarante ans, qui n'est point mariée, un trou à la joue est un amusement.*' She told him it was a blot on the reign of Marie Therese, to have kept her old daughters under restraint, like children, and denied them the pleasure of mixing in society."

At Schönbrunn he met the Archduchess Christina with the most beauti-

* The tall flat-headed pine of Italy is generally called by the English the *stone pine*, but doubting the correctness of the nomenclature, we asked our friend Mr. London, who told us it was a mistake, and that the tree was the *Pinaster*; the *stone pine* (*Pinus Pinea*) never attaining such a height or size. The stone pine was the "*Pinus Cembra*" of the Romans. At p. 313 of the first volume the editor has wrongly read Mr. Swinburne's manuscript. "In the mountains above Trupia are large tracts of chestnuts, and the small-leaved ash, the *omae*, which produces the manna." Mr. S. undoubtedly wrote "*Ornus*." Mr. S. informs us, "that they cut down the strong stems, and in July make a small gash leaning upwards, the second day another, and form cups with maple leaves, into which the gum of the manna exudes."

† Lord Cowper, then at Florence, formed that fine collection of pictures, now in the gallery at Panshanger.

ful hand in the world. The divine Metastasio was also present. He is a little, old, sheepish-looking, peaked-faced abbate, with a curled wig, just like those worn fifty years ago. His name was originally Ruspi, or rather, I believe, Trappasi. The following anecdote may be used as an authentic note to Johnson's line, in the happy illustration which he selected for modern history :

"The queen, the beauty sets the world in arms."

Our friend Madame de Ulsfield has given us many particulars of the Empress's life. The day of her appearing before the Hungarian nobles they were in a large hall, where a balustrade was put up to keep off the crowd. She came in deep mourning with her infant son in her arms, and began a Latin speech, but as she pronounced the first words of it, viz. "*Afflicto Rerum Statu*," the tears suffocated her and impeded her utterance. The whole assembly with one movement rose, and with their fingers upraised, called out, "*Moriemur pro Regina Theresa*." At his second visit to Paris Mr. Swinburne met Madame de Staël, his account of whom we give, as it is an earlier notice of her than we usually have, and before she was quite *full-blown*.

"She is clever (he writes), dictatorial, talkative, and seemingly not unaware of her own merits. She is very plain, and I am told, she said '*Je donnerais la moitié de mon esprit, pour la beauté de Madame de Simiani*,' who is thought the handsomest woman now in Paris.* Madame de Staël went to a *bal masqué*, distinguished like a statue, all in white. A

gentleman recognised her by her foot, which is not a pretty one, and said '*Ah ! le vilain pie-de-stal !*' Some time ago she lost a child, and being seen out the next day by some one, who expressed surprise on the subject, she answered—'*L'amour maternel est un sentiment trop froid pour mon âge*.'"

Those who are read in Rousseau—and who is not, we may ask—(except Doctor Beattie, who said it was more useful to play at shuttle-cock than to read Voltaire or Rousseau,) must remember her "*avec la grande forêt des cheveux noirs*," whom he wooed so long in the valley of Montmorenci, we mean Madam Houdetôt,† and here we meet her, to our surprise, and in company with his too successful rival.

* The editor might have illustrated Mr. Swinburne's anecdote by the following passage : "It was one of the weaknesses of Me. de Staël's mind to wish for the distinctions of beauty: She had the worse than folly to say, 'That she would give half her intellectual capacity for the power of interesting.' In quest of a compliment, she once tried, when in company with Talleyrand and a lady of great beauty, to make him show a preference, but in vain: she put such questions as she thought inevitable, he parried all. At last she said, 'Now if both of us were drowning, which would you try to save?' 'Oh! Madam,' he replied, bowing to her, 'you swim so well!'" See Miss Hawkins's *Memoirs*, vol. ii. p. 258.

† We could fill more pages than, perhaps, our readers would like to read, with anecdotes of Madame Houdetôt; we shall therefore only observe that she was the "*Doris*" of Lambert's *Saisons*. Once when asked what she had done with all Rousseau's letters, she answered with her wonted naïveté, "I gave them all to St. Lambert." When St. Lambert was in declining health, Madame de Houdetôt used to insist upon more temperance than he was willing to submit to, and he named her "*L'intendant de ses privations*." She died about 88, at the time the Allies entered Paris, in possession of all her faculties, and surrounded by her friends. The following verses are by her written on St. Lambert departing for the army :

L'amant qui j'adore
Prêt à me quitter
D'un instant encore
Voudroit profiter.

Félicité vaine !
Qu'on ne peut saisir,
Trop près de la peine
Pour être un plaisir.

"Yesterday I dined at Madame Charles de Damas, with all the Laborde family, and spent the evening with Madame d'Houdetôt, once the wit and life of the court, and connected with the Marquis de St. Lambert, author of *les Saisons*. He

is now old and infirm, but came to supper and was very merry. We had also the Duc de Rohan, Madame de Beauveau's brother. It was of Mad. de Houdetôt, that Rousseau was enamoured."

Some years elapsed after this interview, and Madame de Houdetôt was again seen by an English visitor at Paris, well able to estimate the qualities to which she owed her fame. The author (says the author of "*Social Life of England and France compared*") remembers to have seen Madame Houdetôt in a French society at Paris in the year 1802, and was seated next her for some time without knowing who she was. It was impossible however not to mark her appearance as *one of the plainest old women possible*. No opportunity occurred for conversation, as the younger part of the society was dancing, and Madame de Houdetôt retired very early on account of the severe illness of St. Lambert, who died the year afterwards.* Yet Humboldt said, "I am told that age had no influence over that charming character, and that she preserved at eighty the feelings and fancy of eighteen!" Monsieur Denon added, that the last time he had seen her, not long before her death, he could even then trace in her manner, her voice, her look, and her conversation, all that had bewitched Rousseau, and fixed St. Lambert.

We shall now conclude with an anecdote or two of our own countrymen.

May 5, 1789. "A great gala was given last week by Brooke's Club, to a crowd of everything fashionable and handsome in London. The opera-house was too small for the company. The boxes were hung with blue, buff, and silver. The floor extremely dirty, but the coup-d'œil fine. People of both sides of the question were there. After waiting two hours, without music or any thing going on, Mrs. Siddons ridiculously dressed as Britannia, in red and blue, with a green helmet, shield and lance, declaimed a painful ode on the occasion, addressed to the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York, who stood before her in

coats of mail. Lord Townshend, on being asked what he thought of the prince's rich suit, said, 'it was probably the coat belonging to his father's strait waistcoat.'

"Erskine, the lawyer, having joked too severely upon the poverty of his party, the Buffs and Blues sent him to Coventry; but upon proper repentance, he was again received into the set, and asked Mr. Fox if, having now made every necessary concession, he might not hope to regain once more the confidence of the party. 'My dear fellow,' answered Fox, 'your own confidence is enough to satisfy any man: what can you want with any more?'"

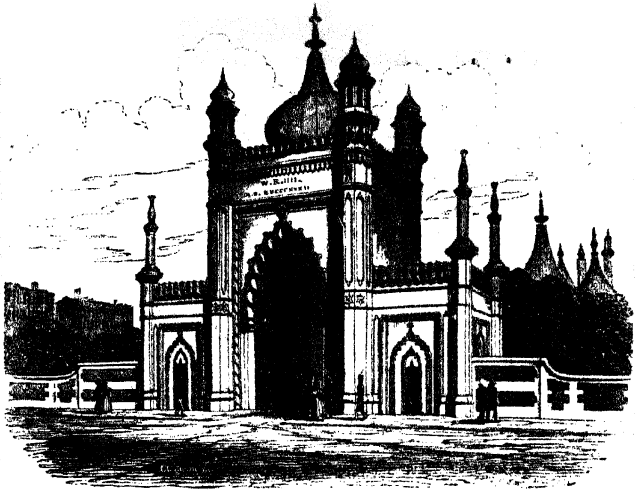
During the time of the lamented illness of the King in 1789, when the physicians were examined before the House of Commons, as to their opinion

* See "*Social Life of England and France compared*," p. 379. There is no part of the eloquent and interesting *Confessions* more interesting and more eloquent than those pages in the 9th book which describes the rise and progress of Rousseau's love for this captivating woman. They were the last days of his happiness on earth. "*Les derniers beaux jours qui m'aient été comptés sur la terre: ici commence le long tissu des malheurs de ma vie, ou l'on verra peu d'interruption.*"—She told him, she had burnt his letters. Impossible, he says. One does not burn such letters as I wrote to her. "On a trouvé brûlantes celles de la Julie. Eh! Dieu! qu'auroit on donc dit de celles-ci! Non jamais celle qui peut inspirer une pareille passion, n'aura la courage d'inbrûler les preuves." How many '*Contrats Sociaux*' would one not give even for *one* of these compositions of love, friendship, strength, timidity, passion, reason all alternately conquering and conquered.

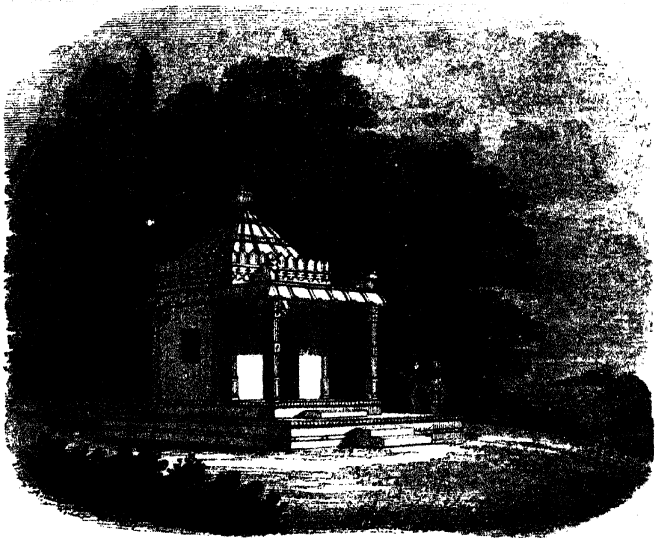
of the probability of his recovery, the following anecdote is related by Mr. Swinburne of Dr. Willis, then one of the attending physicians; and those who, like ourselves, have known the eye, the voice, the manner of that distinguished person, will not be surprised at a few words, and those apparently slight, producing the effects they did. When Dr. Willis was examined, Sheridan with a long string of questions was ready to perplex him if possible. Willis said, "Pray, Sir, before you begin, be so good as to snuff those candles that we may see clear, for I always like to see the face of the man I am speaking to." Sheridan was so confounded at this speech of the basilisk doctor, that he could not get on in his examination, and for once in his life he was posed.*

Here we must close our extracts. But if our readers' curiosity is more extensive than our own; if they wish to hear how Mr. Swinburne's comely head of hair grew grey with living with Lord Malmesbury; if they would know more of General O'Reilly and the Chevalier D'Eon; if they would join the company of Lady Betty Mackenzie, and Mr. Dutens, and Tom Delaval; or would see Miss Snow and Miss Spence dancing at the Court of Naples; or hear how Mrs. Hart eloped from a nunnery at Milan with an Englishman; if they would sup with Prince Kaunitz, or taste young asses' flesh at the table of Prince Francavilla; if they like the society of Lady Orford and her toady Miss Speme; if they desire to know how Prince San Lorenzo used to sit in the Calle Toledo *without any clothes on*, for which he was threatened with the Castle of St. Elmo; if they would meet Lady Knight, who talked of the romantic groves where *Tasso* composed his *Ariosto*; and of the church consecrated in honour of St. John's *latter end*! if they would read of Mr. Chamberlayne, and the *Cherubim* he caught on Mont Blanc for Mr. Wilberforce; if they would see professors of law raised to bishoprics, and crowned heads cheapening turkeys; finally, if they would hunt boars in the morning at Astroni, and join rich quadrilles of Spaniards in the evening; if they would meet the Herveys, and Pitts and Molesworths, and Lady Chudleigh, and Lord Lucan, and Howard the Philanthropist; then they must take the volumes into their own hands, and believe themselves living in the days of hoops and laced waistcoats, and toupées, and chapeaux de bras; long before gas lights or rail roads were imagined even in thought; or rural Deans and Surrogates were sent out with handsome salaries to the savages of New Zealand, after the infliction of sundry speeches at Willis's rooms, of a species of eloquence well suited to act upon the aboriginal proprietors of land, in that intelligent and interesting quarter of the globe.

* Sheridan retaliated on Willis in one of his speeches.—"I am staggered," he said, "when I hear Dr. Willis's assertions. I hear him attribute his Majesty's illness to twenty-seven years of study, abstinence, and labour, and he tells us that his medicine has cured all this. What must I think of Dr. Willis, when I hear that his physic in one day overcame the effects of seven and twenty years hard exercise, seven and twenty years study, and seven and twenty years abstinence? It is impossible for me to preserve gravity on such a subject. It reminds one of the *nostrums* that are to cure this or that malady, and also *disappointments in love and long sea voyages*."—See Croly's Life of George IV. i. 255.



GATEWAY OF
THE ROYAL PALACE AT BRIGHTON.



HINDU TEMPLE IN MELCHET PARK,
NEAR MARGATE.

ON ORIENTAL ARCHITECTURE.

(With Views of the principal Gate-house at Brighton, and the Hindú Temple at Melohet Park, near Salisbury.)

OF the great variety of styles displayed by the architecture of our country in these days, scarcely any degree of favour has been shown to those which for many centuries have prevailed in Eastern nations.

About the middle of the last century, some attempts were made to introduce imitations of Chinese buildings and decorations, especially in gardens, and in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, and of the larger towns in the several counties. No great success resulted from these attempts; they were frequently ridiculed, and before the century ended they had generally disappeared.

The Chinese style, however, happened to suit the taste of the Prince of Wales; and in the year 1793 he caused a Chinese drawing-room to be fitted up, and suitably furnished, at Carlton house. Two well-drawn etchings of its interior appeared in Sheraton's handsome book of designs for furniture, published about the same time.

In the year 1802 Chinese decorations and furniture were for the first time introduced at the Pavilion of Brighton. The style was adopted in forming a gallery or drawing-room; which was so well approved of that in the same year preparations were made for finishing all the five principal apartments after the same fashion. This was all effected in the course of the following year. It is believed that not many persons accorded with the taste of his Royal Highness. As one instance of the style, a fair specimen of it has been seen by the writer of this essay in a drawing-room at Raby Castle.

The buildings of China and Japan are peculiar to themselves, and have never been considered suitable to England. The much better styles that for several ages have been used by the Hindoos and the more Eastern Mohammedans were but little known here until the present century. The stables at the Pavilion, designed by Mr. Porden in 1804, were perhaps the first attempt, on an extensive scale, to imitate the architecture of Hindostan.

In the year 1805 the late Mr. Repton was employed by the Prince to make designs for converting the whole of the Pavilion into an Oriental palace. Profiting by the information and advice of two of his friends, who had long resided in India, and had diligently studied its peculiar styles of building, he produced a series of designs which evince the hand of a master. Had they been carried into effect, a most perfect Oriental edifice would have been constructed. But the affairs of the nation were then unfavourable to so great an outlay as the building would have caused, and the drawings were necessarily laid aside.

In Mr. Repton's elegant work, he observes, that "under the general name of Indian architecture may be included the Hindú-tan, Gentoo, Chinese, and Turkish;" and that "the last of these is a mixture of the other three."

At length, in the year 1818, the wishes of the Prince, who was then Regent of the United Kingdom, were gratified. The Pavilion, after the designs of Mr. John Nash, became an Indian palace; and even the Chinese apartments were considerably modified, according to the style of the exterior. Of this edifice, however, highly finished and gorgeous as it is, a record stands in print, from the pen of a most competent judge, that "if the architect, acting upon an unrestrained permission to build according to his own judgment, aimed at an imitation of Oriental architecture, it is to be lamented that he trusted so implicitly to conjecture; for there is not a feature, great or small, which at all accords with the purity, grandeur, and magnificence that characterize the genuine Oriental style."*

If we except the beautiful execution of the work, there remains but little to commend; and if a judicious spectator be supposed to have gone through the apartments, before their walls and ceilings were invested with the peculiar

* See Daniell's Voyage round Great Britain, vol. vii. page 50.

magnificence they everywhere present, he would have thought, that in strict propriety they should have been finished with the architectural ornaments of Greece or Rome. No affinity could have been discovered to the interiors of palaces in any Oriental country; and now that they are completed, the result is but an imaginary Eastern dressing upon European models.

The Prince Regent, after his accession to the throne, did not reside so much at Brighton as he had formerly done. The palace was finished, but the gatehouses were not erected during the reign of the King, or the lifetime of his architect.

King William the Fourth, in the year 1831, built the southern gatehouse, the style of which appears to have been taken from the stables of Mr. Porden.

In the following year his Majesty caused the Northern Gatehouse, which is the principal entrance to the palace, to be erected according to a model that had been left by Mr. Nash. This structure has met with more admirers than the palace in general; and some of them have not failed to ascribe to it the tribute of their cordial approbation.

The crown and the lion are sculptured on both these gatehouses; at the point of the arch of the latter, and in a circular compartment near the summit of the former. SAXON.

THE following description of the Hindoo Temple erected by Major Osborne at Melchet Park, near Salisbury, is extracted from Mr. Britton's "Beauties of Wiltshire:"

"The area of this building, including its portico, is about twenty-two feet by fifteen, and its height nearly twenty feet. It is of a square form to the roof which rises in the shape of a four-sided pyramid, terminated by a sort of flattened ball. The pillars supporting the portico and the pilasters at the angles of the building, besides the decorations peculiar to the Hindoo architecture to which they belong, are adorned with a variety of mythological figures and emblems. The figure of Ganesa, the Janus of the East, and accounted the genius of wisdom and policy, has its appropriate place over the portal; and among the emblems are the principal incarnations of

Vishnu, who, according to the creed of the Brahmins, has frequently appeared upon earth under different material forms for the maintenance of religion and virtue, and the reformation of mankind. Within the temple, and directly opposite the door, is an elegant pedestal, surmounted by a bust of Mr. Hastings rising out of the sacred flower of the Lotus. The inscription beneath is as follows:

"Sacred to the Genii of India, who from time to time assume Material Forms to protect its Nations and its Laws. Particularly to the immortal HASTINGS, who, in these our days, has appeared the Saviour of those Regions to the British Empire; this fane was raised by John Osborne in respect to his preeminent virtues in the year M.D.CCC."

"The design of this temple was furnished gratuitously by Thomas Daniell, Esq. R.A. after the choicest models of Hindu architecture, and it was executed in artificial stone by Mr. Rossi."

A handsome mansion at Seizincote in Gloucestershire, was erected by Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. soon after the year 1806, in the Hindoo style. This gentleman had resided many years in India, and is one of those alluded to in the preceding account of Mr. Repton's designs, at that time, for the Pavilion at Brighton. The house at Seizincote has been justly considered to be a fine specimen of the style. A view of it may be seen in Neale's "Seats."

MR. URBAN, *Benhall, Aug. 1.*

I AM sorry that it was not previously in my power to answer the question of AMICUS, printed in your Magazine for May, p. 491, on the subject of a passage in a letter from H. Walpole to Mason, in my edition of Gray (vol. iv. p. 218). The original is in the possession of Mr. Samuel Rogers, to whose kindness and liberality I am indebted for this and many other similar favours. I have now compared the printed letter with the manuscript, and find it to be faithfully and exactly copied. The chief cause of my delay has arisen from my not recollecting from what quarter the letter of H. Walpole came into my possession. I may just add,

that a person who had seen much of Sir P. Francis, and the society in which he lived, told me, that Sir P. would never either *own* nor *deny* that he was the author of Junius's Letters.

Yours, &c.

THE EDITOR OF GRAY.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 6.*

YOUR Correspondent CYDWELL in your last number, p. 158, says of Lord Byron's lines,

"Sighing that Nature form'd but one such man,

And broke the die in moulding Sheridan—

"one of Lord Byron's most celebrated ideas : it is found in the poem of Alexander Montgomery, a Scottish poet in the reign of James VI.

"Her arms are long, her shoulders braid,
Her middill gent and small;
*The mold is lost wharin we maed
This a per se of all!*"

Lord Byron, however, took his image and expression perhaps from Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," canto x. where, in speaking of James Stewart, Duke of Ross, the second son of James III. and Abp. of St. Andrew's, Ariosto says,

"Non è un sì bello in tanto altro persone,
Natura il fece, e poi ruppe la stampa."

See also Lord Surrey's Poems, ("Give place, ye Sirens," &c.)

"I could rehearse, if that I would,
The whole effect of Nature's plaint,
*When she had lost the perfect mould,
The like to whom she could not paint.*"

Yours, &c. J. M.

MR. URBAN, *August 13.*

I AM anxious to correct a mistake which has somehow found its way into a letter of mine, in the number of August, where a note is appended to the name of Spenser, that has certainly no relation to him whatever. The particulars contained in the note belong to the late Charles Villers, author of the Essay on the Influence of the Reformation. How the mistake has arisen, I cannot quite explain, as the letter was written in February; but by repeating the communication, of which the sentence in question was meant to form a part, it will be obviated in effect.

Dr. Claudius Buchanan, in his

Christian Researches, has inserted a letter from Bishop Watson, on the subject of an Ecclesiastical Establishment for British India. The Bishop incidentally says, speaking of France, "I cannot but hope well of that country, when I see its National Institute proposing for public discussion the following subject—'What has been the influence of the Reformation of Luther, on the political situation of the different states of Europe, and on the progress of knowledge?' especially when I see the subject treated by Mr. Villers in a manner which would have derived honour to the most liberal Protestant in the freest state of Europe." (P. 285, eleventh edit.) It is obvious that the Bishop considered Mr. Villers as a Romanist; and my object Mr. Urban, was to state, that he was born of Romish parents, and brought up among the Benedictines; but afterwards (I think) became a Lutheran, and edited the Confessions of Augsburg. By some oversight or other, this remark has become appended to the name of Spenser, who was a Lutheran born, and who, it may be added, was an ornament to that community, as indeed he would have been to any in which Providence had placed him.

No person, Mr. Urban, need be ashamed of correcting his own errors; indeed to correct them is a duty, for fear of their being perpetuated,—at least where it can be done appropriately. Mr. Scholfield (Greek Professor at Cambridge) has candidly pointed out an erratum in the first edition of his reprint of Archbishop Leighton's Latin Theological Lectures. Having mentioned in a note (p. 273) on a proposed emendation of the text of the emperor Antoninus, he says afterwards, "Serius inspecto Antonini loco vii. 3. collato etiam e Gatakeri monitu xi. 22. pudet me ponitque sententiæ festinantius prolata. Quare deleatur nota in præfatione." The passage has met my observation while projecting this letter; and after such an admission, who can hesitate to correct his own inadvertencies?

The reprint of those Lectures was undertaken by the learned Professor (as I am informed) on account of their purest Latin, and as being therefore particularly suited to students in the

university. Will you allow me room, Mr. Urban, for one extract, which shews the author's aptness at illustration? "Romanorum sacer ignis, si quando illum extingui contingeret, non erat nisi ad solis radios accendendus. Vita certe animarum est sacra divini

amoris flamma; ea nunc in hominum, prout nunc nascimur, genere duro, heu! nimis vere et misere—extincta, non nisi de vivifico solis justitie, nobis feliciter exorti, lumine et calore haurienda est." (Lect. xv. p. 133.)

Yours, &c. ANSELM.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

By THOMAS GREEN, Esq. of Ipswich.

(Continued from Vol. XIV. p. 245.)

1819.—May 22. Finished the first volume of *Rose's Italy*. He dislikes the English livery of nature, deep green turned up with dark blue clouds, &c. and prefers the yellow mantle of the Italian landscape. Gaspar's is certainly of this hue. He observes, truly, that in correcting one's composition, we often alter for the worse, by losing sight of the association which influenced our first selection. What he remarks of Alfieri, that in overlabouring and condensing his works he resembles the distiller who reduces his wine to a concentrated and ardent spirit, but without colour, flavour, or perfume, strikes me as happy and true.

May 25. Finished *Rose's Letters*. He is decidedly of opinion that the north of Italy was much more congenially administered by Buonaparte than by the present emperor of Austria. The revolutionary storm, he observes, with all its devastations, cleared the air of Italy of much of its impurities, but the noxious exhalations and reptiles are returning. I like the humour of the Venetian, who contrived to insert crackers in his funeral torches, and enjoyed by anticipation the practical joke. We are most sensible to the ludicrous, he remarks, when under the influence of awful impressions: the mind, I conclude, is in a state of congenial excitement. I like his expression, that in Lombardy the bracing winds come iced from the Alps. A regular city, he observes, like Turin, pleases in theory; but throughout nature the picturesque triumphs over the beautiful.

June 9. Finished *Walpole's Letters to Cole*. He has expressed (L. 167) half my thought strongly. "I know not how others feel on such occasions, but if any one happens to praise me, all my faults rush into my face and make me turn my eyes inward and outward with horror." Of Bryant he observes, he is so diffuse he had rather believe in Rowley than go through his proofs. The Dean, (Milles) he remarks, had swollen his argument to an enormous bladder; the archæological poet* pricked it with a pin, a sharp one indeed, and it burst: this is neatly expressed. In his last letter he looks on fame as the idlest of all visions. I begin to think so too, and am afraid I spy many of my own uglinesses in his.

June 11. Finished *Edinburgh Review*, No. 62. The critique on Campbell's British Poetry is delightful, and Campbell's own critiques upon our poets are full of taste and discrimination, and illustrated by the happiest metaphors. Looking over Swift's Apophthegms at my mother's a few days since, met with one thought which struck me as equally new and just. "Superficial people talk without hesitation, and volubly, because they have no choice either of words or ideas."

July 31. Began poor *Sharon Turner's Prolusions*. He is a good

* Archæological Epistle to Dean Milles, written by Mason and transcribed by J. Baynes.

creature, but a miserable poet, and is sometimes so ridiculous that one doubts whether he is in jest or earnest. His mind seems raised entirely on the hotbed of London literary society. The second Prolusion I find, to my utter surprise, is dedicated to me. It is impossible not to be gratified with such a token of esteem.

Aug. 8. Read *Abernethy's Hunterian Oration*; but clumsily composed. His anecdotes of John Hunter I believe to be true. Hunter told me himself that he had Pott's works by him, presented by the author, with the leaves still uncut, and disclaimed all pretensions to superior talent, trusting solely to patient and attentive personal investigation.

Aug. 20. Looked into *Anecdotes of Polite Literature*. Lord Kaimes seems to have employed pretty much the same illustrations to expose the insignificance of the unities of time and place in the drama as Johnson has done. Who was first in the field?

Sept. 2. Dipped into *Felibien*. Ann. Carracci appears to have been the artist, who, from first studying Correggio, Titian, and Bassan, and afterwards Raffaele, and the antiquaries at Rome, united in the highest degree an excellence in all the great departments of the art; yet it is alleged of him that he ultimately a little neglected his accomplishment in colouring for design. I like his snatching up a pencil, when challenged by some one, and exclaiming, "this is the weapon with which we must fight." A good judge who is not an artist, he observes, is usually, *ceteris paribus*, better than one who is, because he is less subject to bias from interest or prejudice.

Sept. 13. Finished *Miss Warner's Epistolary Curiosities*, vol. 2nd. One smiles at James the Second's brains being obtained for the Scots' College. It is curious to hear a great man, Lord Herbert, begging the Duke of Newcastle for a place, not for his own emolument,—oh! no, that would be quite contrary to *bienveillance*,—but that he may be more and more serviceable to his country, and strengthen his patron's interest. There certainly appears pretty strong evidence (L. 96) that Lord Somers and the Duke of Shrewsbury, not Swift, were the authors of the Tale of a Tub. "It is natural," says Addison (L. 134), "for a turbulent discontented party to make more noise than those who are pleased with the ordinary course of affairs, though they are much the fewer in number." Into what a beautiful simile (of the grasshopper) has Burke expanded this thought! It appears that a grandson of Lord Burleigh's commanded the Cadiz expedition in which Tooke* sailed.

Sept. 15. Pursued *Felibien*. I like Domenichino's answer when urged to take less pains and accommodate himself more to the prevailing taste—"C'est pour moi seul, et pour la perfection de l'art, que je travaille:" it is truly sublime. I like Lanfranc's remark on his works, painted in large and at great height for effect, "Que l'air lui aidait à peindre." Poussin evidently plumed himself much in accommodating his style to the different subjects which he treated. He appears, from his letters, to have been rather pedantic, self-opinionated, and *brusque* to the great, by whom he conceived himself ill-used; but ready to admit a real superiority of talent. Poussin, *Felibien* observes, did not attempt to dazzle the eye by the

* George Tooke, of Pope's, in Hertfordshire, wrote a volume of poems 1654. See Granger's Biog. History, vol. ii. 275. Gent. Mag. Nov. 1839. Mr. Green possessed an original portrait of him.

artifice of strong lights and shades, but represented things as they appear in ordinary nature, employing, with profound skill, the effect of local colours and aerial degradation to detach and set off his groups.

Oct. 23. Finished the third volume of *Morris's Letters*. His descriptions are uncommonly vivid and delightful, and, wherever I can trace them in picturesque delineation, perfectly just; his allusions too and metaphors are frequently very felicitous; as when he says of Chalmers's preaching, "I trust that after the first tide is gone by, there is left no trivial richness of sentiment on the soils over which its course has been." They speak of Lord Chatham's monument as Bacon the statuary's great work; but he told me himself, in a discussion we had on the subject, that the profusion of work in it, rendered necessary by the sum voted for it, was not to his taste, and that he preferred the simpler form of Johnson's and Howard's.

Nov. 6. F—— mentioned after dinner that he frequently called with his patron, Sir Thomas Robinson, on Dr. Johnson, when he lived at Bolt Court, and had a distinct recollection of his person—stooping down his head and twirling his thumbs, the folds of his waistcoat replete with snuff. Very civil to him. "Sit down, young man, sit down;" but occasionally giving confounded thumps to Sir Thomas. Passing through a room at Thrale's, where Burney was teaching (music), the Doctor paused a little. "We shall make a convert of you at last, Doctor," said Burney. "You must give me another faculty first, Sir," said Johnson. Reinhold said he was present when some of the principal singers attended Handel to try over an oratorio he had just composed. When they came to "Total Eclipse," Handel said, "And now, Mr. Beard, as it is quite new, though I have no voice, I will just give you my idea of this song." While he was singing, the tears were rolling down Beard's cheek; and at the conclusion, he exclaimed, "Indeed, indeed, Sir, I cannot sing it so." Nothing, Reinhold said, could be in purer style. Garrick very polite, lively and pleasant. Horace Walpole quite the fine gentleman of the old school.

Nov. 7. Reinagle went over purposely to hear old Emanuel Bach play: his son told him it would be difficult to accomplish, as he would not play even to him now; but dine with us, and we will try. After warming the old gentleman with a little hock, "Sir," said he, "this English gentleman is come over on purpose to hear your play. Will you indulge us with something?" "At," said the old man, "my play is little worth hearing now;" and sate down to his clavichord. At first Reinagle thought it was true enough, that the old fellow was in his dotage; but he kept gradually creeping on, till by degrees, rising on his subject, he displayed an invention, science, and execution quite superhuman.

Nov. 10. Fisin mentioned that Dr. Green always spoke slightly of Handel, but frequently borrowed from his works. One day Handel met him—"You have been doing me great honour, Dr. Green, by adopting some of my *thoughts* in your late composition." "Well! well! Mr. Handel, but what hinders that the same ideas may not occur to two composers?" "Very true, Dr. Green; but it is remarkable that *de thoughts* always come to me first."

1820.—April 5. Mr. Selwyn said Mackintosh in his Lectures, alluding to some of his opinions, in what he called his young and crude composition, "the Vindiciæ," and calling in question the notions of civil freedom there expressed, observed—"not that I love liberty less now, but I hope I understand it better."

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XXIX.

(Continued from Vol. XIII. p. 598.)

LETTER OF ALEXANDER POPE.

MR. URBAN, *London, June 10.*
 I SEND you a *correct* copy of a letter of Mr. Pope. I need make no observation about his fine, free, legible handwriting, it being known to most of your readers. The letter is sealed with red wax, and has an impression of the head of a Roman emperor. In another handwriting of the period, on the letter, probably Mr. Fortescue's, it is dated 1732-3; and the lady alluded to is Lady Mary Wortley Montague, at least so is the tradition, to the descendant of Mr. Fortescue, with whom the letter still remains.

Yours, &c. S. P. C.

DEAR SIR, *March 8.*

Your most kind letter was a sensible pleasure to me; & y^e friendship & concern shown in it, to suggest what you thought might be agreeable to a person whom you know I w^d not disoblige, I take particularly kindly. But the affair in question of any alteration is now at an end, by that lady's haying taken her own satisfaction in an avowed libell, s^o fulfilling y^e veracity of my prophecy. There has been another thing, wherein Pigott is abused as my learned council, written by some Irish attorney; and Curll has printed a parody on my own words w^h he is proud of as his own production, saying, he will pay no more of his authors, but can write better himself. The town, since you went, has enterd much into y^e fashion of applauding the *Essay on Man*, and in many places it is sett up as a piece far excelling any thing of mine, and commended, I think, more in opposition to me than in their real judgment it deserves.

I congratulate with you for being got out of the noise and debate abt y^e excises, getting money and health at once, and doing justice too: I think yours is much the better part. I must beg you to re-mind Mr. Cruwys of Mr. Bethel's affair, not to let slip this Lady-day in making y^e demand on y^e premises in Wales; it is certainly now high time he sh^d write to the attorney there.—Having done with

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all law-matters, the rest of this paper sh^d be filled with all expressions of esteem & friendship, if such expressions w^d be of any use or grace after the experience & habit (y^e two strongest of things) of many years. Believe me you have the essentials, and y^e ceremonials therefore are layd aside. Such a practise, continued where it is needless, is like keeping up the scaffolding after the building is finished; what helped to raise it at first, will but disgrace it at last.

Adieu, & write at y^e leisure.

Sit tibi cura mei,

Sit tibi cura tui.

Y^e ever, A. POPE.

To

William Fortescue Esq^r at
 his house in Bell Yard near
 Lincolns Inne
 London

LETTER OF DEAN PRIDEAUX.

MR. URBAN, *London, June 12.*

I SEND a *faithful* copy of a letter of Humphrey Prideaux, Dean of Norwich, and an author of celebrity. The handwriting is crabbed, but in the plain, neat style of an author. The letter was closed by a water, having the impress of his arms, mantling, helmet, and crest: there are no quarterings, nor is there a motto: a label of three points is, apparently, on the chief of the arms.

Yours, &c. S. P. C.

HOND. SIR,

I have since my last talked both with S^r Timothy Tirrel and his son concerneing the affair you were pleased to transmit your commands to me, and find them both very much inclined to gratify S^r John Percival therein & in order hereto have promised not only to search among those papers of the L^d Primats that are in their hands but likewise to send to another gentleman who hath some of them in his custody to the same purpose & I hope I shall speedily have account that they can give you satisfaction herein and assoon as they doe you shall most certainly hear from me. In the interim I shall be glad to

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receive any other commands from you wherein I can be serviceable unto you. The respects w^{ch} are due unto you from me being such as shall ever incline me with the best of my endeavours to be

Hon^d Sr

Your most faithfull and most devoted humble Servant,

Oxford,
May 3^d 1683.

H. PRIDEAUX.

Addressed,
For y^e worthyly honourd Sr Robert
Southwell Kt. at Kings Weston
post p^d. 2^d near
to London forward 3^d Bristol

LETTER OF THE LATE T. R. UNDERWOOD, ESQ. TO THE LATE SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, BART.

Mr. Underwood was the author of a "Journal of a Détenu," published in the London Magazine in 1825; and of a Narrative of Memorable Events in Paris in the year 1814, edited by Mr. Britton, London, 1828, 8vo.

Paris, December 1827,
Messrs. Laffitte's, Rue d'Artois.

DEAR SIR EGERTON,

It is long since I ought to have fulfilled my promise of writing an authentic account of what I could only give a confused statement when I had the honour of seeing you. I was then in hopes of obtaining the materials for so doing from my friend Mr. J—— P——, attorney at Birmingham. When I was there last year he was absent on professional business, and this year, though I found him very willing to confide all the papers detailing Sir James Mackintosh's most infamous conduct relative to the unfortunate Joseph Gerald, yet he requested me, from professional reasons, not to make a copy of the whole of them; which, two years ago, he had no objection to my doing. All I can do, therefore, to gratify your curiosity and fulfil my promise, is to give a statement of the transaction; not one word of which I have intentionally altered from what I conceive to be the meaning of the writers of the letters. In a few instances I have inserted the words of the correspon-

dence. I confide what follows to your delicacy.

The principal and most important letter is from Dr. Parr to George L. Newnham, Esq., Harcourt Buildings, Temple, dated Hatton, Oct. 28, 1812, and another from Perry of the Morning Chronicle, of Dec. 1803, to Dr. Parr. Several others from Parr and from Mr. Newnham.

It states that when Mackintosh informed Parr of the order for the sudden removal of Gerald from a London prison to Botany Bay, and of Gerald's total want of necessaries for his voyage, "in the anguish of my soul I immediately wrote a solemn farewell letter to the unfortunate man, and assembled some friends in the town and neighbourhood, at Warwick, the next morning." Mr. Greathed of Guy's Cliff was among those who attended. Dr. Parr's letter was there read; a copy of it taken at Dr. P.'s request, and deposited in the hands of Mr. P——'s father; formerly a banker at Warwick. This was the letter printed in the London Magazine in the spring of 1825, and which I believe you read when at Paris. Twenty-one pounds nine shillings were collected at this meeting, which, together with Parr's letter to Gerald, and one from him to Mackintosh, in which Dr. Parr requested him to lose no time in conveying to Gerald "a consolatory and perhaps final address." These letters, together with the money, Sir J. M. admits he received at the time; but a fortnight after Gerald had sailed, Parr heard from Mr. Phillips of Grosvenor Square, that Gerald had complained bitterly of Dr. Parr's "having deserted him in the last trying moment of his affliction." Parr demanded an explanation from M., who said he had forwarded the letter by a friend, but the name of that friend M. never mentioned, though at two different times he told P. "the same tale, to which I gave no credit, but did not renew the subject, nor did Mackintosh, though we often met and were in correspondence. Here the matter rested for several years; but just about the time when Sir J. M. was going to India, I, to my great surprise, received from Mr. Cleaver Banks a letter of enquiry about the money

which I had collected for Mr. Gerald, and it was plainly Mr. Banks's opinion I had not forwarded it." Several letters passed between several persons on the subject; the money was proved by the bankers to have been paid to Sir J. M.; and from a letter of Perry of the Morning Chronicle, dated 7th Dec. 1803, it appeared that M. had received the money, and that he acknowledged having detained it. "On Saturday last, L (Mr. Perry) met him (Macintosh) coming out of the Treasury, and so sudden was the rencontre that he could not avoid me; his embarrassment was excessive; he attempted a mean excuse for not writing to me, which he grounded on the hurry of business. I interrupted him by shortly saying that I could conceive but one reason for his silence, which was pecuniary distress. That this had long made me refrain from calling upon him for the sum received from you (Dr. Parr), for a charitable purpose, in the year 1795, and that I had advanced the money myself, in order that the object of your (Dr. Parr's) benevolence might not suffer; but that now he was advanced in a high and lucrative office, and about to quit the kingdom, I did expect he would transmit me the money. He assured me on his honour I should hear from him in two days, and that I had rightly guessed the cause of his silence." Perry kept this letter until Wednesday 7th Dec. 1803, when he wrote a P.S. "I have no message from the Recorder of Bombay; but I shall not fail to goad him to the discharge of his duty, at least if he is not lost to every sense of shame." Dr. Parr expresses great disapprobation at Sir J. M.'s conduct in detaining the money, "but I felt much greater at the suppression of the letter which Gerald, in a moment of deep distress, was anxious to receive from

his instructor and his friend. All I (Dr. P.) have further to say about the money, is that the payment ultimately paid was not equal to the sum which had been collected; the difference between £20 and £21.9s., though trifling, yet upon every principle of justice and friendship Sir J. M. ought to have paid the whole of what he received. I know not, nor I care not, about any ungenerous interpretations which Sir J. M. may have written to Mr. G. Phillips of Manchester; I have not the apathy to think, or the civility to talk, of such matters as 'out of date.'"

If you have not read the article* I allude to in London Mag. I believe for April 1825, it will be necessary you should, in order to understand the above. Should any part want further explanation, I will, if I can, give it to you.

I should feel very happy in sending you any literary news from here, but I am inclined to think you know almost as much of what is doing here as I do. Hazlitt was at Paris from Sept. 1826 to July 1827; he was then employed in a Life of Napoleon; he is one of the most entertaining men *tête-à-tête*, and one of the least so in company I ever met. At present I do not believe that any eminent literary character is here. Britton is going to bring out a new edition of the Journal of a Détenu, with many additions, in a handsome volume. May I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you again at Paris? an interesting period, I am inclined to believe, is approaching. If you do me the honour of answering this (and I am very anxious to know if it reaches you), I trust you will do me the favour of letting me know if you are sending any of your valuable works to press.

Do me the favour of presenting my respects to Lady Brydges, and allow me the favour to request that if I can

* An article entitled "Memorabilia of Dr. Parr." It contains Parr's letter to Gerrald, and a letter from the latter to M. W. Phillips, written from the hulks at Portsmouth on the eve of his transportation. Gerrald died four months after his arrival in New Holland, March 16, 1796, aged 35.

The only notice of Gerald's subscription that we find in Dr. Johnstone's Memoirs of Dr. Parr, is as follows: "After conviction, all his acquaintance succoured him with generous eagerness; and when actually embarked on board the vessel destined to transport him, a considerable sum of money was collected to give him all the possible comforts which a man of education, under such degrading and horrible circumstances, could receive."

be of any use in any way to you here
to command me.

I am gratefully your very obliged
obedient servant,

T. R. UNDERWOOD.

If you have not seen Hamper's Life
of Sir Wm. Dugdale, I assure you it
is worth your perusal.

Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart.

EPITAPH OF DR. MAVOR.

MR. URBAN,

27th July.

I SEND you a copy of the inscription, on a tablet lately fixed on the west front near the porch of the church at Woodstock, to the memory of the late Dr. Mavor, as I am not aware that it has yet appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, though I remember that a very interesting memoir of this worthy and excellent man was given soon after his death.

Yours, &c. J. B.

Sacred to the memory of
the Rev. WILLIAM MAVOR, LL.D.
the first great promoter
of the catechetical method of instruction
in all branches
of human as well as divine knowledge,
who, though dead, yet speaketh
for the improvement of youth and infancy,
in the volumes
which he benevolently and judiciously adapted
to the growing powers of the mind.
He was Rector of Bladon with Woodstock,
and Vicar of Hurley, Berks,
a Magistrate for the County of Oxford,
and ten times Mayor of this Borough.
Beloved and esteemed by relatives and friends,
and respected by those
whom, as a Minister and a Magistrate,
he had so long and faithfully served.
He departed this life
Dec. 29, 1837, in the 80th year of his age.

The feeling soul may linger here,
Soft Pity's bosom heave a sigh;
But spare my dust, and come not near,
Cold Apathy! with tearless eye.

W. M.

MR. URBAN,

Aug. 10.

IN reading the article entitled "*Life of Chatham*," in the 131st number of the *Quarterly Review*, I have been struck with a similarity between that great statesman and Pope Sixtus the Fifth. In energy of character they undoubtedly resembled each other; but it is in another, and a less commendable quality that I would point out a parallel.

The dissembled ill health of Pope Sixtus is well known. In describing the artifice, I am glad to quote a work, which cannot be suspected of hostility

to his order, and therefore is like to relate the circumstances fairly.

"Le Cardinal Buon-Compagno, un ami, étant devenu pape sous le nom de Grégoire XIII. Montalte ne songea plus qu'à lui succéder. Dans cette vue, il affecta de renoncer aux affaires et aux intrigues, feignit d'être accablé de vieillesse et d'infirmité; il ne paraissait en public que la tête courbée, appuyé sur un bâton, et ne parlait que d'une voix cassée, interrompue par une toux fréquente. Ces ruses lui réussirent, et à la mort de Grégoire XIII. les Cardinaux, espérant regner sous son nom et procéder bientôt à une nouvelle élection, le choisirent d'un commun

accord en 1585. A peine fut-il élu, que, sortant de sa place, il se redressa, jeta son bâton, et entonna le *Te Deum* d'une voix si forte que toute la chapelle en retentit. Il prit le nom de Sixte V. en mémoire de Sixte IV. qui, comme lui, avait été corde-délier." (Dict. Historique, Art. Sixte V.)

Queen Christina of Sweden observed, a century later, "Il est permis de tromper les ennemis, comme il est permis de les vaincre." (Pensées Cent. ix. 61.) And such plastic morality would doubtless consider competitors with no more scruple than enemies.

The gout with which Lord Chatham was afflicted, is a material feature in his life, but the Reviewer in the Quarterly considers that it was often assumed.*

"It must be observed, that his contemporaries, friends and foes, all believed that Mr. Pitt and his hereditary enemy [the gout] occasionally understood each other, and that a convenient fit of the gout was always ready, upon adequate occasion—either to excuse his absence, or to enhance the merit and effect of his attendance, on particular questions. It was even remarked that, when Mr. Pitt came down in all the paraphernalia of gout, he would sometimes, in the ardour of debate, forget his disease, and throw about his muffled limbs with great agility. The circumstances of his appearance during this session of 1744-5, afford some colour for these suspicions." P. 201.

After an account of those circumstances, follows an extract from Philip Yorke's Parliamentary Journal, which certainly appears rather suspicious: "Mr. Pitt, who had been laid up with gout ever since the Session began, came down [on the vote of the addition to the army in Flanders] with the mien and apparatus of an invalid. What he said was enforced with much grace, both of action and elocution."—After this, it is difficult to resist the impression, that the great war-minister (as he shortly after proved), and the most brilliant of the popes, (and Sir Henry Wotton says the same of Clement VIII.) * resembled each other closely, in feigning

illness. The honesty of such proceedings is another matter. I am not concerned to vindicate Lord Chatham, for his conduct, if the construction is correct, was indefensible; and as for the others, they must come under the remark of La Harpe, (who speaks of course as a Romanist,) "Dieu . . . n'a jamais dit que tous les successeurs de Saint Pierre seraient des saints." (Lycée, vol. viii. p. 133.)

2. I would next suggest a parallel, more pleasing indeed, yet mixed with some melancholy reflexions, between two natural-philosophers, separated by a wide interval of time,—Aristarchus of Samos and Galileo. The former, who flourished under Ptolemy Philadelphus, (or B. C. 280.) anticipated in some degree the great discoveries of the latter.

The author of a short article in the Dictionnaire Historique observes, "Aristarque . . . soupçonna le premier le double mouvement de la terre sur elle-même et autour de son axe." It is to the glory of the Alexandrian *Institute* (to adopt a modern academic term) that it contained such a mind; but, like Galileo, Aristarchus had the persecution of reproach to endure, and on the same account,—*sa découverte le fit accuser d'impiété*. The account which follows is taken from Dr. Gillies, who has taken some pains with the literary history of Alexandria.

"The astronomers Aristillus and Timocharis, found a worthy successor in Aristarchus of Samos. An observation of Aristarchus at Alexandria applies to the year 281 before the Christian æra, that is, to the fourth year of Philadelphus' reign. He is the author of a work concerning the distances and magnitudes of the sun and moon, in which he enlarged the boundaries of the solar system; and, though his conclusions on this subject remained far short of the truth, they yet convinced him of the stability of the sun, and of the diurnal and annual motions of the earth. It was objected to him, that upon the supposition of the earth's motion, the fixed stars, as viewed from this

* Speaking of Clement VIII. he says, "his years, fifty-five, he bears well, though his spirits have been somewhat weakened with the gout; yet some say, he feigns that disease, being very accom-

modating to excuse a coming forth now and then, where the occasion requires, as hath been noted in other popes, and in him once since the coronation." (Quoted in Bishop Goodman's Life, i. 82, note.)

wandering world, must be continually changing their position with regard to each other. He answered by saying, that the whole of the earth's orbit round the sun was little better than a point in comparison of the heavens. Such doctrines exposed Aristarchus to the censure of men who assumed the name of philosophers, but who, as we have seen, were mere sectaries.* Cleanthes, deemed the prince of the Stoics in that age, accused him of shaking with rude impiety the throne of Vesta, an ancient and venerable goddess, since daughter of Saturn and Rhea. To Vesta, besides, an important function was assigned. She was the patroness of fixed habitations, of settled or civilized life. Her domain was near the earth's centre; and her sacred seat was always represented firm and immovable.† By this and other objections, scarcely more weighty, the philosophy of Aristarchus was repressed through many succeeding centuries. At length, however, it emerged by its native merit." (History of the World, vol. ii. p. 621, chap. xi.)

For the latest remarks on the case of Galileo, I would refer your readers to the ninth chapter of Mr. Napier's Life of Napier of Merchiston, which contains a History of Logarithms and kindred discoveries. The remarks are too long to quote, but they will be read with pleasure, not to mention the stores of history and biography comprised in that elaborate work. The following information, however, appears to have escaped his extensive researches, or he has passed it over.

"*Les Pièces originales* (en Latin et en Italien) du *Procès de Galilée*, qui se trouvaient dans les archives pontificales, furent transportées en 1810 à Paris par ordre de Napoléon, qui se proposait de les faire traduire. M. A. A. Barbier fut chargé de les examiner; il en traduisit et en fit traduire une partie, qui se trouve dans sa bibliothèque: ‡ ces pièces démontrent la bonne foi et les lumières du savant astronome, en même temps qu'elles dévoilent

la perfidie et l'ignorance des ses accusateurs: sur la demande, de Pie VII. les originales de ces pièces furent rendus à Sa Sainteté en 1814." (Dict. Hist. Art. Galilée.)

The former keeper of these archives was the abbate Marini, a native of Sant-Arcangelo, in the duchy of Urbino. He was a naturalist and antiquary, and had held the office of prefect of the archives to the holy see for twenty-four years, when he was forced to leave Rome in 1808, as a subject of the kingdom of Italy. He returned in 1809, but quitted again six months after, on the abduction of Pius VII. and was ordered to Paris; when the archives of the Vatican were carried thither. Although a corresponding member of the institute since 1809, he never assisted at its sittings, but lived in retirement, and died in 1815, a few months after receiving from Rome the appointment of principal keeper of the library of the Vatican. His works are enumerated in the Dictionnaire Historique, where it is also mentioned, that he is often quoted with praise by Tiraboschi, in his History of Italian Literature.

3. These archives must doubtless contain many historical and literary treasures. They are known to include the correspondence of the Papal agent at Paris, concerning the massacre of St. Bartholomew, referred to in the third volume of Sir James Macintosh's History of England. The letter which Louis XIV. wrote to Pope Innocent XII. softening down the celebrated edict of 1682 (although he afterwards claimed to retain the opinions that edict enforced), was brought to Paris with the other documents; and it is said (Delaporte, *Récherches sur la Bretagne*, ii. 251.) that Napoleon burned that letter,—probably disliking the least appearance of concession on the part of the haughty Louis. M. Aignan, a member of the French Academy, in his pamphlet "*De l'Etat des Protestans en France*," 1818, incidentally alludes to them; he mentions their containing the secret protest of Alexander VII. against the treaty of Pisa, (in 1654), and that of Clement XIII. dated September 3, 1764, annulling the decree for the abolition and deportation of the Jesuits. M.

* Followers, Dr. Gillies means, of the four sects of Philosophy.

† Ovid. Fast. l. vi. (Ovid derives the word Vesta from *vi stando*; but a Latin etymology will not help the argument in favour of a Grecian divinity.)

‡ I presume his "*Nouvelle Bibliothèque d'un homme de gout, entièrement refondue*," composed with the aid of Desessarts, 1808—1810, 5 vols. 8vo. is meant here.

Aignan does not clearly state, whether the following sentence is extracted from this document or from a public one: "Nous déclarons, que tous lesdits actes ont été, dès leur origine, nuls, caducs, invalides, incapables d'aucun effet légitime, qu'ils resteront tels à jamais, et que personne ne sera tenu de s'y conformer, quand même on s'y serait obligé par serment." (Notes * and 30.)* The papers he had spoken of are termed *restrictions*: "Ces restrictions sont les actes que la cour de Rome appelle *di pugno*, c'est-à-dire, écrits de la propre main du pape et secrètement consignés dans ses archives, pour être produits lorsqu'il en sera temps."† In illustration of this subject, it may be observed (from note 4.) that in 1819 the pope "attached" the organic articles of the Concordat of 1801, and several ecclesiastics asserted, "qu'aussitôt la crise passée, la pape devait remettre tout sur l'ancien pied, qu'il était de son devoir de regarder tout ce qu'il avait fait sous l'empire de la nécessité, comme purement provisionnel." To this it was answered by the Abbé Clausel de Montals (since bishop of Chartres,) in a pamphlet entitled *Le Concordat justifié*, "que le concordat de 1810 [1801] a été stipulé tout de bon; que le pape ne pouvait pas mieux faire; et que ce n'était pas avec un homme tel que Bonaparte qu'il lui était possible d'user des restrictions." This, I must remark, is not a verbal quotation; but is M. Aignan's language; and therefore must be taken as the substance, and not the identical words of his author.

4. From archives and libraries the transition is easy to the subject of Bibliography, one of the most congenial, Mr. Urban, to your miscellany. In reading the account of the Alexandrian Institute (already referred to), it is pleasing to trace that science to its apparent inventor,—the poet Callimachus.

"His most celebrated treatise in prose was his 'Table of Authors,' in one hun-

dred and twenty books. In this table or catalogue, authors were divided into their different classes; poets, orators, historians, philosophers, critics; the poets, for example, were again divided into epic, tragic, and various other kinds. A short biography was given of each writer, with a summary account of his works, carefully separating the spurious from those undoubtedly genuine." Gillies, *ubi supra*, p. 616.

According to this account, the labours of Callimachus did not exhibit a meagre list, such as the first labourer in this field might have been fairly satisfied with producing, but a copious and methodical one. It cannot, of course, be expected, that he should have escaped the errors into which persons are liable to fall with much greater advantages.

"An undertaking (says the historian) of such an extensive nature, how judiciously so ever it might be executed, could scarcely fail to be, in many parts, liable to objection. We find accordingly that Aristophanes, an Alexandrian philologist of the succeeding age, composed a new literary table, with many sharp animadversions on that of Callimachus."

Camden, it may be observed, had his Brooke, Dugdale his Hornby, and Callimachus his Aristophanes.

It is not surprising that the methodical, rather than the imaginative character, should prevail in the poetry of Callimachus. Ovid says,

"Battiades toto semper cantabitur orbe;
Quamvis ingenio non valet, arte valet.
Eleg. i. 15.

Ne'er shall Callimachus' renown expire;
If genius prompts not, skill directs his lyre."

But the union of a taste for poetry with antiquarian knowledge is by no means uncommon. As instances, there are Sir Walter Scott, M. Raynouard, Mr. Jekyll,‡ Mr. Mitford, Mr. Surtees, and Mr. Thomas Moore, who, like Dryden, wants or forgets "the art to blot."

5. Having thus mentioned Dr. Gil-

* Called 29 by mistake in the reference.

† The author does not say, whether the correspondence of Popes Pius VI. and VII. of which he has given some passages, formed a part of this collection.

‡ This gentleman not only wrote poetry, but published a dissertation on the Temple Church, and, as I have heard on the best authority, was fond of such studies. Query, did he ever correspond with Mr. Urban?

lies' History, I cannot help observing, that it was his misfortune to produce no one work which will render his name eminent, though he did not want ability or judgment. His translations of Lysias and Aristotle have missed the chief support of such productions, their use as helps at the Universities; Lysias is not a class-book, and the Aristotle is not literal enough for the purpose. His reign of Frederic II. is defective as a history, since it only contains the *reign*, and not the early life; and there are other points, particularly the literary ones, on which he has touched too slightly. Still, with all its defects, it is worth a perusal; and the reader will be pleased with the parallel (by no means a fanciful one) between Frederic of Prussia and Philip of Macedon. His best work is undoubtedly his History of the World from Alexander to Augustus; a title afterwards exchanged for the Second Part of the History of Greece. In this department he has fewer competitors, as Mitford closed his history with Alexander; and the absence of comparison, it must be owned (without any intention to depreciate), is to Dr. Gillies' advantage. Perhaps this work might justly be called *Prideaux made easy*, as most of the materials were already amassed in the elaborate *Connexion*, and Gillies has put them into a more readable shape for the public. His History of Greece, properly so called, (or Part the First, as the work now stands,) is commended by Heeren for genius, for taste, and for having caught the true spirit of Antiquity,—far higher praise than it really deserves. Its claims to genius are no more than a spirited narrative; if by taste is meant a reference to the state of the arts, there is more on the subject in Gillies, though Mitford exhibits quite as much knowledge; but if by taste is meant the absence of offensive topics and language, then Gillies is sadly deficient, while Mitford is exemplary. With regard to the spirit of antiquity, Gillies generally leaves ancient history to speak for itself, while Mitford endeavours to make it clear to moderns by occasional comparisons. We certainly read the history of Greece with pleasure in the former writer, but we learn it from the latter.

6. On a former occasion, Mr. Urban, I offered some remarks on the kingdom of Yvetot. (July, 1839.) The subject was thought sufficiently authentic and important, by Cardinal Duperron, to be introduced into his Harangue before the States-general in 1614, in which he maintained ultramontane principles. The sentence passed on Clotaire by pope Agapetus, and the consequent erection of Yvetot into a kingdom, were useful materials for his argument. After mentioning "la possession non interrompue, et la tradition perpetuelle de la province," he proceeds to quote Du Haillan and Gaguin in evidence of the fact.*

"Le Pape, dit du Haillan,† indigné de cest acte trop cruel, manda au Roy, qu'il eust à réparer cette faute: autrement son royaume seroit interdit. Alors Clotaire ayant en sa conscience remords de son crime, ordonna une réparation d'iceuluy, que de là en avant les Seigneurs d'Yvetot et leurs hoirs, seroient quittes de tout hommage, service et obeysance deü au Roy pour la terre d'Yvetot, etc. et de ce furent par ledit Clotaire faictes et scellées lettres. *El Gaguin,‡* Je trouve, dit-il, par foy indubitable, que cela fut faict l'an de salut cinq cents trente-six. Car lors que les Anglois dominoient longtemps après en Normandie, s'estant éneü procez entre Jear de Hollande Anglois, et le Seigneur d'Yvetot, comme si la terre eust esté tributaire au Roy d'Angleterre, le lieutenant de Calais, l'an de salut mille quatre cents vingt et huit, après s'estre informé de la cause par ordre de justice, jugea qu'il l'avoit trouvé comme je l'ay noté cy-dessus."

On the word Calais he adds this note (for the speech was printed under his own direction), "Le mot dont use le tradacteur de Gaguin est *Caletz*, qui signifie tant la ville que la coste de Calais dont les peuples s'appeloient anciennement *Caletes*, et dont une partie s'appelle encore aujourd'huy le pays de *Caux*." Duperron's knowledge of ancient writers, and his skill in verifying quotations, appeared in his conference with Philippe de Mor-

* Du Haillan's *Histoire Générale des Rois de France depuis Pharamond jusqu'à Charles VII.* 1576, 1584, fol. is the first body of French history in that language.

† Du Haillan en l'*Histoire de France*, l. 1.

‡ Gaguinus, *hist. Franc.* l. 2.

nay, and are also discernible in the editorship of his harangue. He would have been an invaluable assistant (had he lived at an earlier period), to an Aldus or a Froben.* Of course, more courtesy is not to be expected from him than was current in his day, or even in the days of Milton and Morus: he says, for instance, in replying to an objection on another point, "Un inepte auteur a aussi ineptement répondu," &c. Such was the language of the times; and the amenity with which Bishop Watson treated Paine, in his celebrated "Apology for the Bible," was then unknown.

7. M. Torombert, in his "Principes du Droit Politique mises en opposition avec le Contrat Social de Rousseau," has some good remarks on the prevention of crime, which M. Lortet, the translator of Jahn's Germany, has inserted in his Appendix, No. xxvi. p. 400.

"Il faut travailler sérieusement et de bonne foi à tarir la source des vices, il faut améliorer les mœurs. Et qu'on ne pense pas que ce soit une tâche bien difficile que de réformer les mœurs d'une nation. Cette grande œuvre que la paresse et l'indifférence, ou un intérêt autre que l'intérêt de tous, ajournent sans cesse et traitent de chimérique, ne consiste que dans le triomphe d'un principe, d'une maxime. Par exemple, au lieu de suivre, de précourir la morale de l'intérêt, que l'on fasse prévaloir le principe du juste, et les mœurs seront bien vite réparées. N'en doutons pas, ce sont les mauvaises maximes qui produisent les mauvaises actions; n'en doutons pas, le criminel a sa logique comme l'homme de bien."

The words which I have marked for italics are the counterpart of a passage of Luther's, called by Sir James Macintosh, "a proposition equally certain and sublime, the basis of all pure ethics, the cement of the eternal alliance between morality and religion." It occurs in a letter to Spalatinus, dated October 1516. "Men are not made truly righteous by performing certain actions which are externally good; but men must have righteous principles in the first place, and then they will not fail to perform virtuous actions." (Milner's Church History, iv. 331. Macintosh's History of England, ii. chap. 5.) M. Torombert proceeds:

GENT, MAG. VOL. XVI.

"Pour vous délivrer des voleurs et des assassins, vous parlez de tuer. Je conviens que le moyen est expéditif,* mais avez-vous fait tout ce qui dépendait de vous pour empêcher les vols et les assassinats? ... La société est-elle ce qu'elle doit être, une compagnie d'assurance et de secours mutuels? Avez-vous donné une éducation convenable à cette jeunesse privée de fortune et de soutien, dont les passions vont se développer, et qui se trouvera jetée, sans guide et sans expérience, dans le tourbillon de la société? Lui avez-vous enseigné ses premiers devoirs? sur le bord de l'abîme lui avez-vous tendu le main? Mais le mal est consommé; vos prisons regorgent.... Avez-vous pourvu au sort de ceux qui ont expié leur faute dans les fers, et qui sont rendus à la vie sociale?.... Pouvez-vous faire que la probité leur serve à quelque chose, que le crime ne soit pas devenu pour eux un besoin, une nécessité?.... Vous n'avez rien fait de tout cela, et vous parlez de votre humanité! et vous vantez votre civilisation! vous n'avez rien fait pour étouffer le crime à sa naissance, ou pour tempérer ses égaremens; que dis-je? la plupart de vos institutions ne sont propres qu'à le faire éclore.... et vous prononcez le mot de justice! et vous vous armez de sévérité! et vous préparez des instrumens de mort!"

M. Loutet remarks, "On ne saurait trop souvent répéter d'aussi grandes vérités." The condition of released prisoners deserves the attention of our legislators and philanthropists; for it is a lamentable truth, that they are often driven to repeat their offences through the want of an honest livelihood. There ought to be an institution of a semi-penitentiary kind, in which they might pass some time, after their discharge from the hulks or the jails, instead of being turned loose on the world, to the general annoyance and their own relapse.

8. In a former letter I mentioned the high character given to our country by M. Gregoire in regard of religion. To this testimony I can add that of another foreigner, the historian Niebuhr. Writing, in 1812, to a friend (whose name is not mentioned), he speaks of religion as declining, both among Romanists and themselves, i. e. the continental Protestants; adding,

* This clause sounds too flippant. C.

"In England Christianity stands firm as a rock, notwithstanding the countless sects which are constantly springing up, and show the fertility of the soil." (Quart. Rev. No. 132, p. 560.) The last remark offers the most consolatory view of a subject so deplorable in many respects, the number of sects in England. I would also quote, for earlier testimonies, the late Dr. Hawker, in his "Portrait of an English Bishop of the sixteenth century."

"The high esteem entertained by all the learned on the Continent for the English divines of the reformed church, cannot be better conceived than by recording a well-known adage of the times. It was the usual phrase abroad, when speaking of our clergy, to say, *Clerici Anglicani stupor mundi*, 'The English clergy are the world's wonder.' And it was almost proverbial, when any minister in the Lutheran churches on the Continent excelled in preaching, to say, *Percipimus hunc hominem fuisse in Angliâ*, 'We perceive this man hath been in England.' " p. 33.

While closing this letter, Mr. Urban, I would enquire who was archbishop of Narbonne at the time when the Cardinal Lomenie became prime minister in France? I ask the question with reference to the *animated* conversation which is said to have taken place between them on that occasion.

If this letter should meet the eyes of Mr. Keightley, the latest historian of England, and one of the ablest, I would suggest his undertaking a History of Ireland, which, I believe, is his native country. He is equally calculated to analyse its fabulous and relate its genuine history.

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

MR URBAN,

July 18.

THERE was another art, practised by the Italian goldsmiths of the fourteenth century, which might equally with Nielli have led to copper-plate engraving, and which is not mentioned by Duchesne.

I allude to the art of engraving scarcely more than a mere outline, on a silver plaque, and afterwards covering the whole surface of the plaque with a semi-transparent enamel of various colours. I have found this enamel, when injured, much too easily detach itself from the silver, leaving

the plaques entirely free from it, and then perfectly representing a niello on a white ground, previously to the application of the black enamel into the graved lines, &c. as detailed in my last communication.

I have in my collection a sacramental cup, presumed to be of the fourteenth century, part of the stem of which is a globular projection, in which are inserted six medallions of this work. The auricles round the heads of saints are yellow; the faces and hands of a pinkish colour; the clothing purple, green, &c. And this art appears to be that which immediately preceded enamelling on copper, and *without* an engraved outline, that acquired, by the works of Léonard and P. Nouailher the elder, so much reputation at Limoges in the middle of the sixteenth century.

The finest specimens of the work, I have described as on the cup, that I can write of with *certainly* are the plaques inserted in the head of the crosier of William of Wickham, at New College, Oxford; and I think it not unlikely, that some of those objects described in the Catalogue, in the *Essai* of Monsieur Duchesne, as silver *Nielli*, may be small round medallions, similar to those of the sacramental cup, denuded of their enamel; by no means, however, *the less rare and valuable* as historical objects, should they be reclaimed to this class in the history of the early arts.

There is in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford an oval medallion covered with crystal, and deposited in an armoire; and one is permitted to see it so imperfectly, that, notwithstanding it is described by the attendant to be a picture made with feathers of humming birds, yet I am inclined to believe it is far more choice than a mere curiosity of that sort; and I ventured to think it was a similar enamel to those so exquisite and unsurpassable of Andrea Mantegna, which I had never seen but once before, two of them inserted in a rich flat-sided golden ewer, in some collection in Italy, now more than twenty years ago; and, *if I be right*, I should class it, next in time, after those enamels on silver previously engraved, like those of William of Wickham's crosier, should it not prove to be a very superior specimen of the *same engraved kind*.

Duchesse makes allusion to the works of the Italians, called Agemina. I have a specimen now before me. It appears to be highly wrought iron, with a design chiselled out, then by some process, probably aided by fire, silver most firmly inlaid therein; which silver was subsequently finished as foliages, &c. by being chased, and the whole design left somewhat in relief, the iron ground remaining perfectly plain, and producing as a whole a most charming contrast and effect.

This work is not of so early an origin as the Nielli, or the Enamels I have first alluded to, and evidently took its rise from the Damasquinure of the Turks; and from a passage in the Life of Cellini, it appears that celebrated artist was among the first who made the agemina, but he states he wrought it in iron and gold. All the works I have seen in agemina have been with silver. There are two sword-handles of it in the collection at Warwick Castle; and it is, very occasionally, bought here for the Museums of the Continent and America, not having yet attracted the notice of collectors in England, except as an adjunct to other matters less precious than itself, and our own most extraordinary Government not having, even at this late hour, turned its attention to form a collection of the works of the middle ages; found too, by experience, to be by far the most interesting to every class of persons. *

I am aware of the silver inlayings in bronze found at Pompeii, but I am confining myself to the periods of the middle ages, and of the revival of the arts.

Agemina might have led to copper-plate engraving, although less obviously than the nielli, and the engraved enamels; but its later date precludes it entirely, I think, from any consideration in the history of that art.

Before I conclude, I wish to state, that when I was last at the Ashmolean Museum, I mentioned to the attendant, that the jewel of Alfred the Great there appeared to me to have been attached originally to a circlet of gold, or the then crown of the period, and was not the top of his walking-stick, for which its want of solidity is but ill suited. I little thought, then,

that such a jewel existed as that in the possession of Mr. C. R. Smith, F.A.S. which I have seen to-day; wherein, of the period, or antecedent to the time of Alfred, is represented a Queen, with a circlet on her head, with three ornaments on the circlet, precisely similar to that called Alfred's jewel at Oxford, which most completely proves my previous conjecture.

The jewel in the Museum of Mr. Smith, like that of Alfred, is of Byzantine enamel; and the earliest specimen of it I know, is that medallion, placed in a glass case at the coin room, in the Royal Library at Paris.

This portion of the diadem of Alfred should be restored to the Crown of England. It is worthy of it for itself, and merits, after the cross, to be its chiefest earthly ornament; for the veneration the Sovereign and people must needs bear for ever to the memory of so great a King.

Yours, &c. S. P. C.

MR. URBAN, Aug. 2.

SEVERAL recent writers (amongst the rest, Dr. Dibdin, in his *Literary Companion*;) say, "it is generally supposed that the first edition of Robinson Crusoe appeared in 1719, in 2 vols. 8vo." Now upon one, if not on both, of these points I think there is *some doubt*. Before me is a copy of the first edition of the "*second and last part*" of "the farther Adventures of Robinson Crusoe." London, printed for W. Taylor, at the Ship, in Paternoster-row, 1719." (This is in 8vo. 373 pp.) In the Preface, alluding to the first part, the editor says, "all the endeavours of envious people to reproach it with being a romance—to search it for errors in geography—inconsistency in the relation, and contradiction in the facts—have proved abortive, and as impotent as malicious." He is very severe upon the abridgers of the work, as "*scandalous, knavish, and ridiculous*." And "the injury the men do to the proprietor of this work, is a practice all honest men abhor; and he believes he may challenge them to show the difference between that and robbing on the highway, or breaking open an house." After the Preface, follows an advertisement of "just published, the fourth edition of the Life and strange sur-

prising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe ;” and to this edition is a map, printed for W. Taylor, at the Ship, in Paternoster-row, and concluding with an N.B. to “caution the public against the pretended abridgement clandestinely printed for T. Cox, at the Amsterdam Coffee House, consisting of some scattered passages, &c. &c. and the proprietor intending to prosecute the venders,” &c.

The dispute between these rival publishers is a matter not unknown to the public. Is it an ascertained fact, that the first edition was in 2 vols. 8vo. ? Certainly the fourth edition, as above alluded to, was in one volume. Further, it is asserted, that it first appeared before the public in a periodical—“Heathcote’s Intelligencer ;” the last portion dated 7th Oct. 1719. This seems singular, when I point out that the fourth collected edition was certainly out *that year* (and possibly yet more).

As every thing relating to the work is interesting and curious, perhaps some of your readers can throw some further light upon the actual dates and numbers of the earlier editions of *this* work of De Foe.

Yours, &c. MANCUNIENSIS.

MR. URBAN, *Epsom, Aug. 6.*

THAT part of Britain which now constitutes the counties of Surrey and Sussex was, in the time of Cæsar, inhabited by a people called Bibroci. They were afterwards the Regni of Ptolemy.

Their change of name may be accounted for by the circumstance recorded by Tacitus, who informs us that Claudius gave certain cities to King Cogidunus, because he remained faithful to the Romans : and Richard of Cirencester, in speaking of this matter, says, certain cities were yielded to Cogidunus that he might form a kingdom (ut inde sibi conderet Regnum). I apprehend, therefore, that the Regni continued under the government of their native princes, and were but little interfered with by the Romans. The inscription found at Chichester, more than a century ago, serves, in some measure, to shew, that Cogidunus was King of the Bibroci.

Some of our eminent antiquaries

have assigned portions of Hampshire and Berkshire to the Regni, but I think the territory of this people did not extend beyond Surrey and Sussex.

Ptolemy speaks of the Regni and their town Neomagus.

Richard of Cirencester’s account of this people is as follows :—

“The vast forest called by some the Anderidan, and by others the Caledonian, stretches from Cantium an hundred and fifty miles, through the countries of the Bibroci anti the Segontiaci, to the confines of the Hedui. The Bibroci were situated next to the Cantii, and, as some imagine, were subject to them.” “They were also called Rhemi [pro Regni], and are not unknown in record. They inhabited Bibrocum, Regentium and Noviomagus, which was their metropolis. The Romans held Anderida.”

Bibrocum was, as I believe, the Pontes of Antoninus, and which I place at Walton-upon-Thames. There are many reasons which induce me to conclude that Walton was the site of Pontes, and that it was identical with Richard’s Bibrocum.*

Regentium (the Regnum of Antoninus) was undoubtedly at Chichester.

Noviomagus (which seems to have been the chief town of the Regni, as said by Ptolemy) is mentioned in the 2nd Iter of Antoninus, and in two of the Iters of Richard of Cirencester, viz. the 15th and 17th, and was at Carshalton and Wallington in Surrey. The reasons given for placing this station elsewhere do not deserve much attention.

With regard to Anderida, it should be particularly observed that Richard closes his account of the Bibroci (or Regni) by saying the Romans held Anderida. The only importance I attach to this is, that they garrisoned Anderida, whilst the Britons themselves held the other towns, under the stipulation made in the time of Claudius with Cogidunus, as above mentioned. In placing Anderida at Arundel, I differ with all preceding writers

* See a paper of mine in the Gentleman’s Magazine for March 1841, upon the subject ; and see some Remarks among the Minor Correspondence for April.

on the subject; but there can scarcely exist a doubt upon it: and I cannot avoid expressing some little surprise that what seems to me so obvious should have been overlooked. Anderida is mentioned in the *Notitia Imperii* as then occupied by a detachment of the Abulei. This place is also noticed in the 15th and 17th Iters of Richard. To whatever period Richard's Itinerary refers, it is, I conclude, much anterior to the *Notitia*.

Portus Adurni, another station mentioned in the *Notitia*, was at Shoreham. See Camden.

For many ages after the establishment of the Roman power in this island, it seems that no attention was paid to this portion of it, by the Romans, in consequence, probably, of the yielding it to Cogidunus, as previously mentioned. The great forest above alluded to, and the deep soil of the country between the South Downs and the Surrey Hills, rendered the communication between London and the Sussex coast difficult and uncertain; and it is plain from the 7th Iter of Antoninus, that, at that time, the road from Regnum (Clchester) to London was through Winchester, and otherwise very circuitous.

The 15th Iter of Rithard of Cirencester describes a journey from Anderida (Arundel) to York. No station is mentioned in it before Noviomagus, which is more than forty miles from Anderida, if we except Sylva Anderida. The meaning of this is, that the route to Noviomagus was through the forest of Anderida. This way could have been passable only in summer. That there were many tracks and ways through the forest, it is natural to suppose: and I presume there was one more frequented than the others, which led through the forest to Horsham, and from thence (via Reigate) to the Surrey hills, and on to Noviomagus.

This road may, I think, be traced from the frequent occurrence of the term *gate* * in the names of places on or about this line. In later times, but during the Roman period, there arose, I presume, on this line, two towns or stations which are mentioned in the

Catalogue of the Geographer of Ravenna, namely, Ravimago, now Horsham, and Omire, now Gatton. In fact, the attacks made on the southern coast of this island, in the fourth century, by the Franks, Saxons, &c. called the attention of the Romans, throughout that century, to this part of the island, and particularly to the want of roads between London and this coast; it being almost certain that no formed road existed at that period.

With reference to Horsham being the ancient Ravimago, I beg to observe that the present name is evidently Saxon; but the old one is retained in a hamlet, or some portion of the parish, now called Roffey; and probably the name was originally written Rauvimago. The incorrectness in names in the Catalogue above alluded to is well known.

In placing Omire at Gatton, I am strongly induced by the circumstance of the subjacent country being still known by the name of Homesdale and Homewood. The tradition of Gatton having been a Roman town is well known. Moreover, Omire, in the Geographer's Catalogue, is mentioned in conjunction with Tederitis, which was, I have no doubt, the then neighbouring Roman station at Walton-upon-the-Hill (where Roman remains have been found), and the ancient name, Tederitis, is still retained in Tadworth, a considerable hamlet adjoining. At the end of the fourth century, during the reign of Arcadius and Honorius, much attention was paid to defending the southern coast, and it was not, in my opinion, until that time that the two great roads from London to that coast were made.

One of these roads led to Arundel (the Anderida of the Romans); and the other to Shoreham (Portus Adurni). It appears by the *Notitia* that both these stations were then garrisoned.

These roads are still traced through a great part of their course. Their point of commencement was, I presume, at or about Newington. A Janus's head was found hereabouts. The road to Arundel (which I presume to have been the more considerable of the two) passed through the place now called Ewell, Dorking, Billingshurst, and Pulbore; and I believe

* A Saxon term for a road or way.

that the stations on this road are all mentioned in the Catalogue of the Geographer by the names of

CANCA,
DOLOCINDA,
CLAVINIO OR CLAVIMO,
BOLVELAUNIO.

Canca was, I think, at Ewell, where many Roman coins have been found, and tradition gives it an importance in former times.

Dolocindo was at Dorking, where much of the road has been traced by myself; and many coins and other Roman remains have been discovered. Dorking was, in my opinion, a British town.

Clavinio, or Clavimo, was on or near a spot now called Cleinsfold (near Slinfold, in Sussex), where coins and other remains have been found. A bridge here is now called the Roman Bridge.

Bolvelatunio was at Pulboro', which has always been considered a Roman station.

The other road passed through Croydon to Shoreham (Portus Adurni), and perhaps it is not so well traced as the one to Arundel, but still enough has been discovered to shew pretty accurately its course. I am induced to think that the stations on this road were,

ANICETIS,
MEIEZO, or MOIEZO,
IBERNIO,
LINDINIS;

which are also mentioned in the aforesaid Catalogue.

Anicetis was,* I am inclined to believe, at Croydon. The name is perhaps retained in Addington and Addiscombe. A Roman road has been discovered in the neighbourhood of Croydon; and this place has been supposed by some to have been the Noviomagus of the Itinerary, but in my opinion erroneously so.*

Meiezo, or Moiezo, was probably at a place now called Meistham, but written (as I think incorrectly) Merstham; between which and East Grinstead much of this road has been discovered, and much well known as an old Roman road.

Ibernio I place at East Grinstead, and think that the name is retained in Imberhorn, a place in that neighbourhood. Perhaps Ibernio is a contraction of Imbernio; the leaving out an *m* being very common in Latin written with abbreviations.

Lindinis probably was at Lindfield, in Sussex, where a Roman road has been discovered, which went on to Shoreham (Portus Adurni). Camden was clearly of opinion that Portus Adurni was there, and there appears no reason to doubt it.

There are three other towns, or stations, mentioned in the Geographer's Catalogue, which I think are to be found within the limits of the Regni, namely, Morionio, Ardaoneon, and Leucomago.

I place Morionio at Kingston-upon-Thames. Matthew Paris tells us that the old name of this place was Moreford. Considerable Roman remains have been found here.

Ardaoneon I place at Guildford, for the reasons I have given in Brayley's new "History of Surrey."

Leucomago we are to look for at Lewes. The name seems of British derivation, and was, in my opinion, expressive of the situation of Lewes as regards steepness. It is, undoubtedly, a very ancient place.

There is also a station called Onna in the said list of towns, which perhaps was at Wandsworth.

Although I have thus shortly explained my views with regard to the town, stations, &c. of the Regni, I must impress upon the minds of my readers, that the conclusions I have arrived at are the result of many years' attention to the subject. I have avoided giving reasons for my opinions, except in a few instances, as I intend to enter more elaborately into these inquiries at a future period; and perhaps I may then succeed in convincing some who are now disposed not to concur with me in my somewhat novel views of this subject.

Yours, &c. JAMES PUTTOCK.

MR. URBAN, *Chart's Edge*, July 19.

IN the MS. Diary of Sir Edward Dering, the second Baronet, now in my possession, is a long account of that most amiable man's conference

* At all events, Croydon is a place of considerable antiquity.

with Dr. Nicholas Gibbon, who was desirous to conciliate his advocacy in Parliament of his favourite scheme for composing all differences in matter of religion. Sir Edward expresses himself "satisfied wth his great abilities and his good intentions, that he had distinctly comprehended and clearly expressed his thoughts, concerning the nicest and greatest mysteries of religion, but (he said) he must not think that w^h. is plain to him after 30 years meditation, could be so presently to me, much less to all the world besides, that few would take the pains to read, & of them that did but few would understand his notions and termes, & fewer yet would perceive the necessarie, and, as he thought, infallible consequence and dependence of one thing from another." But it is not my purpose to trouble you with Dr. Gibbon's view of theology, which may be gathered from his works in print, by those who are desirous of learning his plan of conciliating all Christians. That which follows, if not of greater importance, will probably be esteemed of more general interest to your readers.

"One thing farther I thought to write down from him, though for this scheme. In y^e treatise w^h the King in y^e Isle of Wight, he was to attend his maj^{ty}, and after long conference between his maj^{ty} & the parliament commissioners, they insisting upon abolition of Episcopacie, and the resisting it upon the usual grounds of Scripture, antiquitie & his coronation oath: among other divines Dr. Gibbon was called in, who laying the foundations of Episcopacie upon y^e apostleship of Christ himselfe, & applying severall texts of Scripture to that purpose, gain'd the approbation of all that were there settled many that were wavering & the King himselfe said, that it could not be answered, these truths thus grounded being so clear, as they needed no other proofs but the prolation (the King's own words, as the Dr. tells me) and Dr. Sanderson, in his printed testimonial, doth highly commend Dr. Gibbons performance in behalfe of Episcopacie at that time. But, said I, 'Dr. how then comes it, that the B^{ps} are not y^e friends, as you confesse.' He told me thereupon what followeth. At the Isle of Wight, where the dispute about y^e order of Episcopacie was a little over, some of y^e commissioners desired the King to aske Dr. Gibbon's

opinion, whether the taking away of y^e B^{ps}' lands were sacrilege; y^e King did aske him; he desired to be excused from delivering his opinion in it, but being pressed by the King, he desired his maj^{ty} first to aske the B^{ps} who were there, w^h were Juxon and Duppa, whether they claimed their lands by divine institution or not. The King asking them that question they were silent; and being again pressed, by the King, they desired leave to conferr together, and withdrew to another room for a quarter of an hour, & then came in to the King, but coming in before they would give any answer they fell to whispering to one another, and then desired leave to go out again, w^h they did, and staid there longer than before; at last coming in and making their reverence to y^e King, Bp. Duppa said, 'May it please y^e Maj^{ty}, we do not claime to hold our lands by divine institution.' Then said Dr. Gibbon, 'The answer is plain to y^e Maj^{ty}'s first question for where there is no divine institution there can be no sacrilege.' At w^h, saith Dr. Gibbon, y^e King seem'd extremely pensive and melancholy, and lean'd lack ag'et the wall a great while not saying a word, till the Dr. came up to him of himselfe, telling him, that though it were no sacrilege it was yet high injustice to take away their lands, at least unless it were by voluntarie cession, or by full compensation: and this saith the Dr. is y^e ground of the B^{ps}' hate towards me, w^h I have often urged them to owne publicly, but they will not."

I have thought it right to retain the punctuation and spelling of the original MS. in this transcript, as I do not imagine it will throw any difficulty in the way of understanding it. The phrase of the "Apostleship of Christ" seems to have been taken out of "As my Father hath sent me, so send I you;" but, important as the subject may be, it is rather the scene and carriage of the action therein that may, I conceive, entitle it to a place in your pages.

Yours, &c. T. STREETFIELD.

N. URBAN, 29, Cow Cross-st.
Aug. 12.

NEW sewer was commenced in the beginning of last month. It began at the north-east corner of St. Paul's Churchyard (in front of the Cathedral Cloister House), and extended as far as Canon Alley. During the excavation, several objects of interest to the antiquary have been turned up. At the commencement

was found, at a depth of nineteen or twenty feet, a pavement consisting of about fifty square tiles, varying from seven to eight inches square; and four or five large ones twenty-three inches square, about three inches thick. One of these latter has four holes perforated in it, as though it had been used to drain off water. A curious old sword was also discovered, about three feet long (at what depth I have not been able to ascertain). It had evidently suffered from the action of an intense fire; fragments of fine charcoal are still adhering to it. Upon rubbing a portion of the blade, near the hilt, characters appeared; the only portion legible were, on one side, IC, on the other, SC. Numerous other fragments of iron were also found, of singular form. One appears to have been a dagger or dirk; it is about fourteen inches long. There are four rings attached to it, which, on filing, prove to be brass. This, also, with various other fragments, have all suffered from fire, and have pieces of charcoal firmly adhering to them. Numerous fragments of the fine red or Samian pottery have been found, but none of very large size; and, although so numerous, very few seem to belong to any one vessel. Several of them are the bottoms of vases or bowls, and contain inscriptions. One is REGA LIS, another PATERA, which latter I presume, denotes its use as a sacrificial bowl. Some of the pieces are profusely ornamented. There was also a curious jug found embedded in the soft clay. It is nearly perfect, and from its shape and the locality, I have no doubt is of Roman manufacture. It is of a light colour, and has evidently been richly glazed, and is fancifully ornamented with wavy lines. I estimate it to hold about five or six quarts. I have also the fragment of another, of lighter colour, but which must have been of much larger size. Various coins have been turned up; among others I have obtained, (copper) Carausius, Constantius, Claudius, Nerva, Magnentius, Faustina, Domitian, Antoninus; obverse of the latter, SPQR OPTIMO PRINCIPI; and several thin brass coins with German inscriptions, known, I believe, by the name of Abbey Counters; also two curious copper rings (square the

ancient "ring money"). I regard the one of Carausius* as curious, inasmuch as it is supposed to be the first British coinage during the Roman sway. On the obverse is a centaur. Several mutilated specimens of Mosaic have been got up, but, unfortunately, there have been no perfect pieces of large size; the largest was about eight or nine inches square, but by a careless accident was broken all to pieces. It had evidently been a portion of a beautiful pavement; it was composed of the small pieces of half an inch square, white, green and red. There were also fragments of the larger size (red), varying from three-quarters of an inch to one and a half inch, which (judging from other specimens of this ingenious art), I presume formed the outer border.

As might be expected from such a locality—so noted in history as a burial ground of Romans, Saxons and Britons—vast quantities of human bones have been disinterred. There is, however, a peculiarity about the teeth of many of the skulls, which is not, as I have met with no instance excepting in those of the feline, which have been found in the neighbourhood of barrows.—I allude to the very smooth surface of the teeth, notwithstanding they were filed. (I should have said if some of your readers could wish me with some explanation of this). In the course of digging opposite the pastrycook's, corner of Canon Row, was found a grave composed of chalk, very nicely hewn. In this was found a skeleton, which (such is the horror of exposing human bones to the curious eye) was with most despatch and haste thrown over into the churchyard among sundry others. That this was a Saxon grave there can be but little doubt. When speaks of several precisely similar, which he so designates, and which he met with during his excavations. I regret I lost the opportunity of examining the teeth in the skull of this old Saxon—a few minutes earlier, and I might have been

* A gold one about the same size was purchased by Mr. Symonds for £150, and is now in the British Museum. Vide Penny Cyclopædia, art. "Aureus."

able perhaps to have satisfactorily ascertained if the peculiarity I have noted belonged to our Saxon ancestors.

Near this grave was found a piece of lead (the surface coloured like copper) nearly square, one and three-eighths inch diameter, half an inch thick, with a deeply indented impression on either side; one contains the head and inscription of *ÆLFRED REX*: the obverse is too much defaced to make out more than a few letters, *... EALD*. What this could have been is beyond my power to decide. That it is from a die of Alfred is unquestionable. It is evidently not a cast from a coin; if so, the inscription would have been reversed. It may have been a trial of the die previous to its employment for coining; or it may have been a piece of the currency of the day,—the impression is of the size of Alfred's silver penny. I shall be happy to submit it to any of your readers whose acquaintance with such matters may enable them to throw any light upon it.

In digging beneath the cellar of Mr. Holt, the pastrycook, was found a stone coffin, the lid only of which has

been brought up. It is of Parbeck stone, and from the carving thereon, of which I have made a drawing, I should presume it to have belonged to some abbot or ecclesiastical functionary of importance in his day; the coffin has not been disturbed. This is not the only stone coffin that has been found in excavating Mr. Holt's cellar; but as their removal would be likely to endanger the walls of the house, they have not been disturbed. In digging in front of the house, the workmen came to a thick wall of chalk stones, proceeding from north to south. This I imagine to have been a portion of the ancient chapel spoken of by Stow, and which he says was pulled down in Edward the Sixth's reign, and "a faire house" built thereon. Beneath this chapel was "the charnel" spoken of by the same writer, and from which he says there were "a thousand cart-loads of human bones taken when the chapel was demolished. They were deposited in Finsbury field, and three windmills were subsequently built thereon."*—*Vide Stow and Maitland.*

Yours, &c. E. B. PRICH.

THE LONDON CLUBS.

IT has been suggested, more than once, that the annals of the Clubs of London would form an important contribution to the history of society and manners. In such a work, the present system of Clubs would be traced in its progressive steps from the public Coffee-houses of the reign of Queen Anne:

First would appear the formation of small associations, meeting (as clubs of a lower grade still do) at a house of public entertainment; then, we come to a time when the Club took exclusive possession of the house, and strangers could be only introduced, under regulations, by the members; in the third stage, the Clubs build houses, or rather palaces, for themselves.

Among the most famous Subscription Coffee-houses of the olden time, were Tom's and Will's, both in the neighbourhood of the theatres, of which we meet with the following curious notice in Mackay's "Journey through England," published in 1724:†

* Now Windmill Street.

† This amusing depiction of the manners of the last century was "lodged in the street called Pall-Mall, the ordinary residence of all strangers, because of its vicinity to the King's Palace, the Park, the Parliament-house, the Theatres, and the Chocolate and Coffee-houses, where the best company frequent. If you would know our manner of living, it is thus: we rise by nine, and those that frequent great men's levees find entertainment at them till eleven, or, as in Holland, go to tea-tables. About twelve the *beau-monde* assemblies in several Chocolate and Coffee-houses; the best of which are the Cocoa-tree and White's chocolate-houses, St. James's, the Smyrna and the British Coffee-houses; and all these so near one another, that in less than an hour you see the company of them all. We are carried to these places in chairs (or sedans),

"After the plays, the best company generally go to Tom's and Will's Coffee-houses, near adjoining, where there is playing at Picket, and the best of conversation, till midnight. Here you will see blue and green ribbons and stars sitting familiarly with private gentlemen, and talking with the same freedom as if they had left their quality and degrees of distance at home; and a stranger tastes with pleasure the universal liberty of speech of the English nation. Or, if you like rather the company of ladies, there are assemblies at most people of quality's houses. And in all the Coffee-houses you have not only the foreign prints, but several English ones with the Foreign Occurrences, besides papers of morality and party disputes."

Mackay's Journey through England, 1724, vol. i. p. 176.

Tom's Coffee-house, however, had risen into importance before the year 1724. In 1713 it was already so well known that a more modern establishment (as we may presume) called Button's, is described as being "over against Tom's."*

Tom's Coffee-house was situated on the north side of Great Russell-street, Covent Garden. The house (No. 17) still remains, and the first floor, which once witnessed within its walls so many of the leading characters of the time, has been recently occupied by Mr. William Till, M.N.S. the well-known dealer in Coins and Antiquities, who has still in his room two of the old card-tables. These are of plain solid mahogany covered with green baize, the pools being marked off by green tape at the corners. On the hearthstone of the fireplace in the back-room is a deep indentation, worn, if not like the steps of Becket's shrine at Canterbury, by the devotees themselves, yet by their faithful and ever-attendant ministers, who there watched the happy moments when the bubbling coffee and the simmering chocolate had arrived at that state which rendered them most palatable and acceptable. The grand-daughter of the landlord, Mrs. Hoggray, is still living, and has sold the property, only in the present year, to Mr. Henry Heath, dentist, of Paddington. She has still in her possession a whole-length portrait of her grandfather, Mr. Haines, painted by Sir Nathaniel Dance; and has presented a very clever drawing of the same, by Mr. Charles Grignion, to her tenant Mr. Till. She has also preserved two interesting documents relative to the society of gentlemen which formerly patronized the house. The one is a book of their elections and admissions, extending from the 20th March 1764 to the 27th Dec. 1774. The other is a Subscription-book, opened when the increasing numbers of the Club made it desirable to take into the Coffee-room the first-floor of the adjoining house,† at the beginning of 1768. The following is a copy of this document at length:

which are here very cheap, a guinea a week, or a shilling per hour, and your chairmen serve you for porters to run on errands, as your gondoliers do at Venice. If it be fine weather, we take a turn in the Park till two, when we go to dinner; and if it be dirty, you are entertained at picket or basset at White's, or you may talk politics at the Smyrna and St. James's. I must not forget to tell you that the parties have their different places, where, however, a stranger is always well received; but a Whig will no more go to the Cocoa-tree or Ozinda's, than a Tory will be seen at the Coffee-house of St. James's. The Scots go generally to the British, and a mixture of all sorts to the Smyrna. There are other little coffee-houses much frequented in this neighbourhood. Young-man's for officers, Old-man's for stockjobbers, paymasters, and courtiers, and Little-man's for sharpers." (Vol. i. p. 196.) In a subsequent place, some account is given of the most important of "an infinity of clubs, or societies, for the improvement of learning, and keeping up good-humour and mirth," as the Kitt, the Hanover, the October, and the several Mug-house Clubs, vol. ii. p. 27.

* "Button's Coffee-house, over against Tom's, in Covent Garden," *Guardian*, No. 71, June 2, 1713. We beg the words "in Covent Garden" may be observed, as we cannot affirm that the house in Great Russell-street is certainly meant thereby. There may have been a removal.—Regarding Button's, and its *Lion's Head* Letter-box (which is still existing, and was recently sold at Evans's auction rooms), we beg to refer to a note in the preface to Mr. Till's "Descriptive Particulars of English Coronation Medals," 1838.

† It is believed this was done with the adjoining houses on both sides.

The following is from four folio leaves of vellum stitched together as a book.

Tom's Coffee House.

January 23d. 1768.

Subscription Room.

This Club having considerably enlarged itself of late, the want of Room to accommodate the Members thereof with a sufficient number of Card Tables has been universally felt.

Many Gentlemen who wish to see the Plan of this Society extended, have signified a desire that the adjoining Room shou'd be appropriated to the Card Club, and at the same time are solicitous that M^r. Haines shou'd neither be put to the Inconvenience of wanting a Coffee Room, nor to the expence of supplying the defect.

It is therefore proposed that Mr. Haines shall take in the front Room of the next House Westward, as a Coffee Room, in lieu of that now in use, which in such case is to be an additional Card Room.

The Apartment in the next House, is now to be had at the Yearly Rent of £47 for four Years certain. It is computed that the expence of the necessary alterations, and incidental charges, will not amount to less than £80 and the four Years' Rent to £188, which amounts in all to £268. The Gentlemen, therefore, who wish to see this Plan carried into Execution, are humbly requested to countenance it further by subscribing what to them shall seem proper towards defraying the Expence of the above Alterations.

Accounts of all outgoings from the said Subscription shall be laid before the Club in general, or a Committee of the same, and the surplus (if any) be entirely subject to its Direction and Controul.

Tuesday, February 9th. 1768.

The Question in consequence of the foregoing proposal having been Ballotted for, and determined in favour of the proposal by a Majority of 29, there being for the Question 34, against it 5, accordingly the under-written gentlemen have voluntarily subscribed towards carrying the same into immediate execution.

St. T. Robinson, Bart.

St. C. Sheffield, Bart.

Hon. Liddell, esq.

Hon. L^t. Gen^l. Fitzwilliam.

M. Adolphus, esq.

T. Selwin, esq.

S. Foote, esq.

G. Walker, esq.

Jas. Welford, esq.

Jas. Comyn, esq.

R. Davenport, esq.

J. A. Ernst, esq.

Dr. Hay.

J. Tullie, esq.

Jn^o. Delme, esq.

Wm. Green, esq.

T. Dew, esq.

J. Brockholes, esq.

F. Loslie, esq.

(A name obliterated.)

Sr. K. Clayton, Bart.

Honble. C. Howard.

E. Brittiffe, esq.

T. Bladen, esq.

Dr. Schomberg.

Jn. Hustler, esq.

Jno. Chase, esq.

J. Meyer, esq.

Jno. Cooke, esq.

Mr. Rouse.

Mr. Lane.

Majr. Lutterloh.

St. F. Charlton, Bart.

S. B. Jones, esq.

A. Murphey, esq.

R. Crop, esq.

Jas. Straker, esq.

Gen. Dawson.

H. . . dwell, esq.

Maj. Ackland.

. esq.

Capt. Broadley.

B. Victor, esq.

Js. Anderson, esq.

E. Darell, esq.

W. Wolsley, esq.

D. Garrick, esq.

St. T. Jones.

Mr. Budworth.

Wm. Marter, esq.

Jno. Beard, esq.

Dr. Krohn.

S. Yennans, esq.

P. E. Delius, esq.

Jno. Jones, esq.

C. Cutts, esq.

W. Jennens, esq.

J. Millington, esq.

D. Lesueure, esq.

G. Gray, esq.

M. Hamilton, esq.

A. Ormsby, esq.

Jas. Smyth, esq.

M. Leigh, esq.

Dr. Dodd.

Robert Fuller, esq.

Baron Dieden.

Jon^o. Lovett, esq.

R. Lennox, esq.

Capt. Pentzell.

Mr. Francklin.

N. Wilcox, esq.

Jno. Rayner, esq.

T. Pattie, esq.

Baron Raygersfeld.

T. Thornhill, esq.

R. Darell, esq.

Dr. Homan.

Gov^r. Ellis.

C. Stuart, esq.

Mr. Lushington.

M. Allen, esq.

S. Savage, esq.

R. Sheldon, esq.

J. Braithwait, esq.

Dr. Bruce.

Sr. R. Fletcher.

Wm. Robinson, esq.

Count Bruhl.

Jos. Saportas, esq.

Mr. Dappa.	Edwd. Stanley, esq.	A. Stevenson, esq.
W. H. Bernard, esq.	Wm. Castle, esq.	Hugh Watts, esq.
Coln. A. Champion.	Lord Lindores.	Jno. Willis, esq.
Baron Nolcken.	Henry Isaac, esq.	Mr. Wyatt.
N. Dance, esq.	Johnson Gildart, esq.	Dr. Mcnamara.
Ed. Bott, esq.	Capt. Henry Meyers.	Jno. Blake, esq.
T. Saunders, esq.	Capt. Thos. Gilbert.	Capt. Rt. Buchanan.
Mr. Bayford.	Wm. Merrick, esq.	Jo. Pinfold, esq.
Wm. Young, esq.	Geo. Colman, esq.	Philp. Affleck, esq.
Ph ^p . Francis, esq.	Capt. M. Johnston.	Rd. Calvert, esq.
W. Hagen, esq.	Fr. Clare, esq.	Wm. McGwire, esq.
T. L. Bennett, esq.	Mr. Box.	T. Scott, esq.
Hble. C. Howard, Jun.	P. Lawson, esq.	Dr. Hay.
R ^d . Leycester, esq.	Jas. Frampton, esq.	Jno. Pybus, esq.
Wm. Kinloch, esq.	Jno. Taffe, esq.	T. Popkin, esq.
John Smith, esq.	Wm. Calvert, esq.	B. Bacon, esq.
Geo. Dudley, esq.	L. Morres, esq.	Jo. Hurlock, esq.
Jos. Salvadore, esq.	Arth. Annesley, esq.	Saml. Scott, esq.
Wm. Grinfield, esq.	M. Tunsdale, esq.	P. Treves, esq.
St. Jno. Webb, Bart.	St. Rd. Glynn, Bart.	Wm. Manners, esq.
Geo. Clavering, esq.	Col. Owen.	Jas. Barton, esq.
Capt. John Howard.	Jno. Phillips, esq.	D ^r . Hunt, esq.
Sidney Swinney, D.D.	Pet. Taylor, esq.	C. Lethulier, esq.
Ed. Webster, esq.	Adml. Young.	Rd. Gorges, esq.
Mr. Harmoode.	Capt. Rt. Campbell.	R ^d . Ward, esq.
Geo. Clive, esq.	W. Braham, esq.	B. Scotney, esq.
Wm. Ganthorpe, esq.	Jno. Treadway, esq.	Capt. Wood.
Mr. Mence.	Is ^r . Collard, esq.	M. Russell, esq.
Fred. Standert, esq.	Col. Cleveland.	Rd. Grove, esq.
Luke Serafton, esq.	Rice James, esq.	P. Gibbes, esq.
Chs. Johnston, esq.	Wm. Farrer, esq.	Henry Savage, esq.
Ed. Barman, esq.	Hen ^r . Idell, esq.	Col. Eyre.
Mr. Blount.	Robt. Gosling, esq.	Rt. Palmer, esq.
Jas. Fitzgerald, esq.	Coln ^l . C. Campbell.	Jno. Spencer, esq.
Henry Frere, esq.	T. S. Jackson, esq.	M. Darell, esq.
Mr. Tancred.	P. Sterling, esq.	Mr. Berrow.
Mr. Robert Young.	Frs. Gare, esq.	J. C. Marhard, esq.
Govr. Pinfold.	Jno. Gunning, esq.	Jno. Calvert, esq.
Dr. Petit.	Mr. S. Howard.	Capt. F. Bankes.
Mr. Finch.	Jno. Foster, esq.	Mr. Houghton.
Hugh Millerd, esq.	Mr. Marton.	E. Lascelles, esq.
R. B. Hodgkinson, esq.	Capt. Rankin.	Is ^r . Sage, esq.
John Day, esq.	Miles Smith, esq.	B. Barlow, esq.
Wm. Kelynge, esq.	St. R. Goodere.	
Dr. Clarke.	Wm. Mills, esq.	

In all, 223 Subscribers, at one Guinea each, furnishing the sum of 234*l*. 3*s*. which was within 34*l*. of the sum required. The first four leaves, as far as the name of John Taffe, esq. are fairly written: the rest more loosely, as the members dropped in from time to time. There are possibly occasional errors, (the names not being entered by the gentlemen themselves,) for instance, "M. Tunsdale, esq." was no doubt Marma-duce Tunstall, esq. of whom see Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. vi.

Among the preceding names will be noticed those of Foote, Murphy, and David Garrick; these do not occur in the admission book, and it may therefore be presumed that they had become members of the Club before the 20th March 1764; but the admissions of George Garrick, Colman, and Dr. Dodd, are recorded, and the form adopted was as follows:

"1765 April 23. Geo. Garrick, esq. Somerset House, Proposed by Sir T. Robinson. Edm^d. Britiffe, and Benjamin Victor, Esq^{rs}. was this Evening Ballotted for and Admitted."

We add the dates of admission and the proposers of a few other historical names.

"1768 Nov. 12. Dr. Kennedy, of Frith street. By George Garrick and Jas. Morris Esqrs."

1765 Dec. 17. George Colman, Esq. Great Queen street. By David Garrick and James Morris, Esqrs.

1766 Jan. 7. *Wm. Tooke, Esq. Purley, Surrey. By George Garrick and Th^r. Hearne, Esqrs.

1766 Dec. 30. Dr. Dodd, Southampton Row. By Sir T. Robinson, E. Britiffe, and H. Liddell, Esqrs. (Dr. Dodd's name occurs as proposing the Baron de Bayersfeld, big Excellency Count Brühl, and others.)

* 1767 Feb. 4. Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. By Sir T. Robinson, Wm. Fitzherbert, and E. Britiffe, Esqrs.

1767 Feb. 10. The R^t. Hon^{ble} Lord Pigot, Soho-square. By Sir T. Robinson, C. Cutts, and T. Pattle, Esqrs.

1767. Mr. Nath^l Dance, Covent Garden. By Dr. Schomberg and Geo. Garrick, Esq.

1768 Jan. 12. Philip Francis, Esq. War Office. By S. Foote and T. L. Bennett, Esqrs.

1768. Jas. Pybus, Esq. Berners street. By Gov^r. Ellis and Coln^l. Cleaveland.

1773 Nov. 9. Dr. Goldsmith, Temple. By Dr. Macnamara and Mich^l. Adolphus, Esq."

There was a summer vacation, usually extending from the end of June to the beginning of November, during which the Ballotting was suspended.

These will serve as a specimen of the society at Tom's. Of men of title and high birth a far longer list might be extracted; and possibly the whole list, which comprises 547 names (besides their introducers) may be hereafter deemed worthy of publication.

POETRY.

SONETTO DEL RAFFAELLO.*

Un pensier dolce è rimembrare, e godo
di quell' assalto, ma più provo il danno
del partir, ch'io restai come quei ch'anno
in mar perso la stella, se il ver odo.

O lingua di parlar disciogli il nodo
a dir di questo inusitato inganno
che Amor mi fece per mio grave affanno;
ma lui più ne ringrazio, e Lei ne lodo.

L'ora seata era, che l'occase un sole
aveva fatto, e l'altro sorse in loco,
atto più da far fatti, che parole;
Ma io restai pur vinto al mio gran foco
che mi tormenta: che dove l'Uom suole
desiar di parlar, più riman fioco.

A sweet thought is the memory and the joy
Of that our meeting; but I feel the more
My loss being separate;—for I am as one
At sea who seeth neither star nor shore.

Now, tongue, unlock thy speech, that thou may'st tell
Of that unused deception, when deep grief
Love brought to me; yet not the less, for this,
I thank him, and on Her my praise bestow.

'Twas eve; and westering o'er the hills, one sun
Had sunk, another in its place arose
And brighter, filling the whole earth with joy.
Fit time for deeds, not words,—but I the while
Stood conquer'd by the inward fire that now
Torments me. When a man persuasive speech
Most needs—then most it fails, and he is dumb.

* Written on a drawing of Raffaele. See Richardson on Painting, p. 292. Of the writings of this great artist, I believe only three or four letters exist, one of which has been printed by Bellori.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

Daiphantus, or the Passions of Love, comical to read, but tragical to act, as full of wit as experience : whereunto is added : " The Passionate Man's Pilgrimage."
By Anthony Scoloher, Gent. 1604. (Roxburghe reprint, 1818.)

TO this scarce poem is prefixed a preface, in the quaint humour and conceit of the times, "To the mighty, learned, and antient Potentate, *Quisquis*, Emperor of x. King of Great and little A. Prince of B. C. and D. &c. *Aliquis* wisheth the much increase of true subjects, free from passion, spleen, and melancholy," &c. There is in it an allusion to Shakspeare, as follows : "It should be like the never-too-well read *Arcadia*, where the prose and verse, matter and words, are like his mistresses eyes, one still excelling another, and without corrival; or, to come home to the vulgar elements, like *friendly Shakspeare's tragedies*, where the comedian rides, when the tragedian stands on tiptoe. Faith, it should please all, like *Prince Hamlet*; but in sadness then it were to be feared he would runne mad. In sooth, I will not be moonsicke to please; nor out of my wits, though I displeased all," &c.

Of the plan and design of the poem we are not able to speak highly. *Daiphantus*, who was "a scourge to beauty, a traitor to women, and an infidel to love," at length fell in love with two at once; and while thus "a slave to his own fortunes," he fell in love with another, "a wedded ladie;" then with a fourth, named *Vitullia*, "and so far was imparadized in her beautie, she not recomforting him, that he fell from love to passion, so to distraction, then to admiration and contemplation, lastly to madness. In the end by one, or rather by all, he was recovered—a voice did mad him and a song did rescue him. Four in one sent him out of this world, and one with four redeemed him to the world," &c. The poem opens thus :

In Venice faire, the citie most admir'd,
There lived a gallant, who *Daiphantus* hight,
Right nobly born, well letter'd, lov'd, desir'd
Of every courtier in their most delight;
So full of pleasure, that he seem'd to be
A man begot in *Venus*' infancy.

His face was fair, full comely was his feature,
Lipt like the cherry, with a wanton's eye;
A Mars in anger, yet a *Venus* creature,
Made part of *Cynthia*, most of *Mercury*:
A pittied soul, so made of love and hate,
Tho still belov'd, in love unfortunate.

Thus made by Nature, Fortune did conspire
To balance him, with weight of *Cupid*'s wing,
Passant in love, yet oft in great desire;
Sudden in love, not stayed in any thing,
He courted all, not loved, and much did strive
To die for love, yet never meant to wive, &c.

Not far from Venice, in an abbey fair,
Full wall'd about, two worthy ladies dwelt
Who virgins were, so sweet and debonaire,
The ground they trod on of their odour smelt;
Two virgin sisters, matchless in a pheare,
Had lived virgins, well nigh eighteen year.

With these ladies, his cousins, named *Eurialæ* and *Urania*, *Daiphantus* falls in love :

He swears he loves, the heat doth prove the
fire;
He weeps his love, his tears show his
affection;
He writes his love, his lines plead his desire;

He sings his love, the dittie mourns the
action; [in sadness:
He sings, writes, weeps, and swears that he's
It is believed, not cured,—love turns to
madness.

Meeting no return of feeling from these the subjects of his true affection, he becomes enamoured of another :

Not distant far, within a garden fair,
The sweet *Artemia* sang unto her lute;
The voice charm'd *Cupid* and perfum'd the air,
Made beasts stand still, and birds for to be
mute!

Her voice and beauty prov'd so sad a ditty,
Who saw was blind—who heard, soon sued for
pity.

This lady was no virgin like the rest,
Yet near allied, by Florence city dwelling,
Nature and Art within her both were blest ;

Musick in her, and Love had his excell'g.
To visit her fair cousins oft she came,
Perhaps more jocund, but no whit to blame.

Her Daiphantus woos in the following manner :

Oh eyes, no eyes, but stars still clearly shining,
Oh face, no face, but shape of angels fashion,
Oh lips, no lips, but bliss, by kiss refining,
Oh heart, no heart, but of true love, right
passion !

Oh eyes, face, lips, and heart, if not too small
To see, feel, taste, and love, earth's rarest
jewell.

Artesia, however, for such is the lady's name, having told him

For I am wedded, oh ! word full fraught with woo,

he at length turns his affection to Vitullia, to whom he indites an epistle,
containing the following stanza :

In woods, groves, hills, Vitullia's name shall
ring.
In meadows, orchards, gardens sweet and
fair !

I'll learn the birds her name alone to sing,
All choirs shall chaunt it in an heavenly air !
The Day shall be her usher, Night her page,
Heaven her palace, and this earth her starr.

He thus proceeds :

Euriale's like sleep when one is weary,
Urania is like a golden slumber,
Artesia's voice like dreams that make thee
merry,
Vitullia like a bed, all these incommensur.

1 sleepe, 2 slumber, 3 dreams, upon 4 bed is
best,

First, second, third, but in the fourth is blest.

It is pretty clear, that his love is now affecting his brain, and the symptoms
are thus detailed :

Now with his fingers like a barber snaps,
Plays with the fire pan, as it were a lute,
Unties his shoestrings, then his lips he caps,
Whistles awhile, and thinks it is a flute :
At length a glass presents it to his sight,
Where well he acts fond love in passions
right.

His chin he strokes, swears beardless men
kiss best.

His lips anoints, says ladies use such fashion.
Spets on his napkin, terms that the hathing
jest,

Then on the dust describes the courteous
Then humble calls, tho' they do still aspire,
Ladies then fall, when lords rise by desire.

We have now two allusions to *Hamlet* :

His breath he thinks the smoke, his tongue a
coal,
Then calls for bottle ale to quench his thirst,
Runs to his ink pot, drinks, then stops the
hote,
And thus grows madder than he was at first.
He finds, by that of *Hamlet*, thinks
Fearnes him a mad-maa, than of his inkhorne
drinks.

Calls players fools, the fool he judgeth wisest,
Will learn them action, out of Chaucer's
Pander :

Proves of their poets lawless even in the
highest, [slander.

Then drinks a health; and swears it is no
Puts off his cloaths; his shirt he only wears,
Much like mad *Hamlet*; thus as passion tears.

After some additional stanzas, well suited to his disturbed state, Daiphantus
falls into a swoon. The four ladies, and Ismenio, returning from hunting,
see him, and taking up his amorous ditty, find that love is the cause of his
misfortunes. Ismenio, therefore, resolving that Music shall release him
from his pain, on condition

———— that he must agree
Never to love, but live in chastitie,

Artesia then played on her lute so divinely, that

The birds came chirping to the windows round,
And so stood still, as if they ravish'd were.
Beasts from the forests came, brought with
the sound,

The lion laid him down, as if in fear,
The fishes in fresh rivers swam to shore ;
Yet, had not Nature stayed them, had done
more.

Daiphantus, being fully revived and cured by Artesia's song, exclaims in the following stanza, with which we must conclude our quotations :

1 beauty and 3 wit did 1 wound and 3 pearce
my heart,
3 musick and 4 favour 3 gain'd and 4 kept it
sure,
Love had by 3 fancie to the 4 last I part,
Love led by Reason to the first is truer,
3 beantie and wit first conquered, made me
yield,
3 musick and 4 favour rescued, got the field.
To 1 wit and 2 beauty my first love I give,
Music 3 and 4 favour my second love have
gain'd,
All made me mad, and all did me relieve,

Though one reeoned me, when I was
sustain'd.
Thus, truth to say, to all I love did owe,
Therefore to all my love I ever yowe.
Thus to the first hill right hand he did tender,
His left hand to the 3 and 4 last, most
lovingly 4 ;
His tongue kind thanks first to the last did
render,
The while his lookes were bent indifferently.
Thus he salutes all, and to increase his
blisses,
From lip to lip each ladie round he kisses, &c.

As our readers are now probably satisfied with the extracts we have given from Daiphantus, we shall pass on to the other poem, which is better known to them, having been partially extracted in the popular selections of Old English Poetry. It is printed in the Poems of Sir W. Raleigh, [edit. Brydges, p. 54.] but Mr. Southey thinks it the production of a Catholic. Vide "Omniana," vol. i. p. 94. The text given by Sir E. Brydges varies much from the present.

The Passionate Man's Pilgrimage, supposed to be written just at the point of death.

Give me my scallop shell of quiet,
My staffe of faith to walke upon,
My scrip of joy, immortal diet,
My bottle of salvation.
My gowne of glory, hope's true gage,
And thus I'll take my pilgrimage.

Blood must be my body's balmer,
No other balme will there be given,
Whilst my soule like a white palmer
Travels to the land of Heaven,
Over the silver mountaines
Where spring the nectar fountains :
And there I'll kisse
The boule of blisse,
And drinke my eternal fill
On every milken hill.
My soule will be a-drie before,
But after it, will ng'ter thirst more.

And by the happie blissful way
More peacefull pilgrims I shall see,
That have shooke off their gownes of clay,
And goe apparell'd fresh like mee.
I'll bring them first
To slake their thirst,
And then to taste these Nectar suckets,
At the cleare wells
Where sweetness dwells,
Drawne up by saints in christall buckets.
And when our bottles and all we
Are fill'd with immortalitie,

Then the holy paths we'll travell,
Streude with rubies thicke as gravell,
Seedings of diamonds, saphire floors,
High walles of corall, and pearle bowres.

From thence to Heaven's bribeless hall
Where no corrupted voyces brail,
No conscience molten into gold,
Nor forg'd accusers bought and sold,
No cause deferr'd, no vaine spent journey,
For there Christ is the king's attorney :
Who pleades for all without degrees,
And he hath angels, but no fees.

When the grand twelve million jury
Of our sinnes and sinfull fury,
'Gainst our soules blacke verdicts give,
Christ pleades his death, and then we
live,

Be thou my speaker taintless pleader,
Unblotted lawyer, true proceeder,
Thou movest salvation even for almes,
Not with a bribed lawyer's palmes.
And this is my eternal plea,
To Him that made heaven, earth and sea,
Seeing my flesh must die so soone,
And want a head to dine next noone,
Just at the stroke when my vaines start
and spread,

Set on my soul an everlasting head.
Then am I readie like a palmer fit,
To tread those blest paths which before
I writ.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Image of God in Man. Four Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge, 1841. By the Rev. W. Harness, &c.

MR. HARNESS, in these elegant and judicious discourses, first removes the very censurable opinion held by a certain class of persons, that the "image of God" is entirely lost on earth, and is no longer to be looked for among men. His argument, drawn from Gen. ix. 6. "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed, for in the image of God made he man," is forcible and convincing; and equally so the text of St. James, iii. 8. "Therewith curse we men, which are formed after the similitude of God."—Bishop Butler speaks to the same intent: "Men may speak of the degeneracy and corruption of the world, according to the experience they have had of it; but human nature, considered as the divine workmanship, should, methinks, be treated as sacred, 'for in the image of God made he man.'" He then considers in what quality of man this image is to be found—whether the image of God in man consists in man's immortality; which he denies, on the grounds that Satan and his angels are inheritors of eternal life; and how can they be said to bear the image of the Deity? But may it not be answered, that they were originally created as pure reflections of the perfections of the Deity, which were sullied and defaced at their fall from obedience, and their consequent banishment from heaven; as a man doomed for unrepented sin, and want of faith, to eternal punishment, (thereby becoming a companion of the evil angels, and himself one of them,) was created originally in God's image? But the preacher says, "Is it so certain that eternal life is an original, essential, and inalienable attribute of the human soul?" But supposing that it is not, which we think is not proved, would it not be sufficient if the power of being immortal, (though the power might be withdrawn,) was conferred on man, and him alone of all the

creation: he alone having the soul—the seat of immortality—while the brutes possessed but the body and the intellect or mind. We think that if God gave to man the capability of being immortal, which he did not give to the other animated parts of the creation, man was created in his image, which is essentially immortal. The beast that perishes according to his creation, is not capable of immortality, and therefore not made after the image of God. We therefore think the image is to be seen, not in the irreversible possession, but in the attainable capability. Mr. Harness then rightly discusses the opinion of those who suppose that man's likeness to the Deity consists in his "having dominion over the inferior creatures," because it appears from Gen. i. 26, that his dominion is the consequence of the likeness, not the ground of it.—He then considers (p. 15) whether "any trace of the image of God is to be discerned in the intellectual division of the soul of man,"—and concludes in the negative. He says, "What resemblance of his holy and spiritual nature could possibly be wrought upon it, through the agency of its only natural instructors, the Ear, the Touch, the Eye, the Smell, the Taste, by the traces of those material things with which alone the senses are conversant?" Again, "What semblance to the Deity is to be perceived in the primary, bare, uninformed state of the intellect?" But then (to allude to the first objection) we may say that we are not considering the channel by which either the divine or human intellect acts, but the intellect itself. True, matter is joined with spirit in man; but may not, in his future existence, this material part be diminished almost to nothing, and the intellectual enlarged, sublimated, exalted? Will that be the "glorious body" with which the soul will be enrobed and adorned? Even the angels themselves are formed of body and of spirit; and perhaps nothing can exist purely and simply of spirit but

God himself; but would that prevent the soul united to the body bearing a resemblance to the attributes of God, because it is so united; or is, in other words, joined to a certain instrument for temporary use and purpose? Alter or destroy the outward material creation, and then the senses would be useless; but would it follow, therefore, that the intellectual power would be extinct? Then would come the question, Are all our ideas derived from the senses? St. Austin says, "Rectissime dicitur homo factus ad imaginem et similitudinem Dei, non enim aliter incommutabilem veritatem posset mente concipere." Certainly man's knowledge in its origin is unlike the knowledge of God, which is intuitive; and our principles of knowledge are not his, being formed on testimony, or inference, or a few truths and axioms,—but in its *essence* as knowledge, the divine and human may be considered as the same, though coming from a different source, and operating in a different way. It is not the faculty in its rise or growth, but in its *exercise*, that we are speaking of. But the truth is, that we speak of the mind of God, or the will, or the wisdom, as of the attributes of God, only by analogy, and by way of resemblance to our own; and we can speak of them in no other way. We do not know what God's faculties are in themselves, but we give them the names of those powers which we should find necessary to us, in order to produce certain effects, and then we call them wisdom, understanding, knowledge, &c.; but, as Archbishop King says, "we cannot but be sensible that they are of a nature altogether different from ours, and that we have no direct or proper notion or conception of them."—We must argue from the effect to the cause. "God is revealed (says the author of an admirable Sermon on Necessity and Predestination)* to us, not as he is *absolutely* in himself, but *relatively* to ourselves, and the terms employed are such as clearly to indicate not his nature and essence, but the duties which belong to us, arising out of that relation." "Nemo (says Luther) de Divinitate nudè cogitet." We must not therefore endea-

avour to give a stronger interpretation to the expression "*of* man being created in the image of God," than a just analogy will bear. God is self-existent, infinite, independent, unchangeable, all-powerful, &c. In that part of his image man was not created; but if in man certain effects are produced by certain qualities of mind which he possesses, and which effects *resemble*, however distantly and faintly, the effects of the Divine Wisdom, as seen in his works, then we conceive the wisdom of man to be the reflected image of the wisdom of God, however sullied the mirror in which it is seen, and so of the moral qualities. But Mr. Harness proceeds in his argument (p. 16) to say that the principle within us which reflects the likeness of the Deity must of necessity be the high and master principle of our being; and that this superior position never can be the prerogative of the mind, because it is a servant of the affections and passions and appetites; but surely what does this prove but that man is in a fallen state, his nature weakened, and the image of God half blotted out. But suppose that he is not the slave of his appetites—that temperance and self-denial, and love of what is good, and pure, and holy, have weakened and removed these evil passions; is not then the intellect released from its ignominious bondage, and let loose to take its heavenward flight? The argument Mr. Harness produces against what Hume calls "intellectual virtue," will of course be resolved by us in the same manner. Because the qualities of prudence, industry, frugality, &c. may be perverted to selfish and bad purposes, are we to join in his conclusion—"Can we suppose that a range of our faculties, which are incapable of any *substantive* virtue, (?) which, when occupied in the same operation, or following the course of the same habits, may be either well or ill employed, according to the disposition of the will that guides them, and which have no goodness but by reflection, can be the sacred seat of the image of God, whose very nature is goodness itself?"—Mr. Harness proceeds to say,

"If the divine similitude was to be discerned in the intellect, it would seem to follow as an inevitable consequence,

* Dr. Copleston.

that the virtues of the heart would be commensurate with the endowments of the mind; that the man most eminent for the powers of his understanding would also be most conspicuous for the righteousness of his character," &c.

But we must consider that the image of God in the heart of man is broken and disjointed and defaced, and its parts out of harmony; but still the natural tendency, as all moralists allow, of an elevated intellect and improved understanding, is to elevate the other powers, and it is sufficient to say, that we consider it an anomaly, an exception, where wisdom and goodness are disjointed; the natural tendency being to coalesce.—Mr. Harness goes on to say,

"If we turn from individuals to society, we shall certainly not discover that its improvement in holiness and righteousness has any immediate connexion with its improvement in arts and sciences, or that the divine image is rendered more distinctly visible in the public character, as the mists of ignorance are dissipated from the public mind."

But to make this argument good, it must be shewn, that no other causes were operating to prevent that cultivation of mind which improved the arts and sciences, from acting beneficially on the general structure of society. Arts and sciences seldom flourish but in wealthy communities: where there are large cities, thickly peopled countries, great separation of ranks, unequal properties—all of which have a tendency to act detrimentally on social life. It is not to the arts and sciences, therefore, but to the state of society in which they spring up and grow, to which we look for the evils which are mentioned as accompanying them.—Whatever elevates the mind, improves it; but the antagonist powers may be too strong. Still we must lay the blame in the right place: the soil may be good, the cultivation skilful, but pestilential blasts and blights may prevent the plant from growing.—Mr. Harness (p. 27) proceeds:

"Since we should look in vain for this holy endowment of our being (that is, the image of God) in the intellectual faculties of our souls, there only remains the moral faculties to be investigated; and to that part of our nature we turn, with a full conviction that the object of our research does there maintain his hallowed and retired seat."

Setting out in this inquiry, he asks what is the divine attribute for which the Scriptures have most studiously endeavoured to excite our veneration? It is the attribute of Love. "God," says St. John, "is Love." Love is the distinguishing characteristic of his essence; and then he asks, "Is there in the soul of man an impression of benevolence, of compassion, of sympathy—in which the traces of the Divine image may be discovered?" In this, that is in pure benevolence of soul, he conceives, "*consists that Divine image in which we were created* (p. 47), and that the impression of our souls in which we discover the lineaments of the Divine likeness, is also the effect of Divine illumination," (p. 50.)

The third discourse is employed on the subject of the 'Moral Sense,' and in the refutation of those who argue that the "moral principle is not innate, because we have no innate *moral maxims* impressed on our minds." We do not know who are the moralists whose reasoning is here alluded to; but we should consider that the two parts of the sentence are identical; for what is a maxim but the expression of a principle, or general truth? How far a *maxim*, in the proper sense of the word, can be said to be innate, is another question. If it is a general truth formed on the agreement of particular instances, by an exercise of the mind, how is it innate? Is it not the pronouncement of the principle?

The fourth discourse is employed on the duty of cultivating the principle of Benevolence, by which the image of God, which is ~~love~~, is reflected in the soul of man, and shewing what are the checks to its developments, from worldly pursuits and selfish feelings. This is a very pleasing and eloquent discourse, evincing in a practical manner the great advantages of keeping the mind in harmony with the moral precepts and religious ordinances of Scripture, and the happiness which will be its result; and had we space we should have quoted from it some of the powerful appeals which the preacher makes in behalf of that liberty which the Gospel, and only the Gospel, can give to its followers. With regard to the main argument of the discourse, we have, as has been seen, found ourselves not exactly in harmony

with the view which Mr. Harness has taken of it. We do not think that "in the image of the benevolence or love of God alone was man made," but in the image of all the perfections of the Deity in which man could participate, as regards his intellectual and moral attributes. Bishop Patrick says, when explaining the words "in our image, after our likeness," "approaching to the Divine likeness in *understanding*, freedom of choice, spirituality, immortality, and in righteousness and true holiness likewise, as may be gathered from the apostle, Eph. iv. 24." Let us also hear what Bishop Horsley says, "*That image of God in which Adam was created*, in our Lord appeared perfect and entire—in the unspotted innocence of his life, the sanctity of his manners, and his perfect obedience to the law of God—in the *vast powers of his mind*, intellectual and moral—in his *comprehension* of all knowledge; moral, in his power of resisting all the allurements of vice, and of encountering all the difficulties of virtue and religion, despising hardship and shame, enduring pain and death. This was the beauty with which he was adorned beyond the sons of men. In him the beauty of the Divine image was refulgent in its original perfection; in all the sons of Adam obscured and marred in a degree to be scarce discernible: the will depraved—the imagination debauched—the reason weak—the passions rampant," &c. (Serm. vi.) We may lastly quote South, who has a sermon on this text, and who says, "We are next to lay down positively what this image of God in man is. It is, in short, that *universal rectitude of all the faculties of the soul*, by which they stand apt and disposed to their respective offices and operations; and this will be fully set forth by taking a distinct survey of it in the several faculties belonging to the soul: 1. In the *understanding*; 2. the will; 3. in the passions and affections." And here we cannot refrain from giving that most eloquent passage, in which the preacher describes the magnificent endowments of the great archetype of the human race, forming such a crown of jewels, taken from "heaven's pavement," for his brow, as in lustre has never been surpassed. We must forgive some hyperbole in the kindling fervour of the author's thoughts.

"Adam came into the world a philosopher, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the nature of things upon their names. He could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the consent of their respective properties. He could see consequents yet dormant in their principles, and effects yet unborn and in the wombs of their causes. His understanding could almost pierce into future contingents; his conjectures improving even to prophecy, in the canticles of prediction. Till his fall, he was ignorant of nothing but sin, or at least it rested in the notion, without the smart of the experiment. Could any difficulty have been proposed, the resolution would have been as early as the proposal: it could not have had time to settle into doubt. Like a better Archimedes, the issue of all his inquiries was an *Εύρηκα Εύρηκα*, the offspring of his brain, without the sweat of his brow. Study was not then a duty, night watchings were needless. The light of reason wanted not the assistance of a candle. This is the doom of fallen man, to labour in the fire, to seek truth in profundo, to exhaust his time, to impair his health, and perhaps to spin out his days and himself into one pitiful controverted conclusion. There was then no poring, no struggling with memory, no straining for conviction. His faculties were quick and expedit: they answered without knocking, they were ready on the first summons. There was freedom and firmness in all their operations. I confess, 'tis as difficult for us, who date our ignorance from our first being," and are still bred up with the same infirmities about us with which we were born, to raise our thoughts and imagination to these intellectual properties that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a peasant bred up in the obscurity of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendour of a court. But by the philosophers by their privations, and other arts of reason by which discourse supplies the wants of the reports of sense, we may collect the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of the ruins. All those arts, rarities, and curiosities which vulgar minds gaze at, the ingenious pursue, and all admire, are but the reliques of an intellect defaced with sin and time. We admire it now, only as antiquaries do a piece of old coin, for the stamp it once bore, and not for those vanishing lineaments and disappearing draughts that remain upon it at present. And certainly that must needs have been very glorious, the decays of which are so admirable. He that is comely when old

and decrepit, surely was very beautiful when he was young. An Aristotle was but the rubbish of an Adam, and Athens but the ruins of Paradise."

From what we have said, it will be collected that we differ (though most respectfully, and with diffidence in our own judgment) from Mr. Harness, in the manner in which he has viewed the image of God in man, which we think too partial and confined, inasmuch as he has rejected entirely the intellectual powers, and confined the resemblance to one only of the moral and religious virtues. We certainly think this is a mistaken view of the subject, and that it arises, first, from not sufficiently keeping in mind that though man was *created* in God's image, because that image is deeply impaired, as Mr. H. (p. 18) considers justly the powers of the intellect to be, and inclining to evil, it does not follow that the original creation is to be denied; and so blended are the powers of the understanding, the will, and the affections, that it would be difficult to conceive one attaining the highest perfection, without a corresponding movement of the others; and where cases seem to occur, they ought to be considered as exceptions; secondly, we do not think Mr. Harness has kept sufficiently, in view what we have said of our being able to speak of the perfections of God only by analogy; and therefore what he says on the depraved nature of the intellect may be true, yet it would not follow that it does not resemble in its better and diviner moods the *effects* of God's wisdom, and that is all that it can do. We ~~are~~ to coincide with Mr. Harness's view, ought we not to say rather, "in a *portion* or a *part* of God's image he made man," rather than the whole? Benevolence is a crowning virtue, and a high perfection, but it surely is but one of the attributes we ascribe to the Deity.—"When (says a learned Divine) we have applied *every thing in every manner of existence which seems to imply perfection*, and excluded every thing in every manner of existence which implies or includes the contrary, we have got our idea of an absolutely perfect being, whom we call God."—Again, "We ascribe to God *all kinds of apparent perfection* observable in his

creatures, except such as argue at the same time imperfection, as motion or materiality," &c.; and in a passage which more nearly relates to a former part of the argument, "Let the *manner* in which divine knowledge exists be never so different from that of human knowledge, yet so long as it is knowledge, or agrees in the general *idea* with what men call knowledge, it must signify something more than if it were totally different, of quite another kind. Knowledge, as far as it is knowledge, or can be entitled to that name, is as much or as *really* a perfection in man as in God. The idea of this quality, as distinguishable from any other quality, is the same in both, though there be a difference as to extent, or freedom from ignorance, or as it does or does not consist in deduction, or arise from sensation, which are but *modes* of its existence." And Archbishop King, when speaking of our attributing wisdom, knowledge, love, &c. to God, which are properly faculties or creations of our minds, admonishes us to remember "that there is as great a difference between these, when attributed to God, and as they are in us, as between weighing in a balance, and thinking; in truth, infinitely greater; and that we ought no more to expect that the one should in all respects and circumstances answer the other, than that thinking in all things should correspond to weighing," &c. We therefore in conclusion (for we must now break off) sum up our belief on the subject, "that whatever moral or intellectual qualities, existing in man, tend to the real perfection of his nature, as a rational and accountable being, these qualities are formed in the image of God; and further, that they do not lose their original title by being defaced and disfigured by time and the sinfulness of the possessor, and that this resemblance is without any other limit than that which bounds the faculties of the human race." At the same time, we grant that the image of God may be reflected with greater splendour in *some* of the virtues of men than in others, and among the foremost certainly is that of benevolence or love. We think also that some disadvantage might arise from Mr. Harness's limitation of the subject, if

it tended to lead men to suppose that benevolence was the only virtue which resembled a Divine attribute, and that the other qualities, moral and intellectual, did not participate of the divine nature.

Mr. Harness says, speaking of the gift of eternal life, "I do not see what points of comparison could subsist between such an image of the Almighty as the sacred text appears to indicate in man, and any thing which has reference to the mere duration of time." But how can eternity be called a mere duration of time? It seems to us that the comparison is made, because the subject is taken out of time. Again: "To a creature formed after the image of God, to be endowed with the immortality of God, would indeed be a most eminent addition to the dignity conferred on him in his creation, but it could not of itself constitute the image?" Now here we ask most respectfully, has not Mr. Harness given a stronger meaning and force to the word image than it properly bears? An image is a reflection, a likeness, a representation, a resemblance. — Could not therefore the immortal life bestowed on man bear a sufficiently near resemblance, *through analogy*, to the immortality of the Divine Nature, to be called its image? We think it could, and therefore we do not feel it important to ask whether (p. 9.) "eternal life is an original, essential, and inalienable attribute of the human soul, or a superadded gift;" for if it is *analogous* to the corresponding attribute of the Deity, it is sufficient, and agrees with the term used. We should also (p. 48) be inclined to ask, if Mr. Harness considers that the virtue of benevolence is more "the effect of divine illumination" than any other virtue of the heart, or power of the intellect? We grant that benevolence, or the exercise of love, or love in act, was one great characteristic of the mind of Christ; but was not self-denial, self-sacrifice, in every form it could assume, even to the agonies of death, as strong? They might both be called the effect of divine illumination justly; but we think the term could not be appropriated to the one, καὶ ἐφύλη, without the argument being unfair and incorrect. We should also (page 50) be inclined to hesitate

before we agreed with the preacher, that the passages of Genesis which he has quoted (i. 27. ii. 7.), "God created man in his image;" and "God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life," are identical; for one may mean the gift of animal life, and the other of intellectual and spiritual endowment—if so, then the inference that is drawn from them (p. 50) will not be just.

Travels in Circassia, Krim Tartary, &c. By Edmund Spencer, Esq. 2 vols. 1839.

WE wish that we had noticed these *Travels* before; but owing to our having a larger supply of books than we had space for review, they fell back with the rest of the baggage. They are, however, very well written, interesting volumes. The author seems a person of information, as he certainly is of enterprise; and the country into which he has penetrated, and which he describes, is one which at the present time is of great interest to the different nations of Europe; for which of them can be unaffected and unmoved at Russia's invasion of the fine Caucasian provinces, and not believe that her long and bloody struggle to possess herself of these mountains, is but to use them as a step in her further progress towards Asiatic conquests. We shall now briefly mark as we proceed through the volumes what we conceive are the points of interest to which the reader at leisure can direct his attention.

Vol. i. p. 53. "In that part of the military bannat of Hungary and Servia, through which we now travelled, the inhabitants having been exposed for centuries to the inroads of their predatory neighbours the Turks and Tartars, scarcely ever leave home on any occasion without being armed, and not unfrequently we see the women, Amazon-like, with a brace of pistols in their girdles, to say nothing of the poniard, with which they never part. The warlike appearance of the men imparted quite a novel aspect to the landscape, as we beheld them from the deck of the steamer, enveloped in the folds of their scarlet capuchins and mantles, striding through the deep valleys, or climbing up the steep mountains, with their long guns slung across their shoulders."

Vol. i. p. 145. "I confess that I think travellers have somewhat overrated the

beauty and peculiar attractions of the women at Constantinople. Through the kindness of my Turkish friends, I had more than once the honour of partaking of an entertainment served by the women of my host unveiled; and certainly, so far as regards the transparent paleness of the complexion, and the delicate outline of their regular features, contrasted with the darkest hair, and eyes soft and black as the gazelle's, they are very lovely women; but there is a total want of vivacity, sentiment, and intelligence in their expression; and however becoming their dress may be in doors, when divested of the ill-shaped wrapper, yet this, together with the veil laid over the face, which is only partially abandoned, so completely envelops their faces when taking the air, that grace and elegance are totally out of the question. Nor do their yellow leathern boots or slipshod slippers by any means add to the beauty of the feet, which *little supporters every mortal woman that I ever beheld invariably turns inward*—a practice no doubt originating from the position in which they are accustomed to sit. Some of the *Grecian* women, in their pretty turban head-dresses, I thought handsome; but even these had, in common with the whole of the Constantinople population, a *pallid* tint, which shews plainly that this capital is not healthy; and in deed whoever has contemplated the swampy tracts in the neighbourhood, will find no difficulty in explaining at least one of the causes," &c.

Vol. i. p. 155. "One of my first visits was to the bazaar for the sale of female slaves. The ground-floor is appropriated to the copper-coloured daughters of Abyssinia, and negro women: while those above, being somewhat more elegant and airy, are reserved for the beauties of Circassia, Georgia, Mingrelia, and Greece. These *unfortunates*, for the most part pale and emaciated, are huddled, like animals, six or seven together, the thermometer at the same time ranging above 90 degrees in the shade. The majority were gaudily attired, for the purpose of heightening their charms, and many of them were strikingly beautiful. * * These unfortunate beings seemed indifferent to their fate; for they laughed, skipped, and played together with the greatest cheerfulness, and even gaiety. A few bargains were concluded during our visit, when the little victim took up her tiny packet, covered her face with her white veil, and followed her new lord, apparently without a murmur. The price, apparently, like that of every other commodity, is regulated by the demand and supply. The Circassians, Georgians, and Grecians, were the most valued, and al-

ways estimated according to their beauty. The two former being very difficult to procure, on account of the strict blockade maintained by Russia on the Circassian coast of the Black Sea, now fetch as high a price as £100; a well-made and healthy Abyssinian might be purchased for about £30, while the poor Negro women are not considered worth more than £10 or £15."

Vol. i. p. 173. "Strange to say, the harem I saw at Stamboul, which exhibited the most complete picture of Oriental luxury, belonged to a rich *Frank*. This gentleman, whose name through courtesy I suppress, is *not*, in spite of our character for eccentricities, an *Englishman*. He has entirely adopted Turkish manners, even to public attendance at the *mosques*, though his friends well know that in these observances there is more hypocrisy than faith, as he makes no scruple in expressing opinions totally at variance with the tenets of the Koran. His immense wealth enables him to live in great splendour, and being of a generous disposition he frequently gives superb entertainments; but since the attempt of the traveller P. P.—(quere P. Puckler?) to rob him of one of his fair flock, he has become shy of the society of Franks in general, and now seldom invites any persons to visit him except Turks. The first time I was introduced into his harem, or reception saloon, I found him, as the weather was extremely warm, reclining on a divan, attended by his women, who were vying with each other in endeavouring to win his approbation. One was perfuming his beard with otto of roses, another fanning away the flies, and a third with her soft hands shampooed his feet. There, a beautiful Circassian was performing on a sort of lute; there, another displayed her graceful form in the *slutpuous* mazes of the dance; while several sat embroidering at a distance; and lastly, a bold-looking Georgian, who, by her confident airs and great beauty, seemed conscious of being the favourite, exhibited her well-turned arm, as she reclined on a Persian carpet, and enjoyed, apparently with much gusto, her *tschibouque*. The most aromatic perfumes were burning in the apartment, and the murmuring of the water from a marble fountain in the centre was at once calculated to cool and to refresh the air, lull the indolent to sleep, and supply the vacant mind with thought. In short, every aid was resorted to that could in any way pander to the senses. The room opened into a garden filled with flowers, costly carpets covered the floor, and cushions of purple velvet the divan. The ceiling was painted in fresco, and the panels inlaid

with mother-of-pearl and looking-glass. The women, who were in general lovely, appeared gay and happy, and in order, I suppose, that this selection should be perfectly Turkish, they were beautifully fat," &c.

Vol. i. p. 285. "I admired the shore from Anapa to Soadjouk Kalé (Circassian shore) for its picturesque character; but the sublime panorama now unfolded, surpassed every expectation, however sanguine, I had hitherto formed. It was, in truth, a fairy-land, as if created for the purpose of exhibiting the loveliest combinations which unaided Nature alone could form. The mountains were covered with verdure from the water's edge to the highest peak, and whether the eye wandered along the shore, up the bosomy hills, or through the fertile valleys, numerous flocks of snow-white sheep were seen quietly grazing, mingled with herds of buffaloes, superb oxen, and jet-black goats, with their long, slender limbs. Nor must we forget the number of beautiful half-wild horses, proudly tossing their curved necks and flowing manes, while bounding like deer through the valleys, and along the steep sides of the hills. As our vessel glided forwards slowly, we distinctly saw the little cots of the Circassians, with their smoking chimneys and farmyards, surrounded by groves of fruit-trees, appearing as if the very abodes of contentment and peace. Shepherds, in their picturesque costume, with long spears in their hands, tended their flocks and herds, the agricultural fields were filled with men, women, and children, cutting down the waving corn; and camels and buffaloes, laden with the produce, were slowly winding their homeward way through the deep valleys. It was indeed a most lovely picture, which blended the most sublime and picturesque scene, with the beauty of romantic rural life, and realized all that the most lively invention of a poet could create of an Arcadia. My eyes were never weary of resting on this vision of loveliness; and I dwelt on it with feelings of painful regret, as a picture I never was to behold again; aware as I am of the fate to which this interesting people are destined, the formidable power against which they have to contend, and the judicious plans laid down to deprive them of their country and independence. I thought of the young Kabordian I had known at Constantinople, of the animated description of his country, his romantic attachment for it, his disregard of wealth and luxury, his contempt for the dress, customs, manners, and habits of the effeminate Turks. 'Give me (said he) but my country free and independent, my cot, my friends, my

horses, and my cows, and I would not exchange my condition with the great Padishah of all the Osmanlis," &c.

The account of the Russian aggression of Circassia is of course one of the prominent subjects of the volume. We think the author has a right and just feeling on the subject; and we are gratified in hearing him express his opinion:—"The Russians are not one step nearer the accomplishment of their object—the conquest of Circassia—than they were at the first commencement of hostilities on the bank of the Kouban fifty years ago," &c. The obstacles to their success seem to be the difficult nature of the mountain country, easily defended—the pestilential effect of the climate near the coast where the Russian forts are—but principally the hatred in which they are held by the Circassians—their devoted attachment to their country and its independence—their warlike habits, and their unsleeping and incessant hostility. We do not quote passages from this part of the work, as nearly the whole of the second volume is dedicated to the subject, containing, as it does, our author's venturesome and interesting travels among the Circassian tribes, in the character he assumed of a Genoese doctor.

Vol. i. p. 350. Speaking of Count Woronzow's residence at Aloupka, the author says,

"I was also fortunate in meeting with several of my countrymen; for his Excellency, being well aware of their superior intelligence and industry, employs them in preference to the natives of any other country. His own splendid mansion at Aloupka, designed by Mr. Blane of London, and erecting under the able superintendence of Mr. Hunt, will remain a lasting memorial of English taste. His steward and homme d'affaires is Mr. Jackson; his most trusted physician Dr. Prout. The governor of his only daughter, Mrs. Amet. To Mr. Upton, an English engineer, he has delegated the construction of the admiralty docks at Sebastopol; and, through his recommendation, the laying out of the magnificent park and palace-ground belonging to the Emperor at Orinda has been confided to Mr. Ross, a native of Scotland. In one person he has selected (Count W.), he has been most fortunate; and whether we consider their superior talents or exemplary conduct, they are worthy of their country," &c.

We must now just give the heads alone of some information on particular subjects we think interesting, viz.

P. 175. On the Karaite Jews, a tribe inhabiting the Crimea,

Vol. ii. p. 89, on the Nogay Tartars.

— p. 369, on the different tribes of the Circassians.

— p. 381, on the character of Elijah Marsow, the great Circassian warrior and patriot, and the fatal enemy of Russian power and Russian knavery for many years.

Remarks on the Coins of Ephesus struck during the Dominion of the Romans.
By John Yonge Akerman, F.S.A.
&c.

THE tract before us, in addition to its clear and learned general illustrations, has the peculiar and prominent value of most forcibly bearing testimony to some remarkable circumstances in Scripture history.

The tumult occasioned at Ephesus by the preaching of St. Paul, is a fact familiar to all our readers. Against that zealous and intrepid apostle the accusation was brought, that throughout all Asia he had "persuaded and turned away much people" from idolatrous rites, saying "they are no gods which are made with hands."* So that not only the fabricators of images were in danger of losing the exercise and profits of their art, but the worship of the great Diana herself was brought into disrepute and contempt, and her temple in danger of being consigned to desolation and decay. The great clamour raised by this appeal was with difficulty appeased by the *ἱππαρχεὺς* or *scribe* of Ephesus, whose office is paraphrastically rendered in our translation of the Testament by the title of town clerk. Mr. Akerman informs us that this was a very important personage among the Greeks, for on two coins of Nysa in Caria, Tiberius Cæsar, the emperor himself, is distinguished by the citizens as their scribe.

"The office was held for a year, like that of the Archons; and we sometimes find the second and third year recorded by the addition TO B., TO Γ., &c.

"The figure represented on the reverse of the Carian coin is that of the far-famed

goddess Diana; not in that classic form by which she is generally known, and under which she was worshipped by so many cities in Greece, but distinguished by characteristics which are best explained by the passage in Hieronymus cited by Eckhel: 'Scribebat (Paulus) ad Ephesios Dianam colentes, non hanc venetricem quæ arcum tenet, et suocincta est, sed illam multi-mammatam, quam Græci *πολυμαστον* vocant, ut scilicet ex ipsa quoque effigie mentirentur omnium eam bestiarum et viventium esse nutricem.' (P. 9.) They were, "no doubt, models of the building, containing representations of this extraordinary figure, which Demetrius and his fellow-craftsmen made for the visitors to the temple. Our version of the New Testament calls them 'shrines,' and it is not improbable that the coins which contain the figure (of the goddess) within an octostyle temple, were representations of the memorials made by the silversmiths of Ephesus for those who came to wonder and to worship at the shrine of the great goddess. The small silver medallions of Claudius, Vespasian, and Domitian, with the legend *DIANA EPHESIA*, which must be well known to Numismatists, were, in all probability, struck with the same object. In this conjecture," Mr. Akerman states, he is "supported by Beza, in his commentaries on the New Testament.

"Diana Ephesia was unquestionably one of the most important deities of the Greeks. Pausanias says she was *privately* honoured more than any other divinity; and the same author speaks of several statues of her which he saw in various cities of Greece: one at Corinth was of wood, gilt, and the face painted vermilion colour. We have no minute description of the statue of the goddess at Ephesus; but her form is handed down to us on numerous coins, and there is every reason for believing that the figure which Pausanias saw at Corinth, was painted and ornamented in imitation of the original idol. Pliny gives us an account of the statue, but it is not satisfactory. Vitruvius says it was formed of cedar; while from Xenophon we gather that it was of gold; hence it may be inferred that both these materials were used in its fabrication; that the bulk of the image was of wood, plated with gold, and the hands and face painted or plated with ivory, like the statues of other divinities mentioned by Pausanias. The *private* worship rendered to Diana, seems to explain the meaning of the 'shrines' which Demetrius made: there can be little doubt but that they were representations of the goddess and her temple, and that they were

* Acts, chap. xix.

kept in the houses of the devout, as *Penates*; hence the alarm among the silversmiths of Ephesus, when their profitable trade was threatened by the apostle, and the artful speech of the crafty Demetrius, to whose conduct the remark of Epictetus *ὁρῶν τὸ συμψέρον ἐκεί καὶ τὸ εὐσεβές*, as noticed by the learned Witsius, may be appropriately applied. The statue of Diana at Ephesus was preserved by the application of resinous gums, which were inserted in cavities made for that purpose, a practice alluded to by Pliny as well as Vitruvius.—See p. 11, et passim.

We may suggest, in addition to the valuable notes of Mr. Akerman, that the very Demetrius described in the Acts as a silversmith, who made shrines for Diana, and brought no small gain to the craftsmen, might be identical with that Demetrius distinguished by Pliny the Younger* among the remarkable sculptors and founders of images in metal, who wrought the harmoniously sounding statue of *Minnerva Musica*.

The various Dianas of the ancients are noticed by Mr. Akerman with classical particularity—the daughter of Jupiter and Proserpine, by some accounted the *mother* of Cupid—the daughter of Jupiter and Latona—the daughter of Upis and Glauce—Diana Upis.

We remember having seen at the University Library, Cambridge, a colossal statue of stone of the Ephesian Diana, presented by Dr. Clarke, and brought by him from the site of Ephesus. This figure was not, we perfectly remember, represented as the chaste patroness of the *εὐσεβεία*—

“—to Faun and Dryad known,
Her bow across her shoulders flung,
Her buskins gemm'd with morning
dew!”

but the Diana *Mammifera*, whose maternal influence on the earth was indicated, as on the medals of Ephesus, by numerous breasts; now as she was perfectly recognized by the ancients in this character, as well as in that of a more severe and virgin description, we see no difficulty in admitting the genuineness of that inscription discovered in Spain, which had doubtless distinguished a temple

of the Alma Diana, and which so fully asserts her maternity:

TEMPLUM DIANÆ
MATRI D. D. APU-
LEIUS ARCHITEC-
TUS SUBSTRUXIT.

We forbear to follow Mr. Akerman through his minute, careful, and instructive details of the medals of Ephesus. Their perusal will well repay the Numismatist for his attention. The following account of *classical sanctuary* is too valuable an addition to what has been written on sanctuary in the middle ages, to be passed over unnoticed. A medal of Julius Philippus, we are told, bears this legend:

Obverso.

M. IOYΑ. ΦΙΑΠΠOC KAICAP

Reverse.

ΕΦΕCΙON APTEMIC ACYAO.

And another of Herennia Etruscilla Augusta, this:

Obverso.

EPEN. ETPOYCIAAA CEB.

Reverse.

APTOMIC. ΕΦΕCΙΑ. ACYAOY.

On which Mr. Akerman observes—

“These two coins are remarkable on account of the title of *Ασυλός*. A very interesting account is given by Tacitus, of the cities which claimed the right of Asylum in the reign of Tiberius. That subtle tyrant, while strengthening his power at home, affected to regard the ancient jurisdiction of the Senate, by referring to them the representations and petitions of the various cities of Greece, which claimed the privilege of Asylum or Sanctuary. Foremost among them were the Ephesians, who alleged that *Artemis* and Diana were not, according to the vulgar legend, born at Delos, but in the Ortygian Grove, within their territory, and that the very olive tree against which Latona leaned, when she was delivered of the twin deities, was still standing; that to this grove Apollo retired for sanctuary from the wrath of Jupiter, after the slaughter of the Cyclops; and that here Bacchus pardoned the Amazons who sought refuge at the altar of Diana. They further represented, that their rights in this respect had never been invaded under the Persian and Macedonian rule. Next came the Magnesians, who asserted that the privilege had been granted to them by Lucius Scipio, after he had vanquished Antiochus, and subsequently by Sylla,

* Hist. Naturalis, lib. 34.

after the defeat of Mithridates. Aphrodisia and Stratonicea put in their claims, alleging that the right had been granted to them by Cæsar, in reward for services rendered to his party, and had been confirmed by a decree of Augustus, in which that emperor had especially commended their fidelity to the Romans, on the occasion of an irruption of the Parthians. The people of Hierocæsarea referred their claim to a much earlier period, asserting that they possessed the statue of Diana Persica, whose temple had been consecrated by King Cyrus, and the rights of which had been confirmed by Perpenna Isauricus and many other Roman generals—*multaque alia imperatorum nomina*—who had allowed the right of sanctuary within an area of two miles around it. Cyprus laid claim to no less than three asylums; the first founded by Arias in honour of the Venus of Paphos; the second by Amathus the son of Arias, dedicated to the Amathusian Venus; and the third by Teucer to Jupiter Salaminus, when he fled from the anger of his father.

"These claims appear to have caused some trouble and perplexity to the conscript fathers, who gave power to the consuls to inquire into their validity, charging them to make due investigation of the several pretensions to the right, and report the result to the senate. The consuls found that many of the cities could refer only to *tradition* in support of their claim; but they discovered that, besides the temples above named, there was one at Perguinus dedicated to Æsculapius, which was really a sanctuary. In the end, the senate, expressing great reverence for the several deities, confirmed the right of sanctuary to but a small number of the claimants, who were commanded to place in each temple a memorial of the decree engraved on brass, with a view to the preservation of the right to posterity, and the prevention of ill-grounded claims for the future.

"It is scarcely necessary to add, that these sanctuaries, like those of the middle ages, were crowded with the most profligate and abandoned of mankind. Tacitus says, they afforded shelter to runaway slaves, fraudulent debtors, and persons accused of capital offences, and that the excess of the evil led to the inquiry promoted by Tiberius.

"The temple of Diana Ephesia enjoyed the privilege of sanctuary before the time of Alexander the Great, who extended it to the distance of a stadium around the building. Mithridates enlarged this to an arrow's flight shot from the angle of the pediment of the temple, which fell a little beyond the line prescribed by Alex-

ander. By Antony, it was further enlarged, and comprised a portion of the city; but this was found to be an evil, and the extension was abrogated by Augustus. Notwithstanding the enlargement of the sanctuary by Mithridates, it is evident that the temple proved no asylum to the Romans when he ordered the general massacre in Asia, the wretched fugitives being dragged from the altar and the statues of Diana, and remorselessly butchered without distinction."

We take our leave of Mr. Akerman's little tract, at once delighted and instructed by its details. We congratulate the Numismatic Society in particular, and Numismatists in general, on the useful character of all Mr. Akerman's productions, as faithful hand-books to guide their researches in a science which proclaims at every step the truth of history, and epitomizes by imperishable monuments its most remarkable characters, facts, and distinguished localities.

A Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle, in 1644 and 1645. By Isaac Tullie. Now first printed from a MS. in the British Museum. To which are added, a Preface, an Historical Account of Carlisle during the Civil War, and Notes. By Samuel Jefferson. 8vo. pp. xiv. 48.

WE are here presented with another of Mr. Jefferson's valuable contributions to the history of the county of Cumberland and its capital city. It is a brief and unpolished narrative written by a youth of eighteen, of whose biography nothing further is known, but that he was a member of a family at that time of considerable distinction, particularly in the church; as Thomas Tullie, D.D. born in Carlisle in 1620, became Dean of Ripon; George Tullie his nephew, born in Carlisle about 1653, became Sub-dean of York; and Thomas Tullie, LL.D. who took his M.A. degree in 1678, was Dean of Carlisle from 1716 to 1726. The mayor of Carlisle at the Restoration was named Isaac Tullie. Mr. Jefferson does not give an opinion whether he was the same person as his author: but if Isaac the historian and Isaac the mayor were one, he probably equalled any Mayor in the kingdom in his rejoicings on that

glorious event, as his youthful effusions bear token of zealous loyalty. The journal is made up of small incidents, forming an interesting whole as a picture of a Civil War siege, but not presenting any very extraordinary matters. We shall, however, extract a few passages, which afford graphic sketches of so terrible a scourge :

"Feb. 16 half a score of Scotts commanders all foxed [intoxicated] came over the water at Etterby, and marched as far as _____ bridge, when one of them was shott in ye breast, and another had his horse shott under him; whereupon the foxed Scotts made a sober retreat. The shot horse was fetched into the town; being a stately beast, and very fat, and because he was not to be cured, S^r Thomas Glenham eat him at his own table. This was the first horse-flesh y^e was eaten in Carlisle siege." (p. 20.)

"June 5. Major Backstor gul'd y^e city with a gross lye, y^e the King had taken Manchester, and would be with them presently: *facile credimus quod volumus*, and no wonder, their small quantity of horse-flesh, without bread or salt, (hemp-seed, dogs, and rats were eaten,) made them listen after relief." * (p. 43.)

"June 9. Now were Gentlemen and others so shrunk that they could not chase but laugh one at another [it is the buoyant spirit of youth, we must remember, which views the dreadful trial in this light;] to see their cloze [clothes] hang as upon men on gibbets; for one might have put their head and fists between the doublet and the shirts of many of them. The Foot would be now and then stealing away, but not a man of y^e Cavaliere." (p. 44.)

"June 17. This afternoon divers officers came with soldiers into the common Backhouse [Bakehouse], and took away all y^e horse-flesh from y^e poor people, who were as neere starving as themselves." (p. 46.)

"June 22. Ye garrison had now but half a pound of horse-flesh for 4 days.

"June 23. The townsmen humbly petitioned S^r Tho^s. Glenham y^e their horse-flesh might not be taken from them as formerly; and informed him y^e they were not able to endure y^e famine any longer; to w^{ch} he gave no answer, nor redresse in 4 dayes space; at which time, a few warmer of y^e scolds and scum of the city, mett at y^e Cross, bra[w]ling against S^r

Henry Stradling, there present; who first threatned to fire upon them, and when they replyed they [would] take it as a favor, he left them with tears in his eyes, but could not mend their commons." (p. 47.)

Yet, at the same period, the farce was played of making two messengers from the Scots camp, on successive days, drunk with "a little barrel of strong ale," which had been preserved by one Dr. Burwell. However, on the 25th of June, very good terms were settled with the enemy, and on the 28th the Scots garrison was received into the town.

We must give the Editor all credit for presenting a faithful copy of his manuscript; but he carries his forbearance almost too far, when he leaves many unmeaning capital letters, as in Cattell and Cowes, &c. and gives none to a proper name, as "Spar-make langdailes," for Sir Marmaduke Langdale's.

In p. 21, "at the round head's worke at Botcherley," has scarcely the same meaning as the Roundhead's work. He ought also to have supplied an index of places and persons. We may add, "that a sort of townsmen and women" (p. 19) does not mean a "sortie," but it was a term in common use, independent of military matters, for a number or "lot."

An Application of Heraldry to the Illustration of various University and Collegiate Antiquities. By Henry Annesley Woodham, Esq. A.B. F.S.A. Classical and Literary Lecturer of Jesus College. (Publication of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, No. IV.) 4to.

IT is not unknown that the duties of ancient Heralds were comprised in a circle of various services. In the first place, they were messengers, the heralds of peace and war, or other transactions between Princes; next, they were employed as the marshals of solemnities and festivities; thirdly, the display of coat-armour, particularly in assembled armies, was committed to their control; and lastly, in order to preserve the rightful possession, descent, and distinctions of the latter, they became the registrars of genealogy. Now, all these departments of their

* The Editor will perceive that, in the way we read this sentence, it is not "incomplete in the MS." as he supposed.

profession are still occupied by the *Heralds of our own day*: though all are fallen into some decay, but in different degrees. The first species of duty is now confined, we believe, to the conveyance of the Garter to foreign sovereigns, or to certain important proclamations at home; the second, it is well known, is limited to public ceremonies, or, rather, to those only in which the sovereign and royal family are concerned. In Genealogy alone the *Heralds* have vastly improved, with all the aids and appliances of records and literature; the falling off in this particular lies in the limited sphere of their interference.* There are other possessions and privileges, more valuable and important than armorial devices, the maintenance of which depends upon this essential branch of the herald's profession. Yet, by popular misapprehension, the term "*heraldry*" is most frequently applied to that part of the science which was the third in our enumeration, and which is more correctly limited by the French term of "*the art of blazon*," or, in English, coat-armour. Now, this art is properly one of the arts of design, and, like others, is naturally affected by the prevalence of good or bad taste. The ancient coat-armure of England, like its ancient Architecture, was distinguished by its superior beauty and regularity, above that of other countries. But it has suffered a long decline. In too many instances of modern coat-armour we have ungenial monstrosities in the place of appropriate figures, and in awkward combinations

in the place of simple and regular devices. It requires the exercise of a spirit of research, and a return to first principles and ancient examples, such as recent students have applied to English architecture, to renew the proper charms of coat-armour, and restore its due claims to respect and attention, as being at once a most agreeable ornament of architecture and furniture, and a pictorial record both of persons and of dates. In this view we of course include not merely the bearings of the shield itself, which are in most cases settled by authority (but which, be it remembered, are always capable of amendment by the same authority); but also the materials and style of figuring them, the form of shield or other field upon which they are placed, and above all the situations and occasions where armorial insignia should be introduced. After some study of ancient examples, the architect and artist will find that the materials offered to their use are not limited to a solitary shield, already designed to their hands, but that its charges, with precaution against irregular combinations and extraneous introductions, are also available to them, whilst the quarterings or alliances of the family will generally provide all the variety than can be required.†

With these reflections we are glad to see the Essay now before us, which, as the work of an amateur, may prove of greater service, even with its occasional misapprehensions, than a more dry and technical treatise. The author

* We have heard it suggested, and it is a suggestion not unworthy of consideration, that a public office should be provided, where persons might find their pedigrees accepted for registration, without incurring the charge of high fees. Such a registry would materially encourage the pursuit of family history, when undertaken for its own sake, without any ulterior object of more material importance. If restricted to a limited number of generations (say five, including the last born) the contributors could hardly ascend into the regions of fable; and the plan could scarcely obstruct, though it might often materially assist, the labours of the College of Arms. The concurrent registration of armorial bearings should be prohibited. If the College of Arms itself would open a secondary register on this plan, it would be the most satisfactory course.

† — "another Trappor betyn wyth 'roy lord's armes, as many diverse armes as my lordes shall best lyke, the more diverse the more warschipe." — Apparel for the field of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, 1513, in *Archæol.* xxvi. 399. Even the trader of former times, though he could not presume to adopt arms in which he had no property, was amply provided with ornaments for his mansion or his tomb. He could display, 1. the arms of the town of which he was a citizen or burgess; 2. those of his company of Merchants; 3. those of his Trade or Livery Company; and 4. his Merchant's mark.

has addressed himself to a part of blazonry which is confined and peculiar in character, the coat-armour of bodies corporate, and particularly those of the University of Cambridge.

In tracing the origin and derivation of armorial bearings, old authors are not to be depended upon. No class of writers, not even etymologists, have run into wilder vagaries; none, not even poets or romancers, have indulged in more fanciful and legendary stories. The language of heraldry has been treated something like "the language of flowers;" every one has thought himself at liberty to invent such interpretation as best pleased his fancy. Among other specimens which might be taken from the dicta that are cited in the pages before us, is this—

"In Archbishop Parker's private arms, according to the metrical description of the coat given by Mr. Goodwin of Corpus, in the last number of this publication:

'The keyes of auncient parentes tokens are.'

That is to say, these were his paternal arms, which he would have borne even had he never risen out of private life.

"In the arms of sees (adds our author) they are emblematical of high apostolical power, and are generally borne in pairs, either addorsed or conjoined, or in saltire."
—(P. 28.)

Rather emblematical, we should say, of churches dedicated to *St. Peter*, as in the shields of Peterborough, York, Gloucester, &c. &c.; and as, in London, the cross swords are emblematical of *St. Paul*, whose sword also, and not the dagger of *Sir William Walworth*, is, according to the best opinions, placed on the canton of the City arms. Thus also the see of Rochester bears the cross of *St. Andrew*, to whom the church is dedicated; and so with various other great churches, cathedral and conventual. To return to Archbishop Parker, the question may be asked, Can it be shown that his parents actually bore arms?

In p. 33 Mr. Woodham describes the arms of the see of Ely as "Gules, three antique ducal coronets or." The word "antique" has no meaning; and the charges, instead of ducal "coronets," are in fact royal crowns, allusive to the royal saint, *Etheldreda*, of East Anglia, the patroness of the cathedral church. In like manner the church of *Bury* bore three crowns, in commemoration

of *St. Edmund the King*, sometimes transfixed with arrows in saltire; allusive to his martyrdom. The Abbat of Ely, whose patron was *St. Peter*, bore three keys, as the Dean does still.

The crowns of Ely enter into two of the coats of the colleges of Cambridge, *Peter-house* and *Jesus*; in the former case encircling, as a bordure, the arms of *Bishop Balsham*, and in the latter those of *Bishop Alcock*. Under *Jesus* college our author has quoted, evidently in darkness, a blundered blazonry of the College arms, contained in a MS. copy of *Sherman's History* of that society, viz. "a bordure charged with an entoyre of ten semi-crowns or." This strange description was founded upon the terms used by *Cooke Clarendon* in his grant, which (if correctly cited) are "a bordure gules semi-crownny gold," the meaning of which is clearly *semée* of crowns, as *semée* bezanty would be sprinkled with bezants. And here we have occasion to make, *ex cathedra*, two observations for the instruction of the heraldic tyro. The first is, that he should note the nonsense of the first blazon, and the terseness of that by the professional herald, which yet tells all that is required, except that, to be historically, as well as technically explanatory, it might run,—“within a bordure of the see of Ely, viz. gules, *semée* of crowns or;” and our second remark is in answer to a disputed point, whether there should be ten crowns in the bordure, or, as Mr. Woodham, (pp. 25, 59) declares, only six. Now, as the original grant does not stipulate the number, but allows the bordure to be sprinkled or "sown" with the charge, this may be deemed a point left to the taste of the artist, and the shape of the shield or other field he has to fill.

There are three other of the Cambridge colleges which bear their founders' arms differenced by a bordure, as *Queen's*, *Clare*, and *Caius*. In the two last instances the bordure surrounds impaled coats: at *Clare*, the arms of the foundress *Clare*, impaling, on the sinister side, her husband *de Burgh*; and in the other case the coats of the joint founders, *Gonville* and *Caius*.

Several colleges seem to have no arms of their own, but use those of

their founders, without difference; these are, Pembroke, Trinity (there is here some doubtful variation of tincture), Christ's, St. John's, Magdalen, and Sidney-Sussex.

Corpus Christi has an independent coat, bearing quarterly a pelican in her piety, and three lilies, clearly alluding to the conjunction of the two guilds of Corpus Christi and the Blessed Virgin towards the formation of the college: but when our author describes it as "two coats quarterly," we think he fancies a pre-existent state which these arms never had. This coat was invented by, or for, Archbishop Parker in 1570; and we are led by what follows to suppose it very different to "the old arms at the time of the Reformation," which "gave some scandal by their supersitious tendency." Mr. Woodham should not have omitted an engraving of these, particularly as they "are scarcely susceptible of blazonry."

The coat of King's College is formed from the insignia of the royal founder, Henry VI. and those of his other foundation at Eton are on the same plan, viz.:

"*King's.* Sable, three roses argent, barbed and seeded proper, a chief per pale of a fleur de lis of France and a lion of England.

"*Eton.* Azure, three lilies slipped argent, with the like chief."

These coats meet with our author's high approbation; and he contrasts them with the coat of Trinity, which he says is "inelegantly designed."

"*Trinity.* Argent, a chevron between three roses gules, and seeded proper, on a scroll of the second a lion of gold between two bibles palewise, clasps to the dexter, or."

This coat our author pronounces to be "precisely that of a commercial guild, and there is no earthly reason why it should not belong to the Worshipful Company of Stationers." Now, we must say we do not enter into his feelings. A chief above a chevron certainly makes at all times a disagreeably crowded coat; but what objection can a Cambridge scholar have to books? and especially if, as we are told, they are bibles? Has not a college as much claim to so honourable an emblem (as we humbly submit it should be esteemed) as a commercial

company? And had not the book in the centre of the University arms met with his approbation?

We have now only to add, that St. Catharine's Hall displays the wheel of the Saint; and that the coat of Emmanuel College is a favourable specimen, whether of its own or any other time. The arms of Sir Walter Mildmay, the founder, were three blue lions; the college takes one, and places at his disposal a laurel wreath, thus blazoned—

"*Emmanuel.* Argent, a lion rampant azure, holding in its dexter paw a chaplet of laurel vert; in chief a scroll sable, thereon the word EMANUELL in letters of gold."

The arms of Downing College are deferred for the second part of this treatise, which we shall be happy to welcome: for Mr. Woodham's spirit is good, though he writes somewhat too fast, and has not yet learned "the art to blot." After his pains to give a blazon perfectly correct, we suppose he must have felt a little *petted* with the typographical error in p. 63. In his continuation we should certainly recommend him to ascend to the fountains, and procure the original evidence to which he alludes in p. 29, wherever it is accessible; and perhaps he will oblige us with some proof of his assertion (p. 23) that "fondness for heraldry was a prominent trait in the much vilified character of Richard the Third." We know the Heralds' College was founded in that reign; but what is there to connect the subject with the monarch's personal character? Any illustrative anecdotes would be interesting.

But, whatever may be the amount of the information collected by Mr. Woodham, he has given sufficient reason for drawing the attention of his friends in the University to the subject of Heraldry, when he states (p. 32) that

"I have lately seen some handsome modern college plate, on each portion of which was engraven what in size and outline did bear a resemblance to the arms of the society, but in which the two principal charges had been unceremoniously dispensed with, and every tincture changed except *one*, which being *argent*, owed its security probably to the little temptation it offered to the graver to diversify it."

Poems, by Robert Air Wilmot.

WE believe that a very small impression only of this elegant little volume has been published. The poetry is highly finished; and shews at once a rich imagination, just conceptions, and a delicate and refined taste. A very pleasing moral is naturally and gracefully drawn from the images and allusions of which the Poems are formed; and the prevailing tone of sentiment is such as will gratify the pure and virtuous mind, while it is led through the soft and gentle scenes of the poetic creation. Mr. Wilmot's best poetry often reminds us of the choral odes of the Greek tragedians; let him persevere in his progress, so well begun.

VICISSITUDE.

When that sweet queen of love and song,
To all the Mantuan Muses dear,
Upon her death-pile struggled long—
In tears and sighs to linger here—

Far still upon her dark'ning eye
The heaven-born Hero seemed to shine,
And fond lulus glittered by,
In Cytherea's light divine—

Then gliding through ambrosial air,
Her pinion sparkled in the sun;
The silver-footed Iris fair
Came down to that forsaken one.

So oft the wakeful mourner turns,
Pain meets him with a thousand spears;
While Hope, like a faint watch-taper burns,
Mistily through the cloud of tears.

Look! suddenly into the gloom
A messenger of peace hath flown,
With voice of comfort, wing of bloom,
By Mantuan poet never known.

A moment—and the vapours drear
Before the heavenly friend are fled,
A song is warbling in his ear,
A rainbow shines around his head.

Who has not felt the languid hour
Each mental nerve unbind,
When not a colour of life's flower
Can cheer the sickness of the mind?

The sweet breath of the poet's line,
Unheeded, on our senses creeps,
The ear is clos'd to lyre divine,
The magic of the pencil sleeps.

No longer Pleasure's rose-wreath'd vine
With burning lip of thirst we drain;
The lamps die out at Learning's shrine,
And Eros breaks his golden chain.

Then fainter shine upon the sight
The banners by our pride unfurl'd;
And, fading dimly into night,
Recede the pageants of the world.

But while we turn from Fortune's car,
And scorn Ambition's dazzling strife,
Kindling the flying mist, a star
Lights up the theatre of life.

Upon the perfum'd summer breeze
Delicious music seems to roll,
And shadows of Elysian trees
Sleep on the waters of the soul.

Then o'er the changeable heart of man,
Like changing rays on April grass,
Scatter'd by mild Aurora's fan,
The cloud and sunshine pass.

Happy! if in the sun we think
By gloom our fest may be o'rtaken,
If, when in gloom and night we sink,
That gladness with the dawn will waken.

AN OFFERING AT A GRAVE.

In green Bengala's palmy glade,
When Death the chain of Love unties—
Fond emblem of a fleeting shade!
The bird from open'd prison flies.

Perchance, upon its painted wings
Through India's gorgeous woods to glide,
Or warble round the crystal springs
A song of tears for those that died.

And when beside thy tomb I muse, [free,
Each thought, from Sorrow's bondage
Thro' Eden groves of richest hues,
I send to weep and talk with thee.

Thy hand, when long my heart had stoop'd
Beneath the storm, could heal and bind
Each broken hope that pin'd and droop'd
In that bleak winter of the mind.

Then Poesy's enchanted lamp
In vain the Spirits Genii brought;
And Sorrow's vapour, dark and damp,
Clouded the gaiety of thought.

Over the lone savannah faint,
Along the white and boiling sea,
The traveller, with anxious saint,
Cross of the South! looks up to thee.

Joyfully in that hour of calm,
From Indian lips the cry ascends,
Soothing each sadden'd heart with balm,
"The night is passed—the South Cross
bends."

Image—unto the heart how dear!
A fainter, wearier pilgrim I,
The desert shone when she was near,
The sea grew calm, when she was by.

By her no fragrant leaf of rose
Was strew'd for Pleasure's languid head,
Nor round the pillow of repose
Was flow'r of Syrian garden shed.

But ever on her meek face glow'd
The sunshine of celestial peace;
Sunshine, more fair than ever flow'd
Upon the olive-shade of Greece!

And if, beloved ! when thou wast here,
 At Fortune's glitt'ring boughs I leapt ;
 Thy Wisdom whisper'd in mine ear,
 " The dragon Envy never slept."
 And thou hast taught me that the leaf
 Of Glory's garland will depart,
 In the first autumn hour of grief
 That sighs upon the fading heart.

• THE PRODIGAL.

And see another picture rise
 At Fancy's magic call ;
 The Prodigal, with tearful eyes,
 Returning to his father's hall.
 The old familiar face, the look
 Of love, that never tired nor slept,
 The pleasant garden walk, the book
 O'er which his childish spirit wept—
 All rise before him—rustic gate
 And mossy thatch, grey church he sees ;
 The sickle glimmers in the corn,*
 The stock-dove murmurs in the trees.
 And while his misty vision strains
 Across the woods and meadows fair,
 The breath of violets from green lanes
 Steals round him in the evening air.
 Now Peace with gentle footsteps goes
 In beauty from her home of rest ;
 Sprinkling the freshest bloom of rose,
 And dews of heaven, on his breast.
 Then glist'ning in the silver rain
 Of soft'ning, fruitful Christian tears,
 The ruin'd garden smiles again,
 • Each wither'd blossom re-appears.

• — — —
The Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century, &c. By N. L. Beamish.

IN 1837 Professor Rahn published at Copenhagen a work called " Antiquitates Africanae, sive Scriptores &c. Rationales rerum Anti-Columbianarum in America." This work, we are told, the fruit of great literary labour and extensive research, clearly shews that the eastern branch of North America was discovered and colonized by the Northmen more than 500 years before the reputed discovery of Columbus. These facts rest on the authority of ancient Icelandic MSS. preserved at Copenhagen. The design of Mr. Beamish is to put before the public those parts of Prof. Rahn's

work which he considers most interesting to British readers ; for Dr. Robertson appears to have been ignorant of the early voyages of the Northmen to the western hemisphere. These passages also shew that sixty-five years before the discovery of Iceland by the Northmen in the ninth century, Irish emigrants had visited and inhabited that island. About the year 725, Irish ecclesiastics sought seclusion on the Feroe islands ; in the tenth century, voyages between Ireland and Iceland were of frequent occurrence ; and in the eleventh century a country west from Ireland, and south of that part of the American continent which was discovered by the Northmen in the preceding age, was known to them under the name of White Man's Land, or Great Ireland. It appears (p. 53) that in A. D. 985, Bjornir Herjulfson discovered Connecticut, Long Island, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland.—In the second part of the volume a fac-simile is given of the very singular inscription on the Assonet or Dighton Rock, situated on the east side of Taunton river, in the town of Berkeley, county of Bristol, and commonwealth of Massachusetts. The whole of the face of the rock is covered to within a few inches of the ground with unknown hieroglyphics. No one can believe that it has been done by the Indians ; for there is no single instance of their recording their deeds or history on stone. The Rhode Island Historical Society have applied themselves to this and other remains of the same kind, which have been found on the eastern shores of North America, which bear testimony to the voyages and settlements recorded in the narrative given in the volume ; and Professors Finn, Magnussin, and Ra have shewn that the whole is Runic inscription, containing various cryptographs, and rude combinations of figures illustrative of the settlements of the Northmen, among which devices may be traced the name of Thorfinu ; and the unmeaning hieroglyphics are shown to be illustrative of the Icelandic settlement in Hope (the present Hope bay). The extracts from the Sagas, and the Histories of the early Voyagers, throw great light on Icelandic History, and in the latter part, on the early History of Ireland,

* This stanza is deficient in the recurring rhyme : we should propose—

All rise before him—bright with morn,
 Grey church and rustic gate he sees, &c.
 GENT. MAG. VOL. XVI.

and its connexion with Iceland; and, indeed, the volume is full of very curious disquisition and learning, on subjects connected with the Northmen and the Polar countries, as Greenland, &c. during the tenth century. We cannot pass over, as we are shutting up the work, a very singular statement at p. 231, "that Dr. Laud has lately communicated to the Society of Northern Antiquaries, the remarkable discovery made by him in the interior of Brazil, of human bones in connexion with those of extinct races of animals, both in a complete fossilized state. The formation of the human skull is said to be extraordinary, the forehead forming a considerable angle with the face, and thus differing from the skulls of all known races of men, but at the same time presenting a similitude to the human figures on Mexican monuments."

My Life. By an Ex-Dissenter. 1841.

THE author of this work very justly observes, that the attitude of Dissenters in 1841, is that of hostility to the Church of England; that they are no longer Nonconformists, but enemies; that they do not follow in the footsteps of such men as Isaac Watts and Philip Doddridge, but have united themselves to the phalanx of opposition conducted by persons of a very different character. Nonconformity, he remarks, was once respectable from its sobriety, its purity of intention, its freedom from worldly-mindedness, its aversion to noise and display, its spiritual character, its distaste for controversy, and its rejoicing at the preaching of Evangelical truth in the Church of England. Such men of old as Baxter, and Flavel, and Bates, and Henry, and Hope, and Bunyan, and others, and in later days, Dr. Winter and Mr. Borell, and Robert Hall, who being educated in Nonconformist sentiments, remained Nonconformists, but who never permitted the language of hostility to escape from their lips, to a Church from whose discipline they differed, but to whose Catholic spirit and Christian doctrines they rendered frequent and spontaneous tributes of respect. Now, says the author, take the list of dissenting ministers of the present day, and what do

we see? not five learned men, not ten profound scholars; "but talking men, business men, platform men, public-meeting men, pamphlet-writing men, debating and discussing men, not about the lighter matters of the Law, but about personal controversies, dissenting wages, episcopal church rates, tithes, and compelling clergymen to read over the bodies of Socinians and Arians in the Protestant churchyards of our Trinitarian ancestors, the solemn declaration, that the departed Unbelievers knew that their Redeemer lived, though the defunct believed in no Redeemer at all, and died in avowed hostility to that Church which is now to be compelled to receive and honour them.

The author very justly (p. 11) observes, that he does not confound the *Wesleyans* with the Dissenters. The Dissenters are the Independents, the Baptists, the Quakers, the Presbyterians (to a certain extent), the Socinians, Arians, and Universalists, Swedenborgians, Separatists, Scotch Baptists, Scotch Independents, Southcottians, Irvingites, Plymouth Brethren, Ranters, and Evangelical Quakers; but the *Wesleyans* are *irregular churchmen*. The Wesleyan travelling preachers are instructed by the Conference to feel that loyalty is more than a virtue—that it is a grace; that the kingdom of their Heavenly Master is not of this world; that it is a blessed thing to have a Christian Monarch, Christian Laws, a protected Sabbath, a parochial Clergy, a public and free edifice in every district, where the poor and rich meet on equal terms to worship the God of their fathers; and that such institutions will be held in reverence by all who fear God and keep His commandments. The author observes, on the character and spirit of the "Evangelical Voluntary Church Association," which addresses itself for support, not to the Hierarchy or the Clergy of our Church, but to Dissenters. One of its orators, Mr. Burnett, the Dissenting Teacher at Camberwell, said, at a meeting held at Hertford,—"If you will read, you will see the State Church has Acts of Parliament—but not the Bible, to support her. She will regret the day she sent McNeill to prop her. She is so clearly allied to Rome, she must go with her. Is

she not the great impediment to the spread of the Gospel in this land?"—In 1832 the Dissenters began that series of attacks on the Church of England, which have become daily more vehement, more irreligious, more personal, more bitter. The fact is, that the so-called Reform Bill, (joined to the supposed feelings of some of the Administration, and the principles on which they took office,) opened a door for every vague hope, every rapacious desire, and every turbulent and troublesome temper, to obtain something, even to the direct and absolute deprivation of others. Every charter, every public body, every profession, became discontented with their previous boundaries, and aimed at an enlargement of their rights; and it was not to be supposed that the Dissenters, who had mainly assisted to bring the Ministers into office, would be wanting in clamouring for their recompense. It is to this cause, i. e. the fancied opportunity being offered, and the general door of reform being opened, that we attribute the sudden rise of the Dissenters' demands; while the rudeness and abuse which accompanied them, was a branch of the disreputable and distressing violence with which, in the present day, every difference between parties, however slight or conventional, is expressed: the language of hatred, scorn, contempt, ridicule, is employed equally and unreservedly on those who differ, as well on some curious and abstract question, remote from any immediate effect on the interests of society, as on those which have a more practical tendency. The cause of this alteration in the general temper and feelings of society towards each other, are not, at least, in part, difficult to explain. They arise partly from subjects connected with political rights and party interests, having in time receded, as it were, from the opinions and judgments which have made their irrevocable decisions on them, to rank themselves under the passions, and act under their command; and partly they proceed from the discussion of subjects connected with legislation, political and civil rights, and the conduct of government, with its various acts, being no longer considered the province of educated and informed persons, but being submitted by the press to the arbitra-

tion of the lower orders, by whom a milder language, more temperate discussion, and more modified views, would be disregarded or despised. Even the tone of the debates in the Parliament itself has been lowered by the same cause. As regards religion, the *voluntary principle* is the all in all, though its insufficiency to fulfil its purpose, nay, its self-destructiveness, has been proved over and over again; but as this is a blow, not at the out-works or walls, but at the very heart and main fortress of the Church, we may be sure that to this the Dissenters will adhere; and we only now hope, that we shall meet them on this point always armed, and ready to oppose every demand, and not permit the slightest injury to be made on the fabric which our forefathers reared, and we received as trustees of the inheritance. To all who adhere to these views and principles, we earnestly recommend the little work before us, as one written by a person most intimately conversant with his subject, in all its bearings, and who has conveyed his important information in a manner full of interest and instruction. In fact, he who reads this *Life* of an ex-dissenter will have made himself tolerably well acquainted with the views and workings of the Dissenters; he will see there their carnal aspirations, their avowed hatred, their internal jealousies and divisions, their antipathy to each other, and their ignorance of the history of a Church from which they dissent, and of which they know nothing.

"The majority of heterodox Dissenters (says the author) are political unbelievers: their politics are the moving cause of their dissent and agitation, and their unbelief gives a pungency and venom to their views and opinions. The least loyal, the least moral, the least social, the least religious body of Dissenters is undoubtedly the sect of *Socinians*, and they are consequently the most vehement enemies of the Church. The most loyal, the most moral, the most social, and the most religious body in the land, next to the members of the Church of England, are unquestionably the Wesleyan Methodists."

From this statement we think no candid person will dissent, and hope an union with the latter may some day be effected.

The Death of Abel, in Blank Verse, from Gæmer. By M. B. C.—Though Gæmer's poem reads very pleasantly in German, and in the French prose translations, there is not sufficient material in it to form a successful poem in our language. Instead of being translated, had it been abridged, we think it would have been more successful. There is also a want of finish and accuracy in the versification, which is against it.

"Burst forth a groan which moved his obdurate son,"

is not a metrical line, nor can we receive the last word as a correct one:

"In vain I court the couch conjugal."

It would be an ungrateful and irksome task to go through the poem in this way line by line; but what the critic declines doing, the author should, in justice to himself and to the public, perform with an honest severity. The quantity of incorrect versification that is printed in the present day, got up, we presume, in haste for the market of our popular literature, requires animadversion. When so many, also, can write *tolerably* well, it should be the ambition of the poet to endeavour to reach a higher excellence. For this, time and thought are required; but the harvest that will be reaped, though late, will be the only productive one.

Flora Boreali-Americana, or the Botany of the Northern Parts of British America. By Sir W. J. Hooker. *Parts IX. and X.*—These are the only two parts of this valuable work which have reached us, which we should have noticed before, but that we expected the others. We cannot speak too highly of the accuracy and knowledge with which it is formed and arranged. We find under the head of *Populus balsamifera*, "that the trunk of this attains a greater size than that of any other tree in the northern parts of America." It has been found 60 to 140 feet high, and 9 to 30 feet in diameter. Douglas . . . We see a "*Castanea chrysophylla*," common on the great rapids of the Columbia, described as a most splendid evergreen tree, varying in height from 20 to 70 feet, with leaves four to five inches long, pale green above, a rich golden yellow below. The "*Pinus Lambertiana*" is described as the giant of the American forests, being sometimes 215 feet high, 57 feet 9 inches round, at three feet from the ground, and 17 feet 5 inches round, at thirty-four feet from the ground, whilst the leaves are from 12 to 16 inches long, and 11 inches round in the highest part.—The "*Abies Douglasii*" is described as composing the principal part of the gloomy forests of North America, in the vallies of the

Rocky Mountains, and throughout the interior. It attains a height from 180 to 200 feet, and a circumference of from 20 to 50 feet.—We see also an account of a *Taxodium Sempervivum*, or *evergreen Cupressus disticha*, which however seems doubtful, no specimen having been seen by the Editor.—We earnestly recommend the work to botanists, and lovers of those rich treasures which the vast continent of America contains.

The Election, a Poem, in Seven Books.

—An amusing little poem, after Mr. Crabbe's manner, evidently written in haste, and not revised at leisure.

Sacred Mountains and Waters. By Lady S—. This publication is a work of charity.

A faithful Warning, by an aged Minister.—Directed against 'the Oxford Divinity.

The Church Committee, or an Incident in the Life of Mr. John Wilful.—A clever and humorous picture of the various "unclean beasts" of a parish, who, issuing from their separate styes, form a committee on the repairs of the church. The picture is drawn to life with a vigorous pencil, and may be seen reflected in the mirror of a thousand parishes in our country towns.

Hints to Teachers of National Schools, selected, by the Rev. H. Hopwood.—This work is dedicated to Archdeacon Manning. It is a selection from several works on different parts of education—much from Mad. Necker Saussure's *Progressive Education*. It is strictly elementary, and may be highly useful.

A Treatise on the Necessity of Receiving the Holy Communion, &c. By S. Patrick. Edited by Rev. W. B. Hawkins, M.A.—Mr. Hawkins has not only reprinted a most useful and excellent treatise, but he has shewn great taste in the very elegant manner in which the volume is printed and embellished; which will, we hope, prove a model for other publications of the same kind.

The Marriage Law considered, in a Letter to the Bishop of London. By Phineas Philogamos.—This is one of various recent publications upon a question the discussion of which has lately attracted a good deal of public attention, namely, whether the marriage with a deceased wife's sister be contrary to the Levitical code. We cannot approve of the occasionally flippant style in which the author writes; but his pamphlet deserves attention, and especially that part of it in which he comments upon what appears to be the mistaken reasoning of Bishop Jewell.

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On the Construction and Management of Hospitals for the Insane; with a particular Notice of the Institution at Siegburg. By Dr. MAXIMILIAN JACOBI. Translated from the German, with Intro-

ductory Observations, by SAMUEL TUCK. 8vo. 9s.

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The Science of Gunnery, as applied to the Use and Construction of Fire-Arms. By WILLIAM GREENER. 8vo. 15s.

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PARKER's Glossary of Architecture. Vol. III. 8vo. 16s.

Designs for Gate Houses and Rural Cottages, with Ground Plans. Oblong, 12s.

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History of Infusoria. Living and Fossil. By A. PRITCHARD.

HOOKE's Icones Plantarum. 4. 2vo. 28s.

Figures and Descriptions of the Palæozoic Fossils of Cornwall, Devon, and West Somerset; observed in the course of the Ordnance Geological Survey of that District. By JOHN PHILLIPS, F.R.S. F.G.S. &c. Assistant General Secretary to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, &c. 8vo. 9s.

Commerce.

GALLATIN on Banking and the Currency. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Bibliography.

FLÜGEL's German and English Dictionary, with additions, by FIELING and HEIMANN. 2 vols. 8vo. 36s.

DEMMLER's German Grammar, 12mo. 4s.

Preparing for Publication.

Etruscan Literature and Antiquities investigated; in which the language of that ancient and illustrious people is compared and identified with the Celtic, and both shown to be Phenician. By **SIR WILLIAM BETHAM**, Ulster.

The work will contain a translation of the celebrated Eugubian tables found near Gubbio, in the Papal States, in 1414, given in columns—first, the Etruscan; secondly, the Ibero-Celtic; thirdly, a literal translation in English. The subject of these ancient and highly interesting inscriptions is an account of the first Phenician voyage across the sea of the Bay of Biscay to Ireland, which is described with surprising accuracy; the names of geography of the present day verifying its truth. Other chapters will explain the inscriptions on the bronze asses of the Etruscans, which were cast to commemorate that great event of Phenician navigation and nautical enterprise.

The bronze engraved mirrors, and other inscribed antiquities, as sepulchral marbles, the names of the deities, as well of the Etruscans as of the Greeks and Romans, will be explained, and much light thrown upon classical learning and antiquities, as well of the antiquities of philology, and the history of the periods of Italy before the Romans. Illustrated by fac-similes and other plates.

MR. BRITTON'S History and Description of TODDINGTON has made its appearance. It is illustrated by 30 embellishments, and contains an Essay on the application of ancient monastic architecture to modern mansions, with remarks on some of the most distinguished Gothic houses of the present age.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

July 14. After the examinations, the compositions and speeches were recited in the school-room, and the prizes awarded as follows.

GOLD MEDALS.—*Latin Prose.*—"Arc-tissimo vinculo inter se colligantur reipublice et singulorum commoda."—**G. H. CURTIS.**—*English Verse.*—"The Phocæans."—**W. G. TUPPER.**

SILVER MEDALS.—*Latin Speech.*—"E Ciceronis pro Milone oratione."—**T. J. HEARN.**—*English Speech.*—From Mr. Burke's Speech on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts.—**G. F. HOLROYD.**

BISHOP MALTY'S PRIZE.—*Greek Iambics.*—Cymbeline, Act iii. sc. 3.—**H. G. MERRIMAN.**

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The King of Prussia appears to have formed the wise resolution to draw the most distinguished literary men of Germany into his interest. The great antiquaries, Grimm, although banished from Gottingen, have been appointed Librarians and Professors at his Metropolitan University. To these he has added the veteran philosopher Schelling, called from Munich at the same time with the distinguished painter Cornelius; and latterly the poet Rückert, from the University of Erlangen. The venerable Tieck has followed a personal invitation to the Royal palace; and William Schlegel, the translator of Shakspeare, has lately been invited to Berlin, to assist in some great literary publication. Jacob Grimm began his lectures last May: the hall was crowded, and the professor was hailed with loud cheers. This mode of receiving a new professor is not very common in Germany, but proceeded, on the present occasion, from a political feeling; the students wishing to express their approval of the cause for which Grimm had been banished from Hanover.

Dr. William Beer, brother to the celebrated Meyer Beer, and as distinguished as an astronomer as the latter is as a musician, has lately published a volume under the title of *Contributions to the Physical Knowledge of the Heavenly Bodies in the Solar System*, with seven plates. It treats of the probable physical condition of the moon (a luminary of which this indefatigable astronomer has furnished the best map extant,) and the other planets, in different detached essays, many of which would interest also the unprofessional reader. Dr. B. has erected at Berlin an observatory, at his own expense, which has already become highly important to science.

The new remarkable work of Professor Ranke, a *History of Germany during the time of the Reformation*, has now reached the third volume, and is brought down to the year 1535. This work is written with the same copiousness of knowledge, the same impartiality, and the same insight into human nature, which so eminently distinguished his "*History of the Popes*."

A *Journey to Senegambia and the Cape Verd Islands*, by Dr. Brunner, published last year at Bern, is highly spoken of by several German periodicals. The author's object was principally the study of tropical botany, but the work is also rich in general observations on the people, climate, &c.

A curious and useful bibliographical work has just been published at Paris,

ing a Catalogue of all the works relating to Asia and Africa that have appeared from the invention of printing down to the year 1700. The compiler is M. Ternaux-Compan. The same author published a similar work on America.

A splendid Collection of facsimiles of MSS. of all ages and nations, copied from the most authentic documents, charters, and manuscripts, now existing, in the libraries of France, Italy, Germany, and England, is in course of publication by M. Silvestre, accompanied with historical and descriptive letter-press by Champollion-Figeac and Aimé Champollion fils. Among the specimens are, The celebrated Dante of the Vatican; the Books of Hours of several Popes; the Greek Dioscorides, the most celebrated specimen of Greek calligraphy which antiquity has handed down to us; the Egyptian Papyri of the Louvre; the Psalter presented by Charlemagne to Pope Adrian I.; the Prayer Book of Mary Queen of Scots; the Lays of the Minnesingers; the Breviary used by the Emperor Charles V.; the Bibles of Charlemagne and Charles the Bald; the Bologne Lactantius; the Medicæan Virgil; the Theodosian Codes of Paris and Munich; the Vienna Livy, and the valuable Munich MSS.; the Psalter of St. Germain, on purple vellum; the admirably beautiful Bible of Clement VII.; a Phœnician MS. written twenty centuries before the Christian era; the Republic of Cicero and the Sallust of the Vatican; the Chronicles of Froissart, Monstrelet, and Saint Denis; the Papyri of Herculaneum; the Prayer Book of Charles the Bald, richly ornamented; Gregory of Tours; the Letter of Dioscorides to Dorian, &c. &c. Besides these there are facsimiles of Sclavonic writing, of Anglo-Saxon, Lombard, German, Hungarian, Italian, French, Oriental, &c. Thirty-six livraisons are published, and fourteen more will complete the work, which will consist of 4 vols. in folio, containing 300 coloured plates and 600 pages of letter-press.

M. Würtz, of the firm of Treuttel and Würtz, who for many years was at the head of the eminent bookselling houses of that name in London, Paris, and Strassburgh, died at Paris in May last.

In Leipzig there are 120 printing presses, 10 mechanical presses, and 614 compositors and pressmen. In Saxony there are 63 printing offices, 24 of which are at Leipzig; 46 lithographical establishments, of which 10 are at Leipzig; and 9 copper-plate printing offices, of which 6 are at Leipzig.

The Monks of Mount Athos have transmitted a Greek MS. to M. Didron, of

Paris, which treats of Byzantine painting. It is ascribed to Pausanias, who lived in the ninth century, and who is described as the inventor of the art under the Byzantine Emperors. A translation of the work into French is now preparing.

A Roman History, in strong opposition to Niebuhr's, has just been commenced by Dr. Kobbe (vol. i. Leipzig, 1840).

The Index Scholarum of Göttingen contains a continuation of the Essay "De Foro Athenarum," by the lamented Carl Otfried Müller; and also an eloquent biographical notice of Müller, by Schneidewin. The brother of Professor Müller has informed the German public that the original of the "History of Greek Literature," published in England, has been found among his brother's papers, having been prepared for publication in the event of his dying in Greece, and will shortly be published.

Herr Bekker has discovered, in the Bibliotheca Casanatensis, the Theogonie of Isaac Tzetzes, a remarkable companion to the same author's Antehomerica, Homœrica, and Posthomœrica.

Professor Karsten, the successor of Van Heusde at the University of Utrecht, is preparing a new edition of Simplicius.

The eminent house of Weidman, in Leipzig, has published a list of Greek and Latin Classics, reduced in price, among which are Lehmann's Lucian, 9 vols. 8vo. published at 27 dollars, now 10; Ernesti's and Dindorf's Homer, 5 vols. 8vo. published at 10 dollars, now 4; Bekker's Oratores Attici, 5 vols. 8vo. published at 12 dollars, now 6; Reiske's Plutarch, 12 vols. 8vo. published at 40 dollars, now 24, &c. &c.

The Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, at its sitting of the 30th July, adjudged medals for the present year in the following order. M. Delpit it gave the first, for his *Mémoires sur les Manuscrits Sources de l'Histoire Municipale de la Town of Amiens*; to M. Théophile Roussel its second, for his 'Historical Researches on the Life and Pontificate of Urban V., and on that Pontiff's Foundations in France;' and the third to M. Félix Bourquelot, for his 'History of Provins.' The subjects proposed for the prizes for 1842 are,—'An Inquiry into what were, amongst the Romans, from the time of the Gracchi to the Reign of Hadrian inclusive, the Composition of the Tribunals, and the Administration of Justice, in regard to the Crimes and Offences charged against Magistrates and Public Officers of every kind;' and 'An Examination into the History of the Establishments formed by the Greeks in Sicily, and their Political Importance;

into the Causes of their Power and Prosperity; and an attempt, as far as possible, to determine their Population, Strength, Form of Government, and Moral and Industrial Condition, as well as their Progress in Letters, Science, and Arts, down to the Reduction of the Island into a Roman Province.' For 1843, the following argument is proposed,—'The History of Cyprus, under the Reign of the Princes of the House of Lusignan.' We may mention, too, the creation, by the Minister of Public Instruction, of two new professorships at the Collège de France,—one for the cultivation of the various literatures of the Germanic nations—the other for that of the literatures of Southern Europe.

M. Félix Ravaisson, Inspector General of the Libraries of France, has just reported to the Minister of Public Instruction the result of his researches in the libraries and archives of the western departments. Several of these collections,—the libraries of Arranches and Alençon in particular,—have yielded richly to his inquiries; and, in addition to the curious details which he gives of their contents, some of the manuscripts themselves are printed by M. Ravaisson, with the Reports. Amongst these latter are the variations supplied by a manuscript of the tenth century, in Cicero's treatises *De Oratore* and *Orator*, two unpublished sermons of Saint Augustine, and a letter from Voltaire to Turgot.

M. Séguier, one of the ablest Greek scholars in France, is about to publish a French translation of the Evangelical Preparation of Eusebius. The recent work of M. Séguier on Polytheism (2 vols. 12mo. 1840-41) contains, among other valuable matter, a complete refutation of the ideas of Lobeck, in his *Aglaophantos*, on the mysteries of the ancients. Lobeck, like too many of his countrymen, is fond of paradox, and maintains that there was nothing secret in the ancient mysteries, contrary to the positive assertion of all the ancient authors who make mention of them.

A French translation of the Chronicle of Matthew Paris is just completed in 9 vols. 8vo. The Duc de Luynes has added notes, and an introduction, in which the noble writer has shown very extensive knowledge and great talent, and has brought together every particular that can now be known respecting the Chronicler to whom we are indebted for so valuable a portion of our national history.

M. Charvaz, bishop of Pignerol, has given to the world, a short time since, a curious and important work on the Vau-

don, entitled "*Recherches Historiques sur les Vauds*." His work contains a great portion of the Vauds district; and, taking the Roman Catholic view of the subject, he endeavours to trace the first origin and progress of that religious sect. He is on the point of publishing a book of exhortations to that portion of his flock, in the hope of inducing them to adhere to the Roman Catholic creed.

M. Eichhoff, a learned orientalist, has recently published his "*Parallèle des Langues de l'Europe et de l'Inde*," in which, to prove the identity of the Indo-European tongues, he draws a comparison, or parallel, between the Sanscrit on the one hand, and the Greek, Latin, French, Gothic, German, English, Lithuanian, Russian, Gaelic, and Cymric-Britannic languages. At the end of this volume he has an essay on transcribing oriental alphabets in European characters.

An antiquary of Caen has sent out a curious little book, on a good plan, entitled "*Caen en 1786*," in which he describes that interesting old city just as it was before the Great Revolution, when all its monuments were intact.

Professor Hefele, of Tübingen, who recently edited an edition of the Apostolic Fathers, has just published a Critical Inquiry into the Epistle ascribed to Barnabas, the apostolical origin of which he disputes, admitting at the same time its importance as one of the earliest witnesses to the ancient faith. The party-coloured, disagreeable, Gnosticising dress of the Epistle, the Professor adds, will be willingly excused, in deference to the striking witness it bears to the truth of the early faith.

In the libraries of Italy, it is said, and particularly in Milan and Vercelli, there are many Gothic and Anglo-Saxon MSS. lying buried in obscurity, and regarded, by the natives as relics of barbarism. An important addition to literature from this quarter, in the Anglo-Saxon, has just been made by Professor Jacob Grimm, by the publication of Andreas and Elene, which, next to Beowulf, are the earliest and most instructive specimens of Anglo-Saxon poetry in existence.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

This Association has met this year at Plymouth. On the assembling of the General Committee on the 28th July, the following were chosen Officers of the Sections:—

Section A.—Physics and Mathematics. President.—Rev. Professor Lloyd. Vice-Presidents.—Rev. Dr. Robinson, Professor Christie. Secretary.—Professor Storerly.

Section B.—Chemistry. *President*—Professor Graham. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. Daubeny, Professor Playfair. *Secretaries*—Mr. Ham, Mr. Prichard.

Section C.—Geology and Physical Geography. *President*—Mr. De la Beche. *Vice-Presidents*—Marquis of Northampton, Professor Sedgwick, Rev. Dr. Buckland, Rev. Mr. Conybeare. *Secretaries*—Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Hutson, Dr. Moore.

Section D.—Natural History. *President*—Dr. Richardson. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr. Gray, Professor Henslow, Mr. Owen. *Secretaries*—Dr. Lankester, Mr. Couch, Mr. Paterson.

Section E.—Anatomy and Medicine. *President*—Dr. Roget. *Vice-Presidents*—Mr. Miller, Sir D. Dickson. *Secretaries*—Dr. Rutter, Dr. Fuge, Dr. Sargent.

Section F.—Statistics. *President*—Lord Sandon. *Vice-Presidents*—Professor Quetelet, Colonel Sykes, Rev. Mr. More, Mr. Porter. *Secretaries*—Mr. Luney, Mr. Rawson.

Section G.—Mechanical Science. *President*—Mr. J. Taylor. *Vice-Presidents*—Professor Moseley, Mr. Rendal, Mr. Fmvs. *Secretaries*—Mr. T. Webster, Mr. W. Chaffield.

The meetings of Sections for scientific business commenced on the morning of Thursday, July 29. In Section A. were received a Report of the Committee for the reduction of Lacaille's Stars in the Cœlum Australe Stelliferum; a Report of the Astronomer Royal on the publication of the Hourly Observations made at Plymouth, under the superintendence of Mr. W. S. Harris; and other Reports on the observations on the Tides at Bristol and at Leith; and a "Report of the Committee appointed to report how far the desiderata in our knowledge of the condition of the upper strata of the atmosphere may be supplied by means of ascents in balloons or otherwise, to ascertain the probable expense of such experiments, and to draw up directions for observers in such circumstances." Professor Powell communicated papers, On the Theoretical Computation of Refractive Indices, On the Refraction of Heat, and On Points of the Wave Theory of Light.

Various interesting papers were received in the other Sections; among which, in Section F. was a paper on the Statistics of Plymouth, Stonehouse, and Devonport.

The first general meeting took place the same evening in the Town Hall, where Professor Whewell assumed the chair as President of the Meeting, and delivered an introductory Address. In taking a review of the past labours of the Association, he remarked that above 900*l.* had been expended in the furtherance of Astronomy, mainly upon the object of reducing observations already made into such a form that they can be directly compared with the theory. Above 800*l.* had been expended on Tide observations; 250*l.* on experiments on Waves; 500*l.* on experiments on the best Form of Vessels; 200*l.* on experiments on Cast Iron; about

400*l.* had been employed in various labours relative to Meteorology; and above 300*l.* on the description of Fossil Fishes and Reptiles. Passing over smaller sums, which have been devoted to various objects, he noticed a work executed mainly in the county of Devon, upon which the Association expended about 550*l.* in 1838 and 1839. This consisted in striking a level line from the north coast of Somersetshire to Exmouth, in order to determine whether the level of the sea is the same in the Bristol Channel and in the British Channel, and in order to afford a standard of reference in future times, if, from any cause, the relative level of the land and the sea should change. This operation has already afforded us the means of determining, that the great land-slip, which has recently taken place near Axmouth, was not accompanied by any permanent change in the level of the land itself.

"Since the first institution of the Association," he added, "about 7000*l.* has been expended on such objects as I have pointed out: but it is impossible for any one, who knows the nature of scientific researches, and the difference between the result of money expended in experiments by a good and bad philosopher, to doubt that this sum has produced effects which many times the sum applied without the same advantages could not have obtained. Without the encouragement of the Association, these researches would never have been undertaken: without the aid of such men as have frequented the meetings of the Association, they would have been attempted to no purpose. It has been said of certain parts of Europe that they afford—

Iron and men, the soldier and his sword; in like manner we may say of this Association, that it has supplied at the same time the philosophical soldier and the weapons with which he gains his victories over nature.

"But further, besides the expenditure of its own funds, the Association has been the means of procuring the appropriation of very large sums to scientific purposes from the national resources. At the suggestion or request of their body, the reduction of the observations of the planets made at Greenwich from the time of Bradley has been completed; and the reduction of the observations of the moon has been begun. Up to the present time, about 2,200*l.* has been expended in all. And by a letter from the Astronomer Royal, received since I came here, I am informed that, within a few weeks, the Government expressed great willingness to advance more money for this purpose;

Section C.	
Observations on mud in rivers ..	20
Collection of railway sections ..	150
Solution of silica in water of high temperature ..	95
Registration of earthquakes ..	160
Temperature of Irish mines ..	10
To aid in the publication of a work on Helminths ..	50
To aid in the publication of an atlas of plates, illustrating Prof. Owen's Report on Fossil Reptiles ..	250
Total £805	

Section D.	
Researches on fossil mammalia ..	200
Races of men ..	£7. 11s.
Organic beings in mineral waters ..	6
Growth of seeds ..	10
Preservation of animal and vegetable substances ..	6
Dredging operations ..	50

Total £279. 11s.

Section E.—No grant.

Section F.	
Inquiries into vital statistics ..	150

Section G.	
Forms of vessels ..	150
Experiments on the stroke of the piston with Poncelet's apparatus ..	100
Indicator to determine velocity on railways ..	100

Total £350

The whole amount granted for scientific researches was £3,033. 9s. 8d.

It was stated that out of 2,591l. 5s. granted last year, only 1,129l. 7s. 6d. had been expended. Col. Sabine moved the following Reports, not involving grants of money:—

In A. Professor Airy, 'On the Progress of Astronomy in the Nineteenth Century.'—Prof. Willis, 'Phenomena of Sound.'—Prof. Wheatstone, 'Phenomena of Vision.'—Prof. Kelland, 'Undulations of Fluids in Elastic Media.'—Prof. Bache, 'Meteorology in the United States.'

B. and C. None.

D. Gould, 'On Caprimulgidae.'—Sir W. Jardine, 'Salmonidae.'—The Zoology of New Zealand.—Sir J. G. Dalgell, 'Habits of Radiata.'—Molluscs and their Shells.

E. and F. None.

G. Experiments 'On the Resistance of the Atmosphere to Moving Bodies.'

These were chiefly renewed recommendations of last year; it was added that Dr. Richardson and Mr. Gray be requested to prepare a Report on the Zoology of New Zealand.

The Treasurer reported that 630 tickets had been issued, including those of old

and new members; that 200 ladies' tickets had been sold; and that the whole amount received in Plymouth was 1,280l. At Glasgow the amount was more than double.

Messrs. Yarrell, Horner, and Hutton were elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Trustees of the British Museum have just concluded the purchase of a valuable collection of prints, belonging to Messrs. Smith, the well-known ancient printsellers, of Lisle-street, Leicester-square. The sum agreed to be paid for this collection, consisting in all of 321 prints, is 2300l. Every print in it is in the most perfect condition, and of the utmost beauty of impression, and upon those two points the value in a great measure depends.

The following is an enumeration of some of the interesting articles contained in this Collection:

NIELLI.—1. A Sacrifice, undescribed by Bartsch, and copied from this impression, in Ottley's History of Engraving, page 572. From Sir Mark Sykes's collection. 2. Cupid standing on a pedestal. From the same collection. 3. An Eagle offered in sacrifice, by Pellegrini da Cesio. From the same collection. 4. A circular niello, representing a sacrifice, in an ornamental border, undescribed by Bartsch. From the same collection. 5. The companion to the preceding, also a sacrifice, and unknown to Bartsch. From the same collection. 6. Martin Scervola burning off his right hand, a composition of nine figures. From the same collection. 7. Three females standing in the sea, placed on the backs of dolphins. In the margin beneath are the initials O. P. D. C. (Opus Pellegrini da Cesio).

None of these, except No. 6, are in the Royal Collection in Paris, which is esteemed the finest and most perfect in Europe.

The Nielli are followed by fifteen of the rare set of Tarocchi cards, engraved by one of the earliest Italian artists, and by fifteen prints by Zoan Andrea, Giacomo Francia, Moetto, Nicoletto da Modena, Benedetto Montagna, Domenico Campagnolo, Marc Antonio, and Giulio Bonasone.

The prints by the early German artists include five specimens by the artist who, on account of his name being undiscovered, is known as the master of the year 1486, on account of that year (the earliest genuine date upon impressions from copper plates) being frequently inserted on

his plates. The set of twelve of the Passion of Christ, St. George, the Virgin on the throne sitting near the Almighty, and God crowning the Virgin, by Martin Schoengauer. Magnificent sets of the Lives of the Virgin and the Saviour, with other rare works by Israel Van Mecken, and fine specimens by Pilgrimstab, the supposed inventor of chiaroscuro block engraving, Van Bochoit, Martin Zagel, and the Masters of the Crab and Caducæus.

The German portion also includes the following three prints by Lucas Van Leyden, whose works it is next to impossible to procure in fine states, David playing before Saul, the Adoration of the Magi, and the Magician Virgil suspended in a basket, all most beautiful impressions, and in the finest condition. It also contains a complete set of the illustrations to the Apocalypse, by that singular artist John Duvel, consisting of twenty-four prints, of which it is a matter of the utmost difficulty to procure detached prints in anything like fine condition.

The most extraordinary and valuable portion of the British Museum purchase, is the etchings by Dutch and Flemish artists, in which Mr. Harding's collection was so peculiarly rich. The Museum has been enabled to add no less than twenty-one etchings by Rembrandt to the already almost matchless collection it previously possessed; and as these are nearly all unique, and on account of their having come from celebrated collections, well known all over Europe, it may be as well to give some slight notice of the most important of them. The most interesting are: I. Portrait of Rembrandt himself, when young, the head only etched, the cloak and drapery being drawn in black chalk by his hand, in order to give the effect of the idea he had formed of finishing the etching. This is of course unique, and at the Duke of Buckingham's sale Mr. Harding gave 33l. 11s. for it. It is now worth considerably more than double that amount. II. Four prints from a Spanish book, etched on one sheet of copper, of excessive rarity, as the plate was afterwards cut into four pieces, in order to suit the small size of the book. For this print Mr. Harding paid 57l. 15s. at the above sale, and the same observation about the increased value applies to this as well as all the works of Rembrandt contained in the collection. III. The large plate of the Crucifixion, an unfinished unique state, printed on vellum. IV. The little dog sleeping, etched on a large piece of copper, which was afterwards very much reduced, and this is the only impression known of the larger plate. 26l was paid

for this at the abovementioned sale, and it is now probably worth nearly 300l. V. The Portrait of Renier Analo, the Dutch Minister, in the first state, before the table was continued to the margin of the plate, and before much additional work. At Mr. Knight's sale at Phillips's, a few weeks since, a similar impression, though with a damage in the face, produced 100l. VI. The Portrait of Ephraim Bonus, the Jewish Physician, a most superb impression, in matchless state, sold at the Duke of Buckingham's sale for 57l. 15s. VII. Wenbogardus, the Dutch minister, a unique impression of the delicate pure etching. It is a proof before any letters, before the plate was cut into an octagon shape, and previous to innumerable alterations which Rembrandt afterwards introduced. It sold at the same sale for 65l. 2s. and would now without doubt produce at least 200l.

Among the Dutch etchings is also a most invaluable and unique state of Berghem's superb etching of the three cows reposing. It is unknown to all authors who have written descriptive catalogues of this master's works. The biting of the aqua-fortis has failed in one corner, and Berghem has, on discovering the failure, rebitten that particular portion of his plate. There are besides some fine proof impressions of the works of Vischer and Bolswert.

The remainder consists of several of the finest works of Audran, Drevet and Edelinck, including a matchless set of the Battles of Alexander, after Le Brun, in the earliest states, and a very large assemblage of the best works of the modern Italian, French, German, and English engravers, in the most choice proof states. Among these will be found Garavaglia's *Madonna della Scervola*, after Raffaele; Muller's *Madonna Santo Sisto*, after the same painter, and his *St. John*, after Domenichino; Longhi's *Sleeping Magdalen*, after Correggio; the most celebrated productions of Desmoyers, Bervic, Massard, and Richomme; all Wille's finest plates; nearly all the best of Eadlow's mezzotints; Holloway's Cartoons; and several superb proofs by Woollett and Strange.

THE MORANT SOCIETY.

We are happy to announce that a Topographical Society is about to be formed under the title of the *Essex Morant Society*. Its objects are stated to be—First, the publication of inedited manuscripts, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the County; Secondly, the re-printing of Works of sufficient rarity and importance to render such re-

prints desirable; and Thirdly, the publication of Translations of similar Works, not previously rendered into English. The Society is to consist of three hundred Members, being subscribers of one guinea annually; to be paid in advance on the 8th Oct. in every year, being the Anniversary of Morant's birth. The Secretary (pro tem.) is F. N. Landon, Esq. Brentwood.

THE MOTETT SOCIETY.

A subscription Society has been formed under this name, for the purpose of reprinting Church Music of a date anterior to 1650. The plan embraces the productions of Foreign as well as English authors, and the works will consist of complete services, anthems, and motetts, which will be printed of a folio size, in full score, with a piano-forte or organ accompaniment. Compositions originally adapted to Latin words will be printed with those words; but as one great object of this undertaking is to provide choral music, available in every respect for the Service of the English Church, an adaptation of English words will, when it is possible, be given also.

Subscribers of one guinea annually will be entitled to a copy of every work printed by the Society.

The Committee consists of the Viscount Adare, the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester, Rev. W. Dodsworth, Rev. P. Maitland, Rev. F. Oakeley, Rev. C. Page, Rev. Dr. Penfold, Rev. E. H. Thompson, Mr.

Bellasis, Mr. Burns, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Richardson. — *Secretaries*, Rev. G. S. Woodgate, Mr. Dyce. — *Treasurers*, Rev. T. M. Fallow, Mr. Madox. Mr. Edward Rimbault (who is also Secretary to the Musical Antiquarian Society) is *Managing Editor* of this Society.

The principal points of difference between the two Musical Societies may be summed up in a few words.

1st. The Motett Society print only sacred music, and that of a date anterior to 1650, selecting from the works of eminent composers, whether English or Foreign; the Musical Antiquarian Society print complete works, sacred and secular, by native composers, and include later writers, such as Purcell, Matthew Locke, &c.

2nd. The Motett Society print a piano-forte accompaniment under *all* their works; the Musical Antiquarian Society do not print accompaniments under madrigals (as they were intended to be sung without accompaniment); but they may be had on a separate subscription.

3rd. The Motett Society engage one Editor for all their publications; the Editors of the Musical Antiquarian Society undertake the office gratuitously.

The model of the Taje Mihal, at present exhibiting in Regent-street, is a copy in ivory of that celebrated edifice in Agra, erected by the Fifth Great Mogul as the cemetery of his favourite wife, Sultana Mehd Aliya. This mausoleum was built entirely of white marble, and its cost was 60 lacs of rupees, or, £750,000.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

DISCOVERIES AT HEXHAM.

In pulling down old houses to rebuild them, on the west side of the market place at Hexham, adjoining the choir end of the church, the workmen have laid bare the remains of the East front of the *Lady Chapel* of the cathedral; the abutments indicated five compartments, which seemed walled up, where windows must have been. It appeared that the mullions and tracery still remained; and on pulling away the walls and plaster, both were found in a tolerable state of preservation. This discovery aroused in the inhabitants a strong desire to secure to public view this additional feature of beauty in their ancient church; and a public meeting was held, and steps taken in order to purchase the sites of the houses, and restore this interesting relic of architectural antiquity. We are happy to add that a very spirited subscription has taken place in the town,

and it is confidently hoped that this desirable object will be obtained.

Never was a building of such great interest so much neglected, nor so barbarously used; the inroads, even of time, were slow and few, compared with those of ruthless man.

At the end of the south transept, considerable remains of the Chapter House are at this moment a butcher's slaughter house. The walls are quadrangular, of about 30 feet dimensions, each side exhibiting a continuance of fine pointed arches. A coin of Antoninus, of third brms, was found in the foundations of the old houses pulled down; and there is an inscribed stone built in the walls of the Chapter house, clearly Roman: it reads

INSIANE
FLHYGIN
LEG VI V

An etching is in progress, shewing the

restored state of the chapel, which is very beautiful and elegant.

Hezham. JOSEPH FAIRLESS.

ROMAN ALTAR AT BRIGHTON BRIDGE.

The following appears to be the reading at full length of the inscription on the Roman altar, which was lately brought to light by the operations on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, and of which a notice appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, p. 78. The original letters inscribed on the stone are distinguished by capitals; those supplied, by small letters:

HERCULI MAGno (or MAGistro) Voto
Suscepto Altare Nominat SACRUM
VALerius NIGRINUS DUPLICarius
ALAE TUNGRORUM.

(Translation). "Valerius Nigrinus, serving on double pay in the regiment of Tungrian cavalry, names, in fulfilment of a vow, this altar sacred to the great Hercules."

Brighton Bridge, the place near which this interesting remain was found, is situated in the parish of Polmont and county of Stirling, in the close vicinity of the Roman Wall and the chain of forts erected by Agricola. In the life of that general, by the historian Tacitus, there is a circumstance recorded, which may have led to the erection of the votive altar in question. He mentions in his account of the battle fought near the Grampians, the decisive attack on the part of the Roman army was commenced by two cohorts of the *Tungri*, who were ordered by Agricola, along with other German auxiliaries, to close hand to hand with the enemy. The altar may have been erected by Nigrinus, on his return to quarters, to commemorate a fortunate deliverance in this very charge; and, if so, its date is referable to the earliest occupation of that part of Britain by the Romans, the battle having been fought A.D. 84. The moor of Ardoch, the most probable locality of the battle, lies about thirty miles north west of Brighton Bridge.

1 August, 1841.

E. D.

ROMANO-BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

The labourers employed in levelling the meadow between the river Frome and the North Walk of Dorchester, co. Dorset, lately found buried in the chalk, close to the bottom of Glyde-path Hill, several human skeletons, near one of which were three small vases, two of the ordinary barrel form, of dark ware, one with a black polished surface, the other of a brown colour and absorbent texture. The third was of a more depressed form, of a light red ware, of a

fine soft texture, and of the Græco-Roman character. They were all unornamented; the two former were of the same size and figure, about two inches in height; the third somewhat shorter. They were probably used for holding unguents, oils, or balsams. Round the neck of another of the skeletons was an iron collar, fastening behind with a spring, indicating doubtless that the wearer was in a state of slavery. We know that among the early Anglo-Saxons, the decisive mark of slavery was a collar of iron constantly worn round the necks of all bondmen; but the other remains associated with the bodies, point them out as Romano-British interments, and it is probable, therefore, that a practice similar to that which we find subsequently among the Anglo-Saxons, might have prevailed in this remote colony under the Roman dominion. The instrument is analogous to the Roman *furca*, except that the latter was a collar of wood.

A stone coffin has been exhumed from the west bank of Slyar's Lane, on Mr. Cull's farm at *Coker's Frome*, about a mile north-east of Dorchester. It was of rude construction, and consisted of a single excavated stone of the Portland oolite, a parallelogram in form, and was without a lid. It contained a skeleton, the bones of which perished on being exposed to the air. The body appeared to have been first enclosed in a wooden coffin, many nails in a state of complete oxydation being found in the earth within this ancient sarcophagus. Conjecture is at a loss to ascertain the period of this interment, or to account for its having taken place in that spot. The coffin was about three feet below the level of the adjoining field, and had probably been deposited prior to the formation of the lane, the ground bearing down of which had exposed one end of it. It was not near any consecrated site, the nearest being the Chapel Close at Frome Whitfield, where the church of that hamlet formerly stood, and which is nearly half a mile distant. The individual thus interred might possibly have had some connection with some old and extensive foundations still traceable about a furlong to the west of the spot where the interment was discovered.

On excavating the earth, a few days ago, for the purpose of laying the foundation of a new wall at the Wilton Prison, near Taunton, the remains of an oak were discovered sixteen feet below the surface. The appearance of the trunk and branches was that of their having been charred, being quite black, and almost in a fossilised state. Near these forest remains were a number of hedge nuts, presenting

a similar appearance. The lapse of many centuries could alone account for these sylvan vestiges of former days.

A curious discovery has been made during the progress of the works for the Great Western Railway. The workmen, while engaged at *Bathampton*, in the neighbourhood of Bath, found three skeletons, two of which were lying side by side, while the third was within six or seven feet of the others. In the breast of one of these skeletons was discovered a ball of a pound and a half in weight, from which circumstance it has been presumed that the bodies were those of individuals who had fallen in some of the battles during the civil wars. The ball is in the possession of a person in the neighbourhood of the spot where these curious relics were found. Many exceedingly interesting remains of antiquity have, at different periods, been brought to light during the progress of the railway between Bath and Bristol, but the above are among the most remarkable of those remains.

During some excavations recently made by the Northern and Eastern Railway Company, upon land in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Pollett, near *Harlow*, Essex, six coffins were discovered about two feet below the surface of the ground. No nails had been used in their construction, the planks being curiously dovetailed together. Upon opening them some human bones were found which crumbled into dust on their exposure to the air. Between the knees of one of the skeletons was placed a finely moulded earthen vessel, resting on a kind of patina; an earthen ampulla was placed near the head. No coins were found in the coffins, but several have been picked up in the neighbourhood; and, among others, one bearing the head and inscription of Marcus Aurelius, together with others having a German legend and device. From the vicinity of the spot to Harlow Bury, there appears little doubt of it having anciently formed part of a regular burial place. An old chapel, which was formerly connected with the Bury, still exists, now converted into a granary. There are distinct traces of a Roman road still to be met with in the neighbourhood, and many other indications corroborative of a belief of its having been originally the site of a Roman station or encampment.

FRANCE.

Some excavations making at Lyons, on the hill of Fourvières, the ancient *Forum* of the Romans, have brought to light a variety of articles, valuable both intrinsi-

cally and as objects of art. Amongst these is the complete jewel-case of some great dame of eighteen hundred years ago,—inclosing a necklace of emeralds, with ear-rings to match, — another, apparently of amethysts, but defaced, — a very curious chain, rings, bracelets, — a sandal-clasp, pearls of extraordinary fineness and remarkable size; of all which ornaments the gold is so fine that its brilliancy remains untarnished by time, as if it came to-day from the jeweller.— There were also two gold coins of Augustus Cæsar; and the intrinsic worth of the whole is estimated at 1,000fr.

Near *Beaucaire*, on the Rhone, there has been recently discovered a small statue of Jupiter, which, from the nature of its execution, is supposed to be of the time of Tiberius, when native sculptors began to exercise their art in Gaul.

During some excavations recently made in the church of St. Benigne, at *Dijon*, the bodies of Philippe-le-Hardi and Jean-sans-Peur, the famous Dukes of Burgundy, have been found intact and in good preservation, with their robes, and the various articles used in embalming their bodies.

A cave has been discovered at *Lamotte St. Mary*, in the Loire Inférieure, containing a large quantity of human remains. By the side of each skeleton were earthenware vases, filled with nuts and acorns, in perfect preservation. A druid's cup was also found. This Celtic tomb is supposed to be at least 2,000 years old.

An ancient vase has been found at *Perrignat*, in the department of Jura, to the south-west of the Church of St. Eusèbe, in the *val d'Audres*, and near a Roman camp, which is well preserved. The vase contained several needle cases, perfuming pans, a basin and a tymbal. On the handles of the perfuming pans or thurifères, were bas-reliefs representing rams, heads of the ibis, flowers of the nenuphar, an augural lituus, baskets of fruit, &c. They were mostly in bronze or lead, and are supposed to have belonged to a temple, and to have been used for purposes of sacrifice. They were most probably buried at the time of the extinction of paganism in the west.

ROME.

In the earth of a cellar in Rome, a colossal statue has been found in perfect preservation, representing a chained barbarian, and from the evidence of its style, apparently belonging to the period of the Emperor Adrian.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Aug. 19. This being the day on which the writs were made returnable, the House was opened at two o'clock for the admission of Peers only. The names of the Royal Commissioners for opening the Parliament were, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Normanby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Clarendon, and Viscount Duncannon. The Commons having been summoned to the bar of their Lordships' House, the Lord Chancellor opened the Commission, and directed the Commons to elect a Speaker. Their Lordships then proceeded to be sworn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Aug. 19. At half-past one o'clock the House was nearly filled with members. Several of them attended the other House to hear the Commission read. On their return, Lord *Worsley*, after a short exordium, moved that the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre be elected into the office of Speaker.—Mr. *Edward Buller* seconded the motion.—Sir *R. Peel* said it was his intention on this occasion to act upon the principle for which he contended in 1833 and in 1837, and in conformity with that principle, he should vote for the re-election of the right hon. gentleman whose election to their chair was now proposed to the House. The right hon. baronet proceeded to show, that up to a recent period of our history, no Speaker of this House, who was willing to serve again, was ever opposed, and he pointed out the instances up to the case of Mr. *Manners Sutton*. The interruptions to this rule were in 1780 and 1835. He contended in the latter case that it was not necessary that the gentleman who had properly and conscientiously discharged the duties of their chairman, should necessarily be of the same principles of the majority of the House. He did not lay this down as an invariable rule; but he felt proud to say that the right hon. gentleman now proposed was in all respects qualified to fill their chair. The right hon. baronet proceeded to point out the grounds on which

he supported the re-election of the right hon. gentleman now proposed, and sat down amid loud cheers.

Mr. *Shaw Lefevre* declared his gratitude for the commendations which had been passed upon his conduct from both sides of the House, and said that he felt it as an ample reward for any labour and anxiety which his position as their chairman might have brought upon him. He should not again undertake these duties but for the remembrance he had that from both sides of the House he had, during the time he had been their Speaker, received assistance and support. The right hon. gentleman was then led to the chair by his mover and seconder, and having taken his seat, at the same moment the mace was placed upon the table. Lord *John Russell* congratulated Mr. Speaker on his election.

Aug. 21, and 23 were occupied in swearing in Members.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Aug. 24. The Lords Commissioners read the following Speech from her Majesty:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, We are commanded by Her Majesty to acquaint you, that Her Majesty has availed Herself of the earliest opportunity of re-creating to your advice and assistance after the Dissolution of the last Parliament.

"Her Majesty desires to receive from Foreign Powers gratifying assurances of their desire to maintain with Her Majesty the most friendly relations.

"Her Majesty has the satisfaction of informing you, that the objects for which the Treaty of the 15th of July 1840 was concluded, between her Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, have been fully accomplished; and it is gratifying to Her Majesty to be enabled to state, that the temporary separation which the measures taken in execution of that Treaty created between the Contracting Parties and France has now ceased.

"Her Majesty trusts that the union of the principal Powers upon all matters

affecting the great interests of Europe will afford a firm security for the maintenance of Peace.

"Her Majesty is glad to be able to inform you, that, in consequence of the evacuation of Ghorian by the Persian Troops, Her Majesty has ordered Her Minister to the Court of Persia to return to Teheran.

"Her Majesty regrets that the negotiations between Her Plenipotentiaries in China and the Chinese Government have not yet been brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and that it has been necessary to call into action the Forces which Her Majesty has sent to the China Seas; but Her Majesty still trusts that the Emperor of China will see the justice of the demands which Her Majesty's Plenipotentiaries have been instructed to make.

"Her Majesty is happy to inform you, that the differences which had arisen between Spain and Portugal, about the execution of a Treaty concluded by those Powers in 1835, for regulating the Navigation of the Douro, have been adjusted amicably and with honour to both parties, by the aid of Her Majesty's mediation.

"The Debt incurred by the Legislature of Upper Canada for the purposes of Public Works, is a serious obstacle to further improvements, which are essential to the prosperity of the United Province. Her Majesty has authorised the Governor-General to make a Communication on the subject to the Council and Assembly of Canada. Her Majesty will direct the Papers to be laid before you, and trusts that your earnest attention will be directed to matters so materially affecting the welfare of Canada and the strength of the Empire.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, We have to assure you, that Her Majesty relies with entire confidence on your loyalty and to make adequate provision for the Public Service, as well as for the further application of sums granted by the last Parliament.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, We are more especially commanded to declare to you, that the extraordinary expenses which the events in Canada, China, and the Mediterranean have occasioned, and the necessity of maintaining a force adequate to the protection of our extensive possessions, have made it necessary to consider the means of increasing the Public Revenue.

"Her Majesty is anxious that this object should be effected in the manner least burthensome to Her People; and it has

appeared to Her Majesty, after full deliberation, that you may at this juncture properly direct your attention to the revision of Duties affecting the productions of Foreign Countries. It will be for you to consider whether some of these Duties are not so trifling in amount as to be unproductive to the Revenue, while they are vexatious to commerce. You may further examine whether the principle of protection, upon which others of these Duties are founded, be not carried to an extent injurious alike to the income of the State and the interests of the People.

"Her Majesty is desirous that you should consider the Laws which regulate the Trade in Corn. It will be for you to determine whether these Laws do not aggravate the natural fluctuations of supply; whether they do not embarrass Trade, derange the Currency, and by their operation diminish the comfort, and increase the privations, of the great body of the community.

"Her Majesty feeling the deepest sympathy with those of Her subjects who are now suffering from distress and want of employment, it is Her earnest prayer that all your deliberations may be guided by wisdom, and may conduce to the happiness of Her beloved people."

An Address, as usual the echo of the Speech, was moved by Mr. M. Phillips, and seconded by Mr. J. Dandass. Whereupon, an Amendment was moved by Mr. J. S. Wortley, and seconded by Lord Bruce, to the effect, "That we observe with regret that the Public Expenditure has exceeded the Income; that we are duly sensible of the importance of the considerations in reference to the Commerce and Revenue of the Country, and to the Laws which regulate the Trade in Corn; and that we have our earnest desire to consult the interests and promote the welfare of all classes; that we feel it however our duty to submit to Her Majesty that it is essential to the satisfactory results of our deliberations on these and other matters of public concern, that Her Majesty's Government should possess the confidence of this House and of the Country; and that this confidence is not reposed in the present advisers of Her Majesty."

This produced a most spirited debate, which lasted four nights; and the result of the division was,

For the Address . . .	269
Against it . . .	360

Majority against Ministers 91

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The late disturbances at Toulouse were occasioned by the financial necessities of the French Government having compelled them to order a new registry of houses, shops, doors and windows, the people having hitherto paid little more than the half of the tax due by law, and Ministers being anxious to levy the amount to the fullest extent of the obnoxious impost. An inquest has been held, and it is expected that the mayor will be prosecuted for deserting the town, and leaving it under the protection of soldiers. Increased activity is used at Toulon, in forwarding the ships of war in construction, and repairing others; and levies of workmen have been made in various harbours, which have proceeded to the above place.

SPAIN.

The Queen Christina has made a strong remonstrance to Espartero against being deprived of the guardianship of her children, in opposition to the laws of the kingdom, and the will of the late king. The Chamber have granted an allowance to Christina of 3,900,000 reals.

The changes which have been introduced into the household of the young Queen have excited great indignation. Her letters to her most intimate friends are intercepted and opened, and she is made to believe that her late governess, the Marchioness of Santa Cruz, is detained from her by ill health. It is further stated that Senor Arguciles arrogates to himself the right of entering the apartment of his Sovereign when he pleases, without announcement. The young Queen complains bitterly of the continued absence of her mother. The Madrid Gazette contains a long decree disbanding the Royal Guard.

The islands of Fernando Po and Anna Bay have been purchased from the Spaniards for 50,000*l.* by the English Government. These islands command the mouths of the Niger.

HANOVER.

The King of Hanover has issued a royal decree, setting forth minutely the manner in which the Crown Prince, on his succession to the throne, is to sign all state papers whilst his heavy affliction of blindness rests upon him; and as it is said that no hope remains of sight being restored to him, the regulation may be considered indefinite.

ITALY.

A horrible tumult took place on the 20th July at the execution of three criminals for murder at Rome. A set of

wretches began to plunder the spectators, and a most dreadful panic ensued. Cavalry and infantry assembled, and bodies were seen lying in the streets as in a field of battle. Twelve persons were killed, and two hundred wounded. More than three hundred persons have been arrested. The riot was not owing to any political or disaffected motives.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, who had been in Calcutta since March, left that place for Canton, on May 25, taking with him reinforcements which may be expected to reach Canton in July, when hostile operations will be renewed. At Macao our fleet and troops still remain in position. The Emperor of China has issued several very furious edicts against the English. He says—"The English, rebelling on a former occasion, and having seized upon the fortresses of Shakuu and Taekuh, wounding our high and subordinate officers and troops, have caused us to gnash our teeth with combined imprecations. We therefore specially deputed Yihshan, Lungwan, and Yangfan, to assemble from every quarter the efficient troops, and to advance and exterminate the enemy. But now they have attacked and destroyed the fortress of Foomun (Bocca Tigris), and have even recklessly dared to approach near the confines of the city (Canton), creating vast confusion. Being destitute of all reason, contemptuously regarding our Celestial dynasty, they have carried their unsubmissive rebellions to this extreme, and I, the Emperor, now swear that both powers shall stand (one or the other must conquer or die). Let Yishan, Lungwan and Yangfan, at this time reckoned upon for their arrival, forthwith put in order our patriotic troops, and with undivided efforts seize the English barbarians, and make an entire extermination and end of the whole of them. Then will subside our wrathful indignation. If the whole number of them be not thus effectually destroyed, how shall I, the Emperor, be able to answer to the Gods of the heaven and the earth, and cherish the hopes of our people?"

TURKEY.

8,000,000 of piastres have been received at Constantinople from Mehemet Ali, to be allocated in the following proportions:—5,000,000 on account of tribute, 500,000 as a present to the Sultan, 500,000 to the Sultan's mother, 500,000 to the officers of the castles of the Dardanelles, and 500,000 to the officers of the Porte. The Sultan was much pleased

at the arrival of Said Bey, and it was believed that the tribute would be reduced from 40,000,000 to 25,000,000. Mehemet Ali declared that he would obey the Sultan's firman to the letter.

A most disastrous fire broke out at Smyrna on the 25th. One third of the Turkish quarter, the whole of the Jews' quarter, several bazaars—amongst which were those of the goldsmiths, the shoemakers, the grain-merchants, and druggists—a great number of mosques, seven syna-

gogues, and more than 10,000 houses, became the prey of the devouring element. It is supposed that thirty or forty lives were lost.

PERU.

Another revolution has taken place in Peru. General Santa Cruz took possession of Lima on May 12, the officers of Gamarra embarking on board an American whale ship. Flores and Pieria have also assisted Santa Cruz with reinforcements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

July 24. Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone of the Infant Orphan Asylum at *Wanstead*, on a piece of ground which had been purchased for the purpose from Mr. Long Wellesley. This society was instituted at Hackney on the 3rd July, 1827; its object is to educate and maintain infant orphans under seven years of age, in the principles of the Church of England. The architects of the new building are Messrs. Scott and Moffat.

July 27. The new Roman Catholic "cathedral" at *Birmingham* was opened for divine service. Thirteen bishops and two hundred priests took part in the ceremonies. The receipts arising from tickets of admission and the collection on the occasion amounted to nearly 700*l*.

Aug. 2. The extension from the Minories to Fenchurch-street of the *Blackwall Railway* was opened this day. The whole length from Blackwall to the Minories is $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and it is for about three quarters of this length a viaduct on brick arches. At the West India Docks it falls to the natural level of the land, and after passing under the street at Blackwall, rises again to the level of the Brunswick Wharf, at which place is the terminus, of Italian architecture. One of its main objects is to induce the steamers to stop at Brunswick Wharf, and thereby prevent the accidents which have constantly occurred in the crowded pool and higher parts of the river.

On Monday, Aug. 2, the Queen and Prince Albert, attended by their suite, left Windsor Castle, and arrived the same afternoon at *Woburn Abbey*, Bedfordshire, having been received enthusiastically throughout the whole of the route. The Dukes of Wellington and Devonshire, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Leinster, Earl de Grey, Viscounts Melbourne and Palmerston, &c. were also invited by the Duke and Duchess of Bedford. Her Majesty is the first crowned head, since Queen Elizabeth and Charles I., who has visited

this ancient seat. The royal standard was hoisted, and the royal pair, who alighted at the west front, were received by the noble host and hostess, and conducted beneath a temporary portico, through the vestibule, remarkable for its beautiful mosaic pavement, part of that discovered near the Porta Portese at Rome, the band there playing the National Anthem, up the grand staircase to the saloon. Shortly afterwards the Queen appeared in the balcony, and condescendingly acknowledged the marks of respect testified, by repeatedly bowing. The following day the High Sheriff of the county presented an address, to which she returned a suitable reply. — On Thursday, Aug. 5, the Queen and Prince visited Earl Cowper, at *Pansanger*, Hertford, and promenaded some time on the terrace. An address was presented to her from the Mayor of Hertford. — On Friday they paid a visit to Lord Melbourne, at *Brckett Hall*, where they breakfasted, and returned to dinner at *Pansanger*. — On Saturday the royal pair and suite returned to Windsor Castle, having received demonstrations of loyalty through the whole of the route.

Aug. 18. An accurate trial of the speed of the *Swiftsure*, a steamer of 40 horses' power, was made off Long Reach, by Messrs. T. W. Miller, J. Easter, R. Gordon, T. T. Beale, engineers, and other scientific men, prior to the submarine propeller, patented by Mr. George Blaxland, of Greenwich, being applied to her. The immense importance of this invention has already been placed beyond a doubt in the minds of competent judges, by a similar severe test to that now about to take place; the experimental boat, the *Jane*, having been, previous to the introduction into her of Mr. Blaxland's invention, by which she gained an increase of speed, amounting to 50 per cent. fitted with paddle wheels. This small steamer, which is only 27 feet in length, and of less power than one horse, incredible as it may appear, has not only carried her

ingations: other across the channel to Boulogne in a very heavy sea, but has also, under the same circumstances, made the voyage from London to Nottingham and back. The second trial will be made, as we understand, pursuant to an offer from one of the patentees to the Lords of the Admiralty, to release them from the trouble of a test, which they have some time determined upon, not only with regard to this mode of propelling, but with the Archimedean screw. The *Swiftsure*, as soon as complete, will be put upon a station.

New Gresham Hall.—The Common Council Committee, of the Royal Exchange and Gresham Trusts have reported to the Common Council that a public body having made a very favourable offer for the portion of the new Royal Exchange originally set apart for the Gresham lectures, they, the joint committee, "deemed it most advisable to find some other suitable accommodation for the Gresham lectures; and having conferred with the lecturers upon the subject, the joint committee entered into a negotiation with the London Bridge Approach committee to take a plot of ground at the corner of Cateaton-street and Basinghall-street, for the purpose of erecting a hall for the Gresham lectures; and ultimately agreed to take the same at a rental of £180 per annum, and to purchase the fee-simple thereof at thirty-two years' purchase, subject nevertheless to the approbation of this honourable Court and of the Mercers' Company, the joint trustees under the will of the late Sir Thomas Gresham, and also to expend a sum not exceeding £6000 in equal moieties in the erection of such college, subject to the like sanction and approbation." The Court of Common Council, on the 20th July, agreed to the report of the joint committee by a majority of twenty-two against twenty.

The New Bridge at Hungerford Market.—The new suspension bridge across the Thames, from Hungerford Market to the Lambeth bank, will be in a line with the Belvidere-road, and but a short distance west of Messrs. Goding's brewery. Its design presents a handsome arched approach from each end, the road, or rather pathway, as it will be a foot-bridge, being suspended by iron chains from two stone piers, in the Italian style, corresponding generally with the campaniles of Hungerford market. The engineer is Mr. J. K. Brunel, F.R.S. and the architect Mr. J. B. Bunning. The act of parliament obtained for the purpose empowers the company to raise a capital of £106,000 for the purpose, and the total cost of the bridge and

its approaches is estimated at £102,254 7s. Mr. G. Chadwick has contracted for the masonry at £63,000; and the iron-work will be executed at the works of Messrs. Sandys and Co. in Cornwall, at the estimated cost of £17,000. The weight will be 700 tons; the length from each shore to pier 370 feet, and the centre between piers 670 feet—total 1,410 feet; the viaduct will be twenty-eight feet above high-water-mark, or three feet higher than the crown of the centre arch of Waterloo-bridge. On the Hungerford side, the platform will join with the centre of the terraced roof of the colonnade between the two taverns, whence the traffic will pass through the galleries over the colonnades of the fish-market by the level of the general market to Hungerford-street and the Strand. The toll be a halfpenny each person; and it is estimated that the return will be:—Ordinary traffic £5,000; traffic from Lambeth to Hungerford-market £200; for the sight of matches on the river £250; traffic to and from steam-boats £300; rent of unappropriated property already purchased, £200—total £9,010. As a point for embarking or debarking, there will be a commotion flight of stairs at each end, which will probably supersede the unsightly wood-piers now in use. Hungerford-market was erected in 1833; the steam-boat traffic in 1834-5 (the first year of the running of the small vessels) was 100,000 persons, and in 1839-40 it had increased to upwards of 1,100,000 persons. The importance to Lambeth of the contiguity of a general market, and particularly of a fish-market, will be immense; and upon the completion of the new streets in Southwark and Lambeth, the Hungerford Bridge will be the most direct line of communication between the southern, south-eastern, and south-western districts of the metropolis and Charing-cross. It is expected the bridge will be completed in eighteen months.

Saint George's Chapel, Windsor.—For some years past, the grand western window of this edifice has been considered to be in a dangerous state, in consequence of its bulging considerably inwards in many of its parts, to the extent of several inches. About ten or twelve years since, the late Sir Jeffery Wyatville minutely examined the stonework of the window, and it was determined it should undergo the necessary repairs under his superintendence; but in consequence of his other engagements, the repairs were postponed. It is now decided that the stonework shall be shortly taken down, and the whole window entirely rebuilt, preserving the stained glass it contains for replacement.

The execution of this work has been entrusted to Mr. Blore. With the intention of shewing the great painted window, over the altar, representing the Resurrection, divided into three compartments, designed by the late Benjamin West, and executed by Messrs. Jarvis and Forest in 1768, to greater advantage, the two windows on the north and south sides of the east end of the choir had been filled by stone, and painted over with the arms of the Knights Companions of the Garter, in 1782, 1799, 1803, and 1812, and the adjoining one on each side filled with painted glass of a most sombre character. These six windows are to be immediately taken out, and for the darkened glass there is to be substituted transparent painted glass, executed by Mr. Willement, F.S.A. containing the arms of the Sovereign, the Knights, and other heraldic devices. One of the windows has been erected; and judging of the general effect which will be produced, the alteration will greatly improve the general appearance of the interior of the chapel. Six others are in progress, and will soon be fixed. In these the coats of arms are surrounded by the Garter, and surmounted by the helmet, bearing the crest—the mantlings, in their proper colours, being thrown boldly on each side. Beneath each compartment is a scroll bearing the name of the knight. The new series will terminate with the arms of Prince Albert. The organ, which is considered to be one of the finest instruments in England, has just undergone a thorough repair by Gray. The old keys, which were upwards of fifty years old, and completely worn through, have been replaced by new ones, and several additions have been made to the pipes.

NEW CHURCH.

Saint Peter's Church, De Beauvoir Town.—The Lord Bishop of London lately consecrated the new church of St. Peter's, erected by Richard Benyon De Beauvoir, esq. upon his estate at De Beauvoir Town, in the parish of West Hackney, Middlesex, in the presence of many of that gentleman's friends and a large concourse of the clergy and inhabi-

tants of the neighbourhood. The church is built in the Gothic style of architecture, and the interior is fitted up in a costly manner with English oak paneling. At the east end over the altar is a beautifully stained-glass window, by Miller, representing our Saviour giving the keys to St. Peter. The church is calculated to hold about 1000 persons, and the basement is fitted up as school-rooms. An excellent house is in course of erection for the minister. All this, as well as the endowment, has been done at the sole cost of the above-named gentleman. It is contemplated that the church shall be made a district church, co-extensive with the De Beauvoir Town estate.

July 28. The consecration of the new church of St. Peter's, *Bethnal-green*, being the first completed of the intended ten new churches in that parish, was performed by the Lord Bishop of London, assisted by a great number of the clergy. This church is situated at the end of Pollard's-row, Bethnal-green-road, and is a plain edifice, in the Norman style, of brickwork, ornamented with panels of flint inlaid: the spire is an octagon. The building is calculated to accommodate 1,300 persons, one-third of the seats being free. The estimated expense is £5,000.

The same day, the Bishop of Worcester consecrated St. Mark's church, Summerhill, *Birmingham*, and the burial-ground of St. Matthew's church. It is a neat structure, consisting of three aisles, the roof being supported by five arches, with a gallery running along the west wall. It contains 1016 sittings, of which 463 are free.

July 30. The Bishop of Worcester proceeded to *Poleshill*, near Coventry, to consecrate the new church erected at that place; and also to reopen the episcopal place of worship at *Dunchurch*, which has recently undergone extensive alterations and repairs.

By Orders in Council, Districts have been assigned to Trinity Chapel, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth; to St. James's Chapel at Emsworth, in the parish of Warlington; and to St. Peter's Chapel, at Maidstone.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

July 26. Joseph Ruscombe Poole, jun. of Bridgewater; Richard Matthews, of Machylith, co. Montgomery; and Charles Augustus Welby, of Nottingham, to be Masters Extraordinary in Chancery.

Whitehall, July 26. George Gustavus Charles William De Plat, esq. captain royal eng. lieutenant in the army, and knight of the Guelphic

Order, to accept and wear the cross of the second class of the order of Charles the Third; the cross of the first class of the order of San Fernando; and the cross of a commander of the order of Isabella the Catholic, which Maria Christina, late Queen Regent of Spain, and the President of the Provisional Regency of that kingdom, in the name of her Majesty Queen Isabella, have been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his services in the field, while

attached to the army of Catalonia, in 1689 and 1690.

War-office, July 20. The Cape regiment of mounted riflemen to bear upon the second or regimental guidon, the words "Cape of Good Hope," in consideration of their efficient services since 1805.

Aug. 8. Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, knt. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the islands of Antigua, Montserrat, Bermuda, St. Christopher's, Nevis, Arguilla, the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.

Aug. 4. Brevet Capt. John Knowles, Royal Art. to be Major in the army.—Wm. Charles Cuning, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

Aug. 6. 58th Foot, Capt. Robt. H. Wynyard, to be Major.—22d Foot, Major J. Mackay, to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. W. Slater, to be Major, unattached.—Brevet Major Alexander Murray Tulloch, to be Major.

Aug. 9. Rev. Fred. Braithwaite, M.A. Clerk and Sexton of St. Mary-le-bone.

Aug. 10. The election of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland took place in the Picture Gallery of the Palace of Holyrood. The following were elected:—The Marquis of Tweeddale; the Earls of Morton, Elgin, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk, Orkney, and Seafield; Viscounts Arbutnot and Strathallan; Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Sinclair, Colville (of Colons), Reay, and Rolis; and the Marquis of Queensbury. The only alterations were the substitution of the Earl of Seafield and Lord Rolis, for the Earl of Home and Lord Gray, who retire by their own consent.

Whitehall, Aug. 11. The Queen has granted the dignity of Baron of the United Kingdom, to the following:—Rt. Hon. Henry-Charles Howard, commonly called Earl of Surrey, summoned to the House of Peers, by the stile and title of Baron Maj-Travers.—Gen. John Earl of Stair, to be Baron Oxenford, of Cowland, co. Edinburgh; with remainder to his brother, North Dalrymple, of Fordel and Cleland, esq.—Valentine Earl of Kenmare, to be Baron Kenmare, of Castle Bluse, co. Kerry.—Right Hon. Geo. Hamilton Clivechester (Earl of Belfast), to be Baron Knishowen and Carrickfergus, of Knishowen, co. Donegal, and of Carrickfergus, co. Antrim.—Lord Barham, to be Baron Noel of Billington, co. Rutland, Viscount Campden, of Campden, co. Gloucester, and Earl of Gainsborough, co. Lincoln.—Lord Segrave, to be Earl Fitzhardinge.—Lieut.-Gen. Right Hon. Sir Rich. Hussey Vivian, Bart. G. C. B. to be Baron Vivian, of Glynn and of Truro, co. Cornwall.—Right Hon. Sir H. Brooke Parnell, Bart. to be Baron Congleton, of Congleton, co. of Chester.

Aug. 11. The Right Hon. Edward John Stanley was sworn of the Most Hon. Privy Council.

Aug. 17. Wm. Pitt Adams, now Secretary of Legation at Bogota, to be Secretary of Legation to the Mexican Republic.—Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart. to be Chief Superintendent of British Trade in China.—Charles H. Lander, esq. to be Consul at the Dardanelles.—Robert Stewart, esq. to be Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Republic of New Granada.—Alfred Septimus Warne, esq. to be Consul at Cairo.—Robt. Taylor, esq. to be Consul at Bagdad.—Edward-Thompson Curry, esq. to be Consul at Ostend.—Richard Ryan, esq. to be Consul at Para.

Aug. 13. Lord Sydenham, to be K.G.C. of the Bath.

Aug. 20. H. Vere Huntley, Commander R.N. to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island.—Rich. Clement Moody, Lieut. Roy. En. to be Lieut.-Gov. of the Falkland Islands.

—John Carr, esq. to be Chief Justice of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.—Charles-Zachary Macanlay, esq. to be Registrar of the Court of First Instance in the Island of Mauritius.—Francis-Cyrus Sheridan, esq. to be Treasurer of the Island of Mauritius.—Alban-Charles Stonor, esq. to be Crown Solicitor in Van Dieman's Land.—Peter Fraser, esq. to be Treasurer of the Island of Van Dieman's Land.—John Burnett, esq. to be Sheriff of Van Dieman's Land.—John-Laurence Stodart, esq. to be Consul at Alexandria.—James Lithburn, esq. to be Consul in the Island of Cyprus.—Daniel Florence O'Leary, esq. to be Consul at Puerto Cabello.—Capt. Charles Elliot, R.N. to be Consul to the Republic of Texas.—Col. Gustavus-Charles Du Plat, to be Consul at Warsaw.—Col. Hugh Rose, to be Consul-General in Syria.—Henry Suter, esq. to be Consul at Kaleseria.

Whitehall, Aug. 21. George Le Fevre, M.D. Physician to the Embassy of St. Petersburg, knighted.

Aug. 23. The Queen has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet to the following gentlemen:—Henry Dymoke, of Scrivelsby Court, co. Lanc. esq.—Tho. Jos. Trafford, of Trafford Park, co. Lanc. esq.—W. Lawson, of Brough Hall, co. York, esq.—C. Tempest, of Broughton Hall, co. York, esq.—And. Armstrong, of Galien Priory, in King's County, esq.—Wm. Clay, of Eulwell Lodge, co. Midd. esq.—John M'Aggart, of Ardwell, co. Wigtown, esq.—Henry Winston Barron, of Bellevue, co. Kilkenny, esq.—Geo. Gerard de Hochepied Larpent, of Rochampton, Surrey, esq.—Denis Le Marchant, of Chobham Place, Surrey, esq.—Isaac-Lyon Goldsmid, of St. John's Lodge, Regent's Park, and of the Wick, Herts. esq.—John Easthope, of Fir-grove, Surrey, esq.—John Power, of Roebuck-house, co. Dublin, and of Sampson, co. Wexford, esq.

Downing-street, Aug. 24. Rear Adm. Francis Mason, Comp. of the Bath, to be Knight Commander of the Order.—Rt. Hon. Sir Charles E. Grey, Knt. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, St. Lucia, and their dependencies.—Hamelyn Trelawny, esq. Lt.-col. Royal Art. to be Governor of St. Helena.—Somerville W. Harcourt Ramsbottom, esq. to be Secretary and Clerk of the Council and Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Barbadoes.—Benj. Chibley Campbell Fine, esq. to be Advocate in the colony of Sierra Leone.—Francis W. Price, esq. to be Secretary and Clerk in the Crown Law, the Virgin Islands.

Foreign Office, Aug. 24. Hon. C. Spencer Cowper, now Secretary of Legation at Florence, to be Secretary of Legation at Stockholm.—And. Buchanan, now first attaché at St. Petersburg, to be Secretary of Legation at Florence.—C. Walsingham Turner, esq. to be Consul at Mobile.

Whitehall, Aug. —. Rich. L. Evans, Brig. R. I. Comp. Service, Madras, Col. 37th regt. N. Inf. C. B. late a Brig. Gen. in British Legion in Spain, to accept the cross of 3d class of the order of San Fernando, for his conduct on 11th July 1836.

Aug. 14. Charles Evans, of Worcester, gent. and John Hulsh, of Derby, gent. to be Masters Extraordinary in Chancery.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Dansey, Rev. G. A. Denham, Rev. F. W. Fowle, Hon. and Rev. C. A. Harris, Rev. G. P. Lowther, and Rev. R. Moore, to be Prebendaries of Salisbury.

Rev. G. K. Blackburne, Long Ashton V. Somerset.

Rev. H. J. Bowden, Siopton F. C. Devon.

Rev. G. M. Bruns, Cawood P. C. York.
 Rev. T. Clarke, Bournemouth R. Kent.
 Rev. J. Dainty, Fattley R. Wilts.
 Rev. R. W. Davies, Norkis P. C. Flintsh.
 Rev. R. Davies, Barnham V. Sussex.
 Rev. W. Despard, Johnstown R. Kilkenny.
 Rev. W. D. Long, Innany, Parsonstown, and
 Martinstown, Louth.
 Rev. E. Edwards, South Shore P. C. Black-
 pool, Lanc.
 Rev. H. B. Forster, Cohn Rogers R. Glouc.
 Rev. J. Freeman, Ashwicken-cum-Leaside R.
 Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Freke, Ardfield V. Cork.
 Rev. Henry Hardinge, Theberton R. Suffolk.
 Rev. J. D. Hastings, Trowbridge R. Wilts.
 Rev. S. Hobson, Hatley P. C. Suffolk.
 Rev. T. Colbeck Holdsworth, Marton V. Linc.
 Rev. J. Hughes, Nannerch R. Flintsh.
 Rev. D. Ledam, St. Mark's P. C. Birmingham.
 Rev. Dr. Lyon, Bishop's Caundle R. Dorset.
 Rev. R. Master, Brightwaltham R. Berks.
 Rev. T. Methold, Illington R. Norfolk.
 Rev. P. Mooney, Old Leighlin P. C. Carlow.
 Rev. C. Onslow, Knowle R. Dorset.
 Rev. W. Parks, Rainord P. C. Cheshire.
 Rev. T. Patteson, Hambledon V. Hants.
 Rev. W. Quaine, Derryoran R. Tyrone.
 Rev. H. Ready, Wexham R. and Palling V.
 Norfolk.
 Rev. W. F. Sanders, Harford R. Devon.
 Rev. B. W. Savile, Okehampton V. Devon.
 Rev. A. Tooke, Morden V. Dorset.
 Rev. —, Veitch, St. Thomas R. Winton.
 Rev. T. Williams, Pircombe P. C. Somerset.

CHAPLAINS.

Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, to be Chaplain in
 Ordinary to the Queen.
 Rev. W. Law, to the Earl of Hardwicke.
 Rev. J. Maude, to the Bishop of Sodor and
 Man.
 Rev. V. Shortland, to Earl Talbot.

BIRTHS.

May 11. At Colombo, the wife of Hon P.
 Anstruther, Colonial Secretary, a son.—22.
 At Masulipatam, the wife of John Kohde, esq.
 of E. I. C. Civil Service, a son.—24. At Fort
 William, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Craigie, 55th
 Regt. a dau.
 July 14. At Williamstrip Park, Glouch.
 the Lady of Sir Michael H. Hicks Beach a
 son.—15. At La Prairie, near Colne, the
 Comtesse de St. George, a son.
 —21. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of Ma-
 jor-Gen. Whish, a dau.—22. In Sergeants'-
 Inn, the wife of F. S. T. Wilde, esq. barrister-
 at-law, a dau.—The wife of Arthur Annesley,
 esq. of Clifford Lodge, near Stratford-on-Avon,
 a son.—28. At Enham House, near Andover,
 the Hon. Mrs. Prowse, a son.—At Wimble-
 don, the wife of Major Oliphant, a dau.—30.
 At Rock, near Alnwick, Northumberland, the
 wife of the Rev. R. W. Hosanquet, a son.—
 At Hardwick, Glouch., the lady of the Rev.
 Erskine Knollys, a dau.—Latey, At Hil-
 lington, the wife of Sir R. B. Clarke, a son.
 —At Backland, Lady Throckmorton, a dau.
 —At Kilrush, Ireland, Lady Grace Vande-
 leur, a son.—At Bittewell Hall Leicsh. the
 Hon. Mrs. Corbet Smith, a dau.—The Mar-
 chioness of Exeter, a son.—At Ross, the wife
 of R. Allen, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—At
 the Green Fields, Salop, the wife of Saint John
 Charlton, esq. a son.—At Glanyrafon, Crick-
 howell, the wife of H. J. Lucas, esq. M.D. a
 son and heir.—At Barley, Herts, the wife of
 the Rev. Professor Lee, a dau.—At Cub-
 berley House, Herefordsh. the wife of Richd.
 A. H. Kirwan, esq. a dau.

Aug. 1. At Stoke, the wife of Capt. Aymer
 Dowdall, late 44th regt. a son.—2. At Bright-
 on, the wife of Capt. Thomas Martin, R. N. a
 dau.—At Membury Fort, Honiton, the wife
 of William Porter, esq. a dau.—At Thorpe,
 in Switzerland, the wife of W. Fryer, esq. twin-
 dan. (one since dead.)—At Stokeinteighland,
 Devon, Georgiana Lukin, wife of the Rev. Ed-
 ward C. Philipotts, a son.—3. At Bromley,
 the wife of Sir George Simpson, a dau.—At
 Offley, the wife of H. Darton, esq. a son and
 heir.—5. At Edinburgh, the wife of Comm.
 A. L. Montgomery, R. N. a dau.—6. At An-
 kerwycke-house, Bucks, Mrs. Hancourt, a son.
 —At Eslington-house, Northumberland, the
 Hon. Mrs. K. T. Liddell, a son and dau.—At
 Pilton Parsonage, North Devon, the wife of
 Rev. William Brock, of Bishop's Waltham, a
 son.—7. At Grey's Rectory, near Henley-on-
 Thames, the wife of Rev. W. M. E. Bradford,
 a dau.—At Wanli-hall, Leic. the lady of
 G. Palmer, Bart. a son.—10. At Luton, the
 Hon. Mrs. Macleod, of Macleod, a son.—
 At Norwood, the wife of John Burder, esq.
 Parliament-st. a dau.—The lady of the
 Rev. A. S. Atcheson, of "eign Rectory, Rot-
 land, a son.—At Drayton Parslow Rec-
 tory, the lady of the Rev. Samuel Wright,
 a son.—12. In Eaton-place, the lady of Sir
 John Rae Reid, Bart. M.P. a son.—At
 Goodwell house, Wilts, the wife of the Rev.
 Saml. F. Anbunty, a son.—13. In Hyde-
 park terr. the wife of Thos. Dent, esq. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 23. At Sydney, John-Crichton-Stuart
 McDouall, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Wm.
 McDouall, of Luton, Beds. and nephew of the
 Marquis of Bute, to Ellen-Maria, second dau.
 of Robert A. Fitzgerald, esq.—At Sydney,
 Francis L. S. Merewether, esq. to Kate, dau.
 of George Plunkett, esq. of Mount Plunkett,
 Roscommon, and sister to the attorney-Gen.
 of New South Wales.

June 23. At Portland Chapel, Dr. Perry, to
 Hephseba Elizabeth, second dau. of Saml.
 Shoon, esq. of Crick, co. Essex.—At Gilling-
 ham, the Rev. J. M. Wilder, Rector of Thorn-
 ham, to Maria-Philip, youngest dau. of Sir
 John Marshall, K.C.H.—At Southampton,
 the Rev. H. M. Rice, Rector of South Hill
 with Callington, Cornwall, to Emily-Beatrice,
 youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. Dick.
 —At 20, St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Knowlton
 Wilson, esq. M.D. of Sheffield, to Ann, only
 dau. of the late William Sansom, esq.—At
 Milverton, Wars. George Burnham, esq. of
 Wellingborough, to Louisa, widow of Lieut.
 G. W. Malm, 13th Light Inf. and dau. of the
 late Samuel Shannan, esq. of Wellingborough.
 —At Wandsworth, Thomas Thackthwaite,
 esq. of Fulmer, Bucks, to Juliana, fourth sur-
 viving dau. of W. Hamblen, esq.—At St.
 Marylebone, Robert Rising, esq. of Worcester,
 to Mary, eldest dau. of Thomas Hawkes,
 esq. M.P. for Dudley.—At Shepton Mallet,
 the Rev. B. M. Gale, B.A. of Overy St. Mary,
 to Selina, youngest dau. of the late John Per-
 nell, esq.—At Rudstone, near Bridlington,
 James Speyers, esq. of New York, to Fanny,
 only dau. of the late Capt. George Pigot, R.N.
 C.M.—At Morval, the Rev. Gerald F. Carew,
 youngest son of the late Rt. Hon. Reginald F.
 Carew, of Antony, to Harriet-Eliza, eldest
 dau. of John Buller, esq. of Morval.—At St.
 Paul's, Covent-garden, William Rigby, jun.
 esq. of Holway, near Holywell, Flintsh. to
 Sarah, niece of John Day, esq. of Tottenham.
 —26. At Tisbury, Berks, the Rev. W. J.
 Havart, M.A. Perp. Curate of St. Ives, to
 Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. C.

Davy, Vicar of Inglesham and of Presbute, Wilts.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Chas. Merit Rigg, esq. surgeon, of Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. to Anna-Maria-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Geo. Feaver, of Sydling St. Nicholas.

27. At the Catholic chapel, Dover, the Princess Isabella-Fernandina-Josefa, dau. of Don Francisco de Pablo Borbon, to the Count Ignatius Gerowaki.

28. At Olney, Bucks, the Rev. William Adley, of the Church Mission, Ceylon, to Catherine-Theodora, second dau. of the late Rev. Henry Gannett, Vicar of Olney.

29. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Right Hon. Lord Headley, to Maria-Margaret, eldest dau. of the late Major D'Arley.—At Walpole St. Andrew's, near Lynn, Capt. Sir Wm. Edward Parry R.N. to Catherine-Edwards, relict of Samuel Hoare, jun. esq. and dau. of the Rev. Robert Hanksen.—At Kennington, Lionel-William Stanton, esq. of Stourport, Worcestersh. to Anna-Phipps, only dau. of John Pittar, esq. of South Lambeth, and niece of Wm. Holmes, esq. M.P.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edward Jeffreys, esq. of Glan Llyn Castle, Cardiganshire, to Miss Coram, of Tilden-st. Park-lane.—The Rev. James Gisborne, third son of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Foxhall Lodge, Staff. and Prob. of Durham, to Charlotte-Frances-Trevelyan, third dau. of the Dowager Lady Carrington, and grand-dau. of the late Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.—John Brereton, esq. of Brinton, to Elizabeth-Anne, only dau. of Robert J. Brereton, esq. of Blacey, Norfolk.—At Dublin, the Rev. J. A. Emerton, M.A. of Harwell, Middlesex, to Mary-John, dau. of the late Major John Rogerston Wolseley, and niece of the Rev. Sir R. Wolseley, Bart.—At New Shoreham, Sussex, Mr. Edward-Earl Galton, to Anna-Maria, only dau. of the Rev. Henry-Wray Browne, M.A. Vicar of Billingshurst, Sussex.

30. At St. Marylebone, William, elder son of the Chev. Charles Tottle, his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's Consul General, of Montagu-sq. to Caroline, second dau. of P. Davy, esq. of Sussex-pk. Regent's-park.—At the British Embassy, Paris, Robert-William Newman, esq. Vice Consul at Nantes, to Georgiana-Sarah-Sidonia, dau. of Robert Cooper, esq. of Ormonde Hall, Sydney, New South Wales.—At Aberdeen, John Michell, esq. of Forrester Hall and Glassell, to Jane-Colling, only dau. of Roar-Adm. Sir Arthur Farquhar.

Latest. At Weston-under-Penyard, Hereford, Richard Cobbett, esq. of Manchester, youngest son of the late William Cobbett, M.P. to Jane, eldest dau. of William Palmer, esq. of Bolltree, Hereford.

July 1. At Chard, A. S. Kyre, esq. of Chagford, Som. to Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. James Weston, of Sherborne, Dorset.—Charles Pridham, esq. to Susannah-Rachel, dau. of the late Walter Pridaunt, esq. banker, of Plymouth.—At Warwick, the Rev. Frederic Roberts, A.M. to Louisa-Margaret, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Francis Baker, Rector of Wylke, Wilts; at the same time, the Rev. Peter-Bellenger Brodie, A.M. to Isabella-Octavia, youngest dau. of Rev. F. Baker.—At Sompting, near Worthing, Russell Gray, esq. of Barcombe, Sussex, to Mary-Caroline, eldest dau. of Col. Grey, late of the Scots Greys.—At Chester, John-Whitehall Dod, esq. of Claverley, Shropsh. to Ann-Caroline, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Wingham.

2. At Lancaster, Joseph Whalley, esq. of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, to Frances-Margaret, youngest dau. of the late William Houseman, esq. of Lime Bank, Lancaster.

3. At Edinburgh, Geo. Chibb, esq. 9th regt. GENT. MAG. VOL. XVI.

eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Cobitt, R. Ar of Catfield, to Mary-Campbell, only dau. of the late John Paterson, esq. of Merrydale, Lanarksh.—At Wincambe, Somerset, John Blackburn, jun. esq. of Towerhead, Banwell, to Mary-Ann, younger dau. of the late Wm. Ravehill, esq. of Hereford.—At St. Pancras, Benjamin-Neale, son of John Dalton, esq. of the Priory, Peckham, Surrey, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of George-Edward Cooper, esq. of Burton-cree.—At Wishford Magna, Wilts, the Rev. W. W. Tireman, Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Oxford, and Rector of Bowes Glford, Essex, to Harriet-Octavia, youngest dau. of the late John Williams, esq. Commissioner of Customs.

6. At Kennington, John Exley, esq. M.A. of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, to Eleanor, dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Eden, of Whitehall, near Bristol.—At St. James's, the Rev. S. J. Rigaud, late Fellow of Exeter Coll. Oxford, to Lucy, only dau. of Mr. Vulliamy, Pall Mall.—At Southampton, Capt. E. Jones, of Wrexham, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Peter Rainier, R.N. C.B. of Southampton.—At Springfield, the Rev. H. T. Young, second son of the late Sir W. L. Young, Bart. to Josephine-Isabella, only surviving dau. of the late Joseph Savill, esq. of Waltham Lodge, Essex.—At Barnstable, the Rev. H. J. Hutton, M.A. to Mary-Catherine, only dau. of the late Thos. Lee, esq. of Barnstable.—At Owen Avon, Glamorgansh. H. L. Prichard, esq. of Margam, to Caroline-Fanny, second dau. of the late Francis Bramah, esq. of Wargrave, Berks.—At Hagley, the Rev. John Downall, M.A. Curate of Bidworth and Oxtou, Notts, to Katharina-Pynder, only dau. of the Rev. John Turner, Rector of Hagley.—At Clapham, Heds. the Rev. J. T. Day, Rector of Bletsoe, to Ellen-Mary, only dau. of J. T. Dawson, esq. of Woodlands, Heds.—Frederick Chaplin, esq. of Stansted Mount Fitchet, Essex, to Hester-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of J. P. Wedd, esq. of Royston, Herts.—At Bath, Henry-James Chamberlen, esq. of Blunadon, near Highworth, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Thomas Axford, esq. of Bath, and late of Shaw, near Swindon.

7. At Rame, the Rev. J. C. Prichard, Fellow of Oriel Coll. Oxford, to Emma-Henrietta, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. H. Ley, Rector of Rame, near Devonport.—At Clutterne St. Mary, Wilts, Henry W. H. Richardson, esq. of Bath, son of the late Capt. Wm. Richardson, to Anne, only dau. of Charles Morris, esq. of the former place.—At Stonehouse, Plymouth, Commander W. F. Glenville, R.N. to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Bedford, of Stonehall.—At Lambeth, James Montgomery, esq. of Brentford, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of John Sim, esq. of Belvedere House, Lambeth.—At Kimbolton, Hunts, Thomas Hodgson, esq. of Morris Hall, North Durham, to Marianne, second dau. of the Rev. J. T. Huntley, Vicar of Kimbolton.—At Southsea, Hants, Elizabeth, only dau. of Robert McCoy, esq. Commander R.N. to W. L. Castle, esq. Commander R.N. only son of William Castle, esq. of Sittingbourne, Kent.

8. At Camberwell, Samuel, son of Thomas Milne, esq. of Cliff-hill, near Halifax, Yorks. to Caroline, dau. of John Field, esq. of Ramsgate.—At Farrington, George, second son of Samuel Bevington, esq. of Neckinger Mills, to Katherine, only child of Benj. C. De Horne, esq. of Farrington.—At Hampstead, the Rev. William Stamer, D.D. Rector of St. Saviour's, Bath, to Eleanor-Louisa, youngest dau. of Richard Houlditch, esq. of Hampstead.—At Lambeth Palace, John-Henry-Adams, esq. of Hurlingham, Middlesex, to Jane

Louisa, youngest dau. of the late E. T. Cockrell, esq. of Westbourne, same county.—At St. Marylebone, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edw. Bootle Wilbraham, Coldstream Guards, to Emily, fourth dau. of James Ramsbottom, esq. of Clewer Lodge, Berks.—At Keston, Charles-John Baker, esq. of the Inner Temple, youngest son of the late Sir Robert Baker, of Montagu-pl. Russell-sq. to Sophia, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Martin, Rector of Keston, Kent.—At Lymington, James-Conway Langdon, esq. second son of the late Rev. Gilbert Langdon, Rector of Burleston and Edmondsham, Dorset, to Eleanor Cookson, youngest dau. of Mr. A. Nance, of Portsmouth.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Right Hon. Lord Cremorne to Augusta, second dau. of Edward Stanley, esq. and Lady Mary Stanley.—At Winchmore-hill, Jacob Frutch, esq. of Winchmore-hill, to Jane Stabile, of Edmonton.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Vizer, esq. of Gibson-square, Islington, to Harriet-Fanny, second dau. of W. H. Acet, esq. of Torrington-sq.—At Camberwell, W. H. Octavius Saukes, esq. of Morcate, to Martha, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Edwards, esq.

12. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Viscount Villiers, M.P. eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, to Miss Peel, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart.—At St. Pancras new Church, C. H. Luxmoore, esq. of Gordon-sq. to Maria-Charlotte-Augusta, eldest dau. of Sir John J. Manser, of Tavistock-sq.

13. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. George Phillimore, Vicar of Willen, Bucks, to Harriette-Maria, eldest dau. of the late William W. Prescott, esq. of Hendon, Middlesex.—At Marylebone, Philip Gostling, esq. (Commander of her Majesty's ship *Electra*), to Ann, dau. of the late William Bishop, esq.—At Harwich, Capt. Marchmont William Heath, R.E. Civil Eng. to the Admiralty, in the Royal Dock-yard at Pembroke, to Jane, third dau. of John Sansum, esq. of Harwich.—At St. Marylebone, James-Alexander, eldest son of Major J. Gibson (formerly of the 15th Hussars), to Rosetta, third dau. of the late William Haigh, esq. of Doncaster.—Mundy Pole, esq. Capt. 89th regt., son of Charles Pole, esq. of Wyck Hill, Gloucest. to Mrs. Arthur Salway, only dau. of the late Adm. Manley.

14. Jonathan Howard, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Isaac Nicholson, M.A. Vicar of Great Paxton, Hunts.—At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. Richard Michell, B.D. Fellow and Tutor of Lady Margaret's Hall, and Praelector of Logic, Ox. to Emily, youngest surviving dau. of the late T. Blair, esq. of Walton-grove, Surrey, and Welbeck-st.—At Lewcombe, Dorset, John-Molineaux Crockett, esq. eldest son of the late J. M. Crockett, esq. of Johnson Hall, Staffordsh. to Charlotte-Mary, dau. of the Rev. Blakley Cooper, Rector of Lewcombe and Vicar of Yetminster, Dorset.—At Hutton Cranswick, near Driffield, Yorksh. Wm. Dunkley, youngest son of Cornelius Paine, esq. of Highbury-pl. to Eliza, second dau. of Thomas Dawson, esq. of Poundsworth, near Driffield.—At Witherley, Leicsh. Thomas Denton, esq. of Beverley, only son of the late Pym Denton, esq. of Whittington, Derbysh. to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Ralph Thompson, esq. of Witherley House.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Aggas, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. to Maria, eldest dau. of John Foster, esq. of Russell-sq.—William Chapman, esq. of Southill, Westm. to Louisa, third dau. of the late Arthur Vansittart, esq. of Shottesbrook, Berks.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev.

Lovick Cooper, of Empingham, Rutland, to Harriette, niece of the late David Ricardo, esq. M.P. of Gatoncomb Park, Gloucesters. and eldest sister of Lewis Ricardo, esq. M.P. for Stoke.—At Hamble-le-Rice, the Rev. John Barney, M.A. Vicar of Charlton Adam, Som. to Mary-Ann Bradby, only dau. of the late Capt. J. R. Lumley, R.N. of Charlton, Kent, and grand-dau. of the late Adm. Billy Douglas.—At Clapham, William Goldsmid, esq. Hackbridge, Surrey, to Sophia, dau. of John Holland, esq. of Clapham Common.—At Streatham, the Rev. Arthur Brooking, only son of the late Arthur-Holdsworth Brooking, esq. to Fanny, eldest dau. of James Coster, esq.—At Tunbridge Wells, Richard-Gustavus Hancock, esq. eldest son of Capt. Hancock, R.N. of Weymouth, to Julia, youngest dau. of T. W. Ratcliffe, esq. of Monson House, Tunbridge Wells.—At Putney, the Rev. Aislaile O'Donnell, M.A. Vicar of Chew Magna, Somersetsh. to Anna-Catherine, only dau. of George G. de H. Larpent, esq. M.P. of Roehampton, Surrey.—At Burton Joyce, Notts. T. Prickett, esq. of Burlington, Yorksh. to Elizabeth-Ann, only dau. of the Rev. J. Rolleston, Rector of Burton Joyce.—At Spendon, Derbysh. the Rev. A. A. Holden, Vicar of Spendon, and third son of Robert Holden, esq. of Nuttall Temple, Notts. to Emma, eldest dau. of W. L. Towers, (late) Lieut.-Col. 3d. Dragoons.—At Brombourne, the Rev. C. C. Roberts, B.A. of St. Paul's School, to Mary-Anne, youngest dau. of John Lettis, esq.—At Edinburgh, James F. Henderson, esq. of the Bank of Scotland, to Anne-Edgar, only child of the late Robert White, esq. M.D.—At Upper Bullingham, Herefordsh. Charles Barry, esq. of Leeds, banker, to Sophia, dau. of the late M. Daniell, esq. and niece of the late Right Hon. Apphia Lady Lytton.—At Wallingford, Paul Long, esq. of Charfield, Wotton-under-Edge, to Mary-Shaw, eldest dau. of W. S. Clarke, esq. of Wallingford.

16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Francis-Hill Sewell, of Lumbell, eldest son of the late Gen. Sewell, of Twyford, Sussex, to Julia, dau. of the late John Dent, esq. M.A.

17. At Ashchurch, near Tewkesbury, John-Williams Martin, esq. of Stoborough, Gloucestersh. to Sophia, youngest dau. of William Whitehouse, esq. of New Ferry, Cheshire.

20. At Minto House, near Hawick, N. B. Lord J. Russell, M.P. Secretary of State for the Colonial Department, to Lady Frances-Anne Maria Elliot, second dau. of the Earl of Minto.—At St. Marylebone, Capt. the Hon. Frederick Pelham, R.N. brother of the Earl of Chester, to Ellen-Kate, dau. of Rowland Mitchell, esq. of Upper Harley-st.—At Hampstead, Richard-Kushton Preston, esq. of Park-st. Westminster, to Susan, second dau. of Thomas Sheppard, esq. M.P. of Hampstead Heath, Middlesex, and Loughton-pl. Sussex.—At Solihull, near Bath, the Rev. Samuel-Peter Peshall, Rector of Oldberraw, co. Worcester, and of Morton Bagot, Warwicksh. to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Major James, of Saltford House.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. William Niven, Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Upper Chelsea, to Harriett, third dau. of the late John Soane, esq. of Chelsea.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. W. Syren, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex, to Mary, second dau. of S. R. Heselstine, esq. of the same place.

31. At Islington, Charles, youngest son of Wm. Morgan, esq. of Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, to Mary-Saladella, eldest dau. of the late John Morgan, esq. of Highbury, and granddaughter of the late John Nichols, esq. F.S.A.

OBITUARY.

LORD FEVERSHAM.

July 16. In Arlington-street, aged 76, the Right Hon. Charles Duncombe, Baron Feversham, of Duncombe Park, co. York.

He was born December 5, 1764, the eldest son of Charles Slingsby Duncombe, of Duncombe Park, esq. by Isabel, dau. of — Soleby, of Helmsley, co. York, esq. He was first returned to Parliament for Aldborough, at the general election of 1796; was reelected in 1802 and 1806. In 1812 he was elected for Heytesbury; and in 1820 for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. By patent, dated the 14th July, 1826, he was called to the House of Peers, by the title of Lord Feversham, which had been previously borne by the family of Duncombe, in the person of Anthony, created Lord Feversham, of Downton, co. Wilts, in 1747, but who died without surviving male issue in 1763, when his cousin Thomas Duncombe, esq. of Duncombe Park (the uncle of the peer now deceased, and the grandfather of Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, esq.) and who was grandson of Thomas Browne, esq. Receiver-general of the Excise, who took the name of Duncombe, by Mary Duncombe, dau. of Anthony Lord Feversham, inherited the Wiltshire estates (see the pedigree in Matcham's Hundred of Downton, Hoare's Wilts, p. 45).

His lordship married Sept. 24, 1795, Lady Charlotte Legge, only daughter of William second Earl of Dartmouth; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue eight sons and four daughters; of whom four sons and two daughters survive. Their names were as follows: 1. Charles, who died at Rome, unmarried, in 1819, in his 25th year; 2. the Right Hon. William now Lord Feversham; 3. Charlotte, who died in 1811, in her 13th year; 4. the Hon. and Rev. Henry Duncombe, Rector of Kirkby Misterton, co. York, who married in 1827 Lucy-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Christopher Sykes, and niece of Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart. (since remarried to the Rev. Charles Hotham, cousin to Lord Hotham,) but died without issue in 1832; 5. the Hon. Frances, married in 1832 to Sir Digby Thomas Legard, Bart. and has issue a son and heir; 6. the Hon. George, in the army, and died unmarried in Dec. 1826, in his 23rd year; 7. the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, Capt. R.N. and M.P. for East Retford; he married in 1836 Delia, youngest daughter of the late John Wilmer Field, esq. and has issue; 8. the

Right Hon. Louisa Countess of Eldon, married to John Scott, second and present Earl of Eldon, in 1831, and has issue three daughters; 9. the Hon. Adolphus, who died in 1830, in his 21st year; 10. Eleanor, who died in 1819 in her ninth year; 11. the Hon. and Rev. Augustus Duncombe, who married in June last Lady Elizabeth Douglas, daughter of the late Marquess of Queensberry; and 12. the Hon. Octavius Duncombe, born in 1817, a Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards.

The present Lord was born in 1798, and married in 1823 Lady Louisa Stewart, third and youngest daughter of George eighth Earl of Galloway, and sister to the present Earl and the Duchess of Marlborough, by whom he has issue a numerous family. He was one of the Members for the North Riding of Yorkshire in the last Parliament, and was reelected at the recent election.

LORD DUFFERIN AND CLANEBOYE.

July 21. On board the *Ramdeer* steamer, in his passage from Liverpool to Belfast, aged 47, the Right Hon. Price Blackwood, third Baron Dufferin and Claneboye, of Ballyleidy and Killyleagh, co. Down (1800), and the fifth Baronet (1763); a Post Captain R.N.

His Lordship was born at Dublin on the 6th May, 1794, the third son of Hans the second Baron, by his first wife, Melanctabel-Hester, second daughter and co-heiress of Robert Temple, esq. elder brother to Sir John Temple, Bart.

He first went to sea, May 1808, in the *Warspite* 74, commanded by his uncle, Captain (now Sir Henry) Blackwood, under whom he continued to serve on the Mediterranean and Channel stations until about June, 1813; when, having passed his examination for Lieutenant, he joined the *Goliath* 38. Capt. F. L. Maitland, fitting out for the North American station, where he was promoted into the *Mohawk* sloop, Capt. Henry Litchfield, March 10, 1814. His subsequent appointments were, Oct. 1st, 1814, to the *Tanais* 38, Capt. Joseph James; June 10th, 1816, to the *Active* 46, Capt. Philip Carteret (both of which frigates were employed in the West Indies); Aug. 6th, 1819, to the *Leander* 60, as flag-Lieutenant to Sir Henry Blackwood; and in April 1820, to act as commander of the *Curlew* sloop, then employed in the Persian Gulf, and afterwards in the

China seas. In Feb. 1822, his uncle appointed him acting Captain of the *Leander*; and in May following he was removed to the *Topaze* 46, which frigate he brought home, and paid off, in Oct. 1822. His Admiralty commissions as Commander and Post-Captain bear date June 4th, 1821, and April 2, 1823. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Nov. 15, 1839.

At the time of his lamented and unexpected decease his Lordship was on his way from Leamington Spa, where he had been previously residing for a short period. He complained of indisposition on leaving Liverpool on Tuesday night, and directed the steward of the steamer to bring him a dose of morphine, which he swallowed on going to bed. During the night he breathed heavily in his sleep; and at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning he was observed still asleep. At nine a.m. he was found dead in his sleeping berth. His sister was on board. An inquest was held on the body; when it appeared from an analysis of the contents of the stomach of the deceased, that the noble lord came by his death from taking an over-dose of morphine. This is the third death of persons holding the title of Baron Dufferin and Claneboye, within less than five years; and there are now alive three Baronesses of that name; two of them are generally residents of the north of Ireland; the third (now dowager and widow of the last deceased) is at present in Italy.

His Lordship married, July 4, 1825, Helen-Selina, second daughter of Thomas Sheridan, esq. and sister to Lady Seymour and the Hon. Mrs. Norton. They had issue a son Frederick, now Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, a youth of about fifteen, and now at Eton.

RT. HON. T. P. COURTENAY.

July 8. Drowned, while bathing at Torquay, aged 58, the Right Hon. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, brother to the Earl of Devon.

Mr. Courtenay was born on the 31st May, 1762, the younger son of the Rt. Rev. Henry Reginald Courtenay, Lord Bishop of Exeter, by Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Thomas second Earl of Effingham.

He was first returned to Parliament in 1810, as one of the members for Totnes; and was re-elected to every succeeding Parliament until the dissolution of 1831, when he retired. In 1812 he was appointed Secretary to the Commissioners for the affairs of India, and he filled that office in 1826, when he was promoted to the chair of Vice-President of the Board

of Trade, and was sworn a Privy Councillor, on the 30th May. He retired from office in 1830, since which time he had enjoyed a pension of £1000 a year.

Mr. Courtenay was a man of business, very assiduous and efficient; and he acquired the esteem and respect of all who came into intercourse with him. He took a deep interest in literature, and he was one of the council of the Camden and Granger Societies. He was also a Director of the Metropolitan Bank.

Mr. Courtenay was the author of the following works:

"Observations on the American Treaty, being a Continuation of the Letters of Decius. 1808." 8vo.

"View of the State of the Nation. 1811." 8vo.

"A Treatise upon the Poor Laws. 1818." 8vo.

"A Letter to Lord Grenville on the Sinking Fund. 1823." 8vo.

"Memoirs of the Life, Works, and Correspondence of Sir William Temple, Bart. 1836." Two vols. 8vo.

"Commentaries on the Historical Plays of Shakspeare 1840." 12mo. First published periodically in the New Monthly Magazine.

After his brother's accession to the Earldom of Devon, Mr. Courtenay was raised to the rank of an Earl's younger son, in Nov. 1835. He married, April 5, 1805, Anne, daughter of the late Mayow Wynell Mayow, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue eight sons and five daughters, all of whom, with the exception of the eldest daughter, survive. Their names are as follow: 1. Anne-Mayow, married in 1833 to Edward Ross, esq. and died in 1837; 2. Elizabeth-Howard; 3. Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, esq. a clerk in the Treasury; 4. Mary; 5. Reginald; 6. George-Henry, a Lieut. 60th Foot; 7. Francis; 8. Edward, a clerk in the Parliament Office of the House of Lords; 9. Richard-William, in the Royal Navy; 10. Henry-Reginald; 11. Joceline; 12. Catharine; and 13. Caroline-Wynell.

GEN. THE HON. W. M. MAITLAND.

June 24. At Edinburgh, at an advanced age, the Hon. William Mordaunt Maitland, a General in the army; uncle to the Earl of Lauderdale and the Marquess of Tweeddale, great-uncle to the Countess of Dalhousie and the Marchioness of Douro, &c.

He was the fifth son of James seventh Earl of Lauderdale, by Mary-Turner, only child of Sir Thomas Lombe, Bart., and was a younger brother to the late

Right Hon. Lt.-Gen. Sir Thomas Maitland, G.C.B.

General Maitland was appointed Cornet in the 10th dragoons in 1779; Lieutenant in 1781; Captain in the 95th foot in 1783, and reduced the same year; Captain in the 72d in 1789. He served in India in 1790 and 1791, during which period he was at the storming of Tippoo's lines, and siege of Seringapatam, where he was wounded. In 1792 he returned to England; in 1794 received the brevet of Major, and was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Devon and Cornwall Fencibles. The 1st of January, 1801, he received the brevet of Colonel, and in 1804 served in Ireland as Brigadier-General. In 1808, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General; the 4th of June, 1813, to that of Lieutenant-General; and in 1830 to that of General.

The General was twice married: first to Mary, widow of John Travers, esq. and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Orpin; and secondly, June 6, 1810, to Jane, widow of Dalhousie Watherston, of Manderstown, co. Berwick, esq. and daughter of the Rev. Thomas Walker. By the first lady he had, besides two sons, Richard and William, who both died young, a surviving son, Thomas, born in 1803.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. H. R. MOLYNEUX.

May 23. In Arlington-street, in his 41st year, the Hon. Henry Richard Molyneux, Lieut.-Colonel of the 60th Rifles; brother to the Earl of Sefton.

He was born on the 27th Aug. 1800, the third son of William-Philip second and late Earl of Sefton, by the Hon. Maria-Margaretta Craven, second daughter of William 6th Lord Craven. He purchased an Ensigny May 22, 1817; became Lieutenant 1821, Captain 1823, Major 1826, and Lieut.-Colonel 1829; and, with the exception of fourteen months, had been always on full pay.

His body was interred in the burial ground near the south door of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the whole of the military stationed at Windsor taking part in the obsequies. The Earl of Sefton was the chief mourner, and the officers of the 60th Rifles officiated as pall-bearers. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge stood at the head of the grave. Colonel Molyneux was universally respected throughout the regiment. He has by his will bequeathed the whole of his valuable library (which is to be sold) for the benefit of the school of his regiment, which was founded for the purpose of educating the children of the privates and non-commissioned officers. He bequeathed his sword to Lieut. Mitchell,

the Adjutant. He had never recovered his health since the regiment arrived in England from India.

SIR GEORGE PIGOT, BART.

June 24. At Patehall, Staffordshire, in his 76th year, Sir George Pigot, the third Baronet (1764), a General in the army.

He was born on the 29th Oct. 1765, the eldest son of Brigadier-General Sir Robert Pigot, the second Baronet (brother to George Lord Pigot), by Anne, daughter of Allen Johnson, esq. of Kilternan, co. Dublin. In the crisis of the war with revolutionary France, his ancestral ardour was so far roused, that he raised a regiment himself, which was numbered the 130th, and of which he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Commander, June 12, 1794. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel 1800, Major-General 1805, Lieut.-General 1812, and General 1825.

Sir George Pigot succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Aug. 1, 1796. He had married in the preceding month, Mary-Anne, daughter of the Hon. John Monckton, of Fineshead, co. Northampton, and grand-daughter of John first Viscount Galway; and by that lady, who died Oct. 20, 1833, he had issue four sons and seven daughters, viz. 1. Mary-Anne; 2. Sophia, who died in 1824; 3. Georgiana, married in 1828 to the Rev. Robert Wrottesley, brother to the present Lord Wrottesley, and was left his widow in 1838; 4. George, who died in 1810; 5. Robert, who has succeeded to the title; 6. John; 7. Eleanor; 8. Olivia, who died unmarried in 1833; 9. Fanny Henrietta; 10. Henry Orlando; and 11. Laura.

Sir Robert Pigot, the present Baronet, is M.P. for Bridgnorth. He married, in 1826, Mary, second daughter of William Bamford, of Bamford, co. Lancaster, esq.

SIR GEORGE TUITE, BART.

June 24. In Wyndham Place, aged 63, Sir George Tuite, the eighth Bart. of Sonagh, co. Westmeath (1622).

He was the only son of Marcus Anthony Tuite, esq. and younger son of the sixth Baronet, by Patience, second daughter of Marlborough Stirling, esq. When a young man, he saw much service in India, as an officer of the 19th dragoons, and served under the Duke of Wellington at the battle of Assaye. He succeeded to the title of Baronet on the death of his uncle, Sir Henry, in Aug. 1805. He married, in 1807, Janet, widow of Major Woodall of the 12th Foot, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters.

His eldest son, now Sir Marcus Anthony H. Tufté, is stationed at Malta with his regiment.

SIR ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, BART.

April 28. At Calcutta, aged 39, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the fourth Baronet of Tarbat, co. Cromarty (1628).

He was born May 16, 1802, the eldest son of Robert Mackenzie, a Lieut.-Col. in the East India Company's service, fourth in descent from Sir John Mackenzie of Tarbat, who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1628. His mother was Katharine, daughter of Col. Sutherland, of Uppat, co. Sutherland. On the 30th Oct. 1826, he was served heir male of provision in general to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, who died in 1763, who was the younger son of Sir Kenneth the second son of George Earl of Cromarty, the second Baronet; which Sir Kenneth obtained from his father the estate of Cromarty, and was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1704, with the former precedence of 1628.

The Earldom of Cromarty, conferred on Sir George Mackenzie in 1703, was forfeited by his son John in 1745.

Sir Alexander was in the military service of the Hon. East India Company.

SIR STEWART BRUCE, BART.

March 19. Sir Stewart Bruce, Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Castle of Dublin, and Genealogist of the most illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

Sir Stewart was the younger son of James Bruce, esq. (grandfather to the present Sir James Robertson Bruce, of Down Hill, co. Londonderry, Bart.) by Henrietta, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Henry Hervey Aston, fourth son of John first Earl of Bristol. Sir Stewart was first in the Royal Navy, and afterwards obtained the rank of Major in the Army. He was invested with the ribbon and badge of Genealogist of St. Patrick, Dec. 18, 1804. He was created a Baronet of the United Kingdom by patent dated 24th December 1812. He married, in 1838, Emma, daughter of James Ramsbottom, esq.; but had no issue.

SIR W. L. CROMIE, BART.

Feb. 27. At Paris, aged 61, Sir William Lambart Cromie, Baronet of Ireland (1776).

Sir Michael Cromie, of Stacumnie, co. Kildare, (descended from a Scotch family settled in Ulster in the reign of James I. and subsequently merchants in Dublin,) was created a Baronet June 25, 1776. He married the Lady Gertrude

Lambart, second daughter and eventually sole heiress of Ford fifth Earl of Cavan, by whom he had issue one only son, now deceased, and a daughter married to Whitney Melbourne West, esq.

Sir William succeeded his father on the 14th May, 1824. He married, Mar. 16, 1816, Anne-Rachel, only child of Sir William Hicks, of Witcombe Park, co. Glouc. Bart.; but, having had no issue, the baronetcy has expired with him.

SIR R. S. DONKIN, M.P.

May 1. At Southampton, General Sir Rufane Shaw Donkin, K.C.B. and G.C.H. Surveyor-general of the Ordnance, Colonel of the 11th Foot, and M.P. for Sandwich.

He was the only son of the late gallant General Donkin.

He was appointed on the 21st of March, 1778, Lieut. in the 44th; Lieutenant the 9th Sept. 1779; and Captain the 31st May, 1793. In November of the latter year he went to the West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey, was at the taking of Martinique, Guadeloupe, and St. Lucie, the siege of Fort Bourbon, and the French attack on, and loss of, Guadeloupe in 1794. During these events he served a part of the period as Brigade-Major, and a few months in 1795 as Aide-de-Camp to General Musgrave, then on the Home Staff; and on the 1st of Sept. of the latter year, he was appointed Major in the 44th. He accompanied Sir Ralph Abercrombie to the West Indies, and was at the taking of St. Lucie in 1796. In 1798 he was in the expedition to Ostend, and at the action on the Sandhills he was wounded and taken prisoner. On the 21st May, 1798, he succeeded to a Lieut. Colonelcy in the 11th foot, with which he again went to the West Indies in 1799; returned in 1800, and went back a fourth time in 1801, where he remained three years. In May 1805 he was promoted to the situation of Permanent Assistant Quarter-Master-General, and employed on the expedition to, and siege of, Copenhagen. The 24th April, 1808, he was appointed Colonel by brevet, and in July went to Portugal as Deputy-Quarter-Master-General, where he remained in that situation till April 1809. At the passage of the Douro, Colonel Donkin commanded a brigade, and also at the attack of the rear-guard of the enemy at Salamoude, at the battle of Talavera, (for which he received a medal,) and in the retreat on Portugal in December 1809. Soon after which event, Colonel Donkin was appointed Quarter-Master-General in the Mediterranean, where he served for some time,

and from whence he proceeded to Bengal, and served as second in command on the Staff. On the 4th June of 1811 he received the rank of Major-General, was advanced to the rank of Lieut.-General in 1821, and to the full rank of General in 1838. On the 20th April 1825, he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 80th regiment, from which he was removed to the 11th regiment in 1831. He was nominated a K.C.B. 14 Oct. 1818.

Sir Rufane Donkin held for two years the government of the Cape of Good Hope. He was returned to Parliament for Berwick in 1832 and 1835, on each occasion after a close contest. In April 1835 he was appointed to the office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, which he held until his death. At the general election of 1837 he was defeated at Berwick; and he subsequently came in on a vacancy for Sandwich.

Sir Rufane was much addicted to literary pursuits between the period of his active military employments and his occupation with political and official duties. He took an earnest part in the controversy relating to the course of the Niger, and his writings in the Quarterly Review and Literary Gazette obtained much notice at the time. He was full of remarkable anecdote respecting the services in which he had been engaged, and was most agreeable and intelligent in social intercourse.

The General was on a tour on the coast for the benefit of his health, which for some time past had caused much anxiety to his family connexions, and arrived at Southampton a few days before his death, attended by a person in charge of him. Having availed himself of the temporary absence of his attendant, he succeeded in hanging himself.

He was married first, in 1775, to Elizabeth Frances, eldest daughter of the late Very Rev. George Markham, Dean of York, and granddaughter of the Archbishop; by whom he had an only son, who is married, and in the army. He was married, secondly, on the 5th of May, 1832, to Lady Anna Maria Elliott, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Minto. His body was brought to London, and interred on the 8th of May, in a vault in Old St. Pancras churchyard, together with an urn containing the heart of his first wife, who died in Upper India in 1818, aged 28 years.

ADM. SIR L. W. HALSTED, G.C.B.

April 22. At his residence at Plymouth, at an advanced age, after a glorious

career of upwards of sixty years in the service of his country, Admiral Sir Laurence William Halsted, G.C.B.

He was son of the late Captain Halsted, R.N. His commission of Lieutenant was dated Dec. 8. 1791; and when Lieutenant in the Canada, he first distinguished himself in Lord Rodney's action with the Count de Grasse in 1782. He returned home in the winter of the same year. He was made commander in Nov. 1790, posted in May following, and in 1791 was appointed to the Atlantic sloop in the East Indies. In 1794 he was removed to the Hector 74 guns, under the command of Rear-Adm. Sir George Montague; and subsequently was appointed to the command of the Venus, of 32 guns, which formed part of the squadron of Rear-Adm. Harvey in the North Sea. While commanding the Phoenix in 1796, he captured, after a gallant action, the Dutch frigate Argo, of 36 guns, and was favourably mentioned in Lord Duncan's despatches to the Admiralty for his gallantry on the occasion. In 1800 he was actively employed in the blockade of Cadiz, under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton, and during his service in the Mediterranean commanded a squadron of frigates, and succeeded in capturing La Canere, a French frigate of 40 guns, and the Success of 28 guns, and completely destroyed La Bravoure, a French frigate of 46 guns. He was subsequently in 1807 selected by Sir C. Cotton, then Commander-in-Chief of the Lisbon station, to serve as captain of the fleet under his orders, and he was destined to perform the important and arduous duties of that appointment with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Home Government. He returned to England with Sir Charles Cotton in the Hibernia, in 1808. The deceased admiral was also a participant in the glory of Sir Richard Strachan's victory, and for his eminent services on that occasion was rewarded with a medal. He was in the receipt of a good-service pension of 300*l.* a-year, being the senior flag-officer enjoying that liberal allowance, and had an honorary reward from the Patriotic Fund. His commission of Rear-Admiral was dated July 31, 1810; Vice-Admiral, June 4, 1814; and Admiral, July 22, 1830. He was made a K.C.B. on the enlargement of the order Jan. 5, 1815; and a G.C.B. Feb. 24, 1837.

Sir Laurence has left a numerous family, seven daughters and three sons living. The latter are in the East India Company's service.

**REAR-ADM. SIR ROBERT BARRIE,
K.C.B. AND K.C.H.**

June 7. At Swarthdale, his seat in Lancashire, aged 67, Rear-Adm. Sir Robert Barrie, K.C.B. K.C.H.

He was the son of Mr. R. Barrie, of Bangor, N. B. and entered the navy before he completed his 14th year. In 1791 he accompanied Capt. Vancouver in his voyage of discovery, and on his return, in 1795, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. In 1801, when Lieutenant of the *Bourdais*, he was wounded in an action with a French squadron. He was made Commander Oct. 23, 1801; and his post commission bore date April 29, 1802. In the winter of 1804 he commanded the *Brilliant*, a small frigate stationed in the Channel. From 1806 till 1811 he commanded the *Pomone* 38, in the Mediterranean under Lord Collingwood, during which period he directed several daring exploits, particularly the destruction of a convoy near *Sables d'Olonne* in 1807, and succeeded in capturing five transports with provisions, and captured a vessel in which was Prince Lucien Bonaparte with his family and all his valuables, all claim to which the officers and crew of the *Pomone* surrendered as belonging to an individual. In 1811, when in company with the *Unité* and *Scoutt*, he destroyed three ships of war, though they were protected by strong batteries, in *Sagone Bay*. On the 14th October in the same year, the *Pomone* was unfortunately wrecked on a sunken rock near the *Needles point*. The court martial held in consequence declared that none of the officers were to blame except the Master.

During the American war, Capt. Barrie rendered great service to his country. He was then in the command of the *Dragon*, and directed the taking of *Bangor* and *Hampden*, and assisted at the capture of *Cumberland Island*; for some time he held a temporary command in the *Chesapeake*. At the close of the war the officers of that ship presented him with a splendid piece of plate as a mark of their respect. In 1819 he was appointed by the Government resident commissioner on the *Canadian Lakes*, and was commodore at that station from 1827 until the naval establishment was broken up in 1834. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral, 10th Jan. 1837. Sir Robert was nominated a Companion of the Bath 4th of June 1815, and a Knight Commander in 1840; and on the 24th Oct. 1834, was nominated a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. A full account of his principal services will be seen in Marshall's

Royal Naval Biography, vol. ii. pp. 720—735.

He married, Oct.* 24, 1816, Julia-Wharton, sixth daughter of Sir John Ingilby, of Ripley, co. York, Bart. and sister to the present Sir William Amcotts Ingilby, Bart. M.P. for Lincolnshire. She died Nov. 23, 1836.

GENERAL FULLER.

May 26. At Versailles, General Francis Fuller, Colonel of the 2d West India regiment.

He was appointed *États* and Lieutenant in the 30th foot in 1778; and Captain in the 101st foot in 1781. In the latter year he embarked for the East Indies, and served there during the years 1782, 3, and 4. At the battle of *Cuddalore*, in 1783, he commanded the 101st, and in 1785 returned to England, and obtained a majority in his regiment. From that period till 1794 he was on half-pay; the 30th of June, 1794, he was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel in the 59th foot. He served on the Continent in 1794 and 1795, and covered the retreat of the division of the army before *Nimeguen*. At the latter end of 1795, he embarked for the West Indies, where he continued to serve till 1802. At the attack of the enemy's position on the *Vigie* at St. Vincent's, he commanded the 59th; he covered the retreat of the army from *Mount Young*; and at the attack of the enemy's redoubts on the *Vigie*, he commanded a column. The 1st of January, 1798, he received the rank of Colonel. He commanded a brigade at the capture of the islands of St. Bartholomew, St. Martin's, St. Thomas's, and St. Croix, in 1801. The 1st of January, 1805, he was appointed Major-General, and in 1806 embarked for the East Indies, where he commanded a division of the field army under the presidency of Fort William. In 1811, he received the rank of Lieutenant-General. He subsequently, for some years, commanded the forces in Jamaica. In 1825 he attained the full rank of General; and on the 23rd Jan. 1828 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 2d West India regiment.

CAPT. R. G. DUNLOP, R.N.

Feb. 28. At Gairbraid, near Goderich, Upper Canada, Commander Robert Graham Dunlop, R.N.

He passed his examination at Portsmouth in the summer of 1810; and was slightly wounded whilst serving as master's-mate of the *Scorpion*, 74 (flag-ship of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Rob. Stopford), and employed on shore at the reduction of Java in 1811. His first commission

bore date Feb. 7th, 1812. In the following year, being then a lieutenant of the *Surveillante* frigate, Capt. Sir George R. Collier, on the north coast of Spain, he was again wounded in one of the breaching batteries on the Chofre sand-hills, opened against the walls of St. Sebastian. He subsequently joined the *Porcupine*, 22, flag-ship of the late Sir C. V. Penrose, and was very actively employed in co-operation with Lord Wellington's army in the neighbourhood of Bayonne and Bourdeaux.

On the 2nd April, 1814, the advanced boats of the British squadron in the river Gironde, under Lieut. Dunlop, were dispatched in pursuit of a French flotilla, pushing down from Blaye to Talmont. On their approach, the whole of the enemy's vessels ran on shore near the citadel of Blaye, from whence two hundred soldiers marched out to protect them, although their crews were greatly superior in number to the attacking party. A smart fire was also kept up from the citadel, but nothing could check the ardour of our gallant countrymen, who dashed on, landed, charged the enemy, drove them with great loss into the woods, and kept possession of the beach until the tide allowed the greater part of the vessels to be brought off. They consisted of one brig mounting six long 18-pounders, a fine schooner, six gun-boats, three armed *chasse-márées*, and an imperial barge, rowing twenty-six oars, which latter trophy was sent home as a present to the Prince Regent. Another brig of the same force as the above, two gun-boats, and one *chasse-márée*, were set on fire and destroyed. This service was performed with the loss of two seamen missing, and fourteen men wounded.

Lieut. Dunlop soon afterwards rejoined Sir George Collier in the *Laender*, 35, fitting out for the Halifax station, and in which he assisted at the capture of the United States' brig *Rattlesnake*, pierced for 20 guns, with a complement of 131 men; and the *Prince de Neufchatel*, a fine American private schooner, of 18 guns and 135 men. He likewise assisted at the recapture of H. M. 20 gun-ship *Levant*, near Porto Praya, March 11th, 1815.

In 1821, Lieut. Dunlop was appointed to the *Glasgow*, 50, fitting out for the East India station; where he was promoted to the *Sophia* sloop, July 20th, 1822.

COUNTRESS OF CARRICK.

Aug. 14. At Salt Hill, Kingstown, in her 86th year, the Dowager Countess of GENT. MAG. VOL. XVI.

Carrick, grandmother of the present Earl of Carrick. She was Sarah, 2nd dau. and coheir of the late Edward Taylor, esq.; and was married 7 Aug. 1774, to Henry Thomas, 2nd Earl of Carrick, who died 20 July 1813; by whom she had Somerset, 3rd Earl of Carrick (who died Feb. 1838); and seven other children.

SIR T. E. TOMLINS.

July 1. At St. Mary Castlegate, York, Sir Thomas Edlyne Tomlins, Knt. Barrister at Law, and one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple. Sir Thomas was born in London, 4 January, 1762, the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Tomlins, of Painter-Stainers Hall, an eminent solicitor, well known in the political circles of the last century, and immediately descended from an ancient family of that name at Ledbury and elsewhere, in the counties of Hereford and Salop; educated at St. Paul's school under the Rev. Dr. Roberts; entered as a Commoner of Queen's College, Oxford, 27th Oct. 1778; called to the bar by the Benchers of the Inner Temple, Hilary Term, 1783. His legal employments were as follows: Counsel to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, 30 May, 1801; and in the same year Parliamentary Counsel to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland, until the Union of the British and Irish Treasuries in 1816. In 1818 he was appointed Assistant Counsel to the Treasury, in lieu of the last office, from which situation he retired, on the Whigs coming into office, January 1831. Sir Thomas received the honour of knighthood, 29th June, 1814, at Wanstead House, upon the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, and was created a Benchers of the Inner Temple, in Hilary Term 1823; and filled the office of Treasurer to that Society in 1827.

Although the official avocations of Sir Thomas were such as to absorb the time of any one ordinarily reputed industrious, his energy and assiduity enabled him to contribute largely to the stores of legal information, by the works he published and edited, with little intermission, from 1784 to 1820. In addition to those labours, which others have continued, Sir Thomas enjoyed the high editorial honour of having, in the character of a Sub-Commissioner of Records, almost exclusively prepared the authentic edition of the "Statutes of the Realm," the first vol. of which was published in 1810. [For an account of this work, the reader is referred to the *Gent. Mag.* June 1811, vol. LXXXI. Pt. 1, p. 556.] In early life Sir Thomas was the editor of Baldwin's St.

James's Chronicle, and Whitehall Evening Post; and was always remarkable for the variety and extent of his learning and acquirements. He closed his long and industrious life in the full possession of his faculties, in the 80th year of his age, without leaving any issue by his deceased lady, whom he survived seven years.

The following is a list of his publications:

Repertorium Juridicum, a General Index of all the Cases and Pleadings in Law and Equity. Lond. 1786-7, fol. —Familiar, plain, and easy Explanation of the Law of Executors and Administrators; also the Rules by which Intestate Estates are distributed. The same work, reprinted under the title—Familiar Explanation of the Law of Wills, the Law of Descents and Distribution, the Office and Duty of Executors and Administrators; with Forms of Wills and other practical Instructions. 1810, 8vo.

Cases explanatory of the Rules of Evidence before Committees of Elections in the House of Commons; compiled from the Reports of Trials of controverted Elections before such Committees. Lond. 1796, 8vo.

The Law Dictionary, explaining the Rise, Progress, and present State of the English Law in Theory and Practice, defining and interpreting the Terms or Words of Art, and comprising copious Information, historical, political, and commercial, on the various Subjects of our Law, Trade, and Government; originally compiled by Giles Jacob, and continued by him and others through ten editions.

New edition, with additions by T. C. Granger, 1835. 2 vols. 4to.

An 8vo. edition of this Dictionary in 2 vols. was published in 1810.

A digested Index of the first seven Volumes of Durnford and East's Term Reports in the Court of King's Bench, from Mich. Term 26 Geo. III. 1785, to Trin. Term 38 Geo. III. 1798 inclusive; with Tables, &c. 1799—1801.

Supplement to the second Edition of the digested Index; containing the Points determined in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, from Michaelmas Term 1800 to Trinity Term 1805—1807.

A third Edition of the same, containing all the Points of Law determined in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, from Michaelmas Term 1785 to Trinity Term 1805, &c.; the Common Pleas from Easter Term 1788 to Trinity Term 1805.

In 1804 a fourth Edition enlarged, containing all the Points of Law determined in the Court of King's Bench, from Michaelmas Term 1785, till Easter

Term 1810; and in the Court of Common Pleas from Easter Term 1788 till Easter Term 1810—1812. 8vo.

Reports of Cases on Appeals and Writs of Error, determined in the High Court of Parliament; by Josiah Brown, esq. Second Edition, with Notes, and many additional Cases, brought down till 1800. Lond. 1803, 8 vols. 8vo.

Statutes at large: 41 to 49 Geo. III., being vol. 1, 2, and 3 of the Statutes of the United Kingdom. 1804—10. (This forms a continuation of those recorded by Ruffhead).

Proceedings of the Court of Inquiry upon the Conduct of Sir Hew Dalrymple. 1809. 8vo.

Index to Acts relating to Ireland from 1801 to 1825. 1825, 8vo.

The same to the end of the Session 10 Geo. IV. 1829.

JOHN HAWKINS, ESQ.

July 4. At his seat, Trewithan, Cornwall, aged 83, John Hawkins, esq. of Bignor Park, Sussex, F.R.S. and a magistrate for the counties of Cornwall and Sussex.

Mr. Hawkins was a brother of the late Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart. M.P. of Trewithan House, being the fourth and youngest son of Thomas Hawkins, esq. of Triniward, in the same county, by Anne, daughter of James Heywood, esq. of London.

Mr. Davies Gilbert, the late Pr. R.S. in his History of Cornwall (i. 358), has borne his testimony to Mr. Hawkins as "celebrated throughout Europe for his general knowledge on all subjects, his science, literature, and travels, particularly, through Greece, the most interesting portion of the ancient world."

Mr. Hawkins was intimately acquainted with Dr. Stibthorpe, and was his fellow-traveller in Greece, and was one of the trustees appointed to promote and superintend the publication of the superb work, the *Flora Græca*. Mr. Hawkins, besides some other tracts, was the author of the following dissertations:—

1. On the Tar Springs of Zante.

2. Some Particulars respecting the Police of Constantinople.

3. An Account of the Discovery of a very Ancient Temple on Mount Ocha, in Eubœa.

4. On a Law of Custom which is peculiar to the Islands of the Archipelago.

5. On the Site of Dodona.

The above are printed in Walpole's *Travels* in various Countries of the East, 4to. 1820.

Also,—

1. On the Topography of Athens.

2. On the Vale of Tempe.

3. On the *Synx* of Strabo and the Passage of the *Euripus*.

4. On the Olives and Vines of Zante, the Corn, &c.

The above are printed in *Walpole's Memoirs of European and Asiatic Turkey*, 4to. 1818.

Bignor Park, which is memorable as the residence of the poetess Charlotte Smith, was purchased by Mr. Hawkins in 1806; of Mrs. Dorset, the sister of that lady. The house was rebuilt in 1826—30, in the Grecian style, from the designs of Mr. Henry Harrison. It contains a collection of cabinet pictures by the Dutch, Flemish, Italian, and English Masters, the most remarkable of which are enumerated in *Dallaway and Cartwright's Rape of Arundel*, (edit. 1832,) p. 249; also some interesting drawings and antiquities, among which is a Greek helmet of great beauty. Mr. Hawkins served the office of Sheriff of Sussex in 1826.

Mr. Hawkins married Hester, daughter of the late Humphrey Sibthorpe, esq. M.P. for Lincoln, and sister to the present Member, and is succeeded by his son, John Heywood Hawkins, esq. late M.P. for Newport. His second son, Christopher Hawkins, esq. succeeds to the estates in Cornwall of his uncle, Sir Christopher Hawkins.

REV. HENRY DRURY.

March 5. At Harrow-on-the-Hill, in his 63rd year, the Rev. Henry Joseph Thomas Drury, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. Lower Master of Harrow School, and Rector of Fingest, Bucks.

Mr. Drury was son of the Rev. Joseph Drury, D.D. Head Master of Harrow, by Louisa, youngest daughter of Benjamin Heath, esq. LL.D. of Exeter, and sister to Dr. Benjamin Heath, formerly Head Master of Harrow, as also to Dr. George Heath, Master of Eton and Canon of Windsor.

He was educated at Eton, and, together with his younger brother, the late Rev. Benjamin Heath Drury (who died in 1835), became a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1801, and that of M.A. in 1804.* He was presented to the rectory of Fingest in 1820 (a living of 180*l.* a-year) by the Prebendary of Dultingcot, in the cathedral church of Wells.

Mr. Drury's literary attainments were very great, and his conversational powers the charm of the society in which he moved. He was an original member of the Roxburghe Club, and contributed to their collection in 1817 a reprint of "Cock Lorell's Boat;" and in 1821,

"The Metrical Life of Saint Robert of Knaresborough." Mr. Drury's name is of frequent occurrence in the *Bibliographical Decameron*, and others of Dr. Dibdin's works.

He was the editor of several of the judicious selections from the classics prepared for the use of Harrow School.

Mr. Drury formed at great expense, yet with admirable judgment, a most valuable library of the Greek classic authors, both in printed editions and in manuscripts. This collection was sold by Mr. Evans in 1827, in two parts, and produced 891*7l.* 13*s.* A third Part of his Library was afterwards sold in 1837, but without his name, which produced 1693*l.* 13*s.* It was probably as complete as a rich scholar's library well could be. In his intimate knowledge of the Latin language, Mr. Drury was probably unexcelled by any of his contemporaries.

He married Caroline, second daughter of A. Tayler, esq. deceased, formerly of Barham Wood, in the county of Hertford, who still survives him, and by whom he has left a numerous family.

ROWLEY LASCELLES, ESQ.

March 19. In his 71st year, Rowley Lascelles, esq. one of the benchers of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Lascelles was born in the parish of St. James's, Westminster, was educated at Harrow school, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, February 10, 1797. He afterwards for about twenty years practised at the Irish Bar. His literary history is remarkable, as connected with a gigantic public work, entitled the "*Liber Hiberniæ*." This undertaking originated from some very copious manuscript collections, which had been made by Mr. Lodge, Deputy Keeper of the Rolls in Ireland, and purchased from his widow by Government. They were kept in Dublin Castle, and, at the commencement of the Record Commission for Ireland, in 1810, were handed over to the Commissioners, to make such use of them as they thought best. Amongst them was a repertory of all the offices recorded by patent, or otherwise, in the Court of Chancery, commencing in the reign of Hen. VIII. 1540, and carried down to Mr. Lodge's death. It was resolved by the board to adopt this work, to make it as complete as possible, and to carry it down to near the time of publication. This task was entrusted first to Mr. Dubgg, author of a History of the Four Courts, and afterwards, in 1813, to Mr. Lascelles; who after a short time disagreed with the commissioners, and, having gained the favour of Lord Redesdale, was authorized by Mr. Goulburn,

the Chief Secretary for Ireland, to carry on the work in London, where it was printed under the immediate authority of the Treasury. The terms on which this task was to be performed were, in Mr. Lascelles's own modest words, "To do the work, and receive a provisional salary *ad interim* of 500*l.* a year, and it was understood that at the end I should be suitably provided for." (Answer 5606, before a Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Record Commission, 1836.) This arrangement, so satisfactory to the employé, and so improvident on the part of the public, went on for eight years; in the course of which Mr. Lascelles received the total sum of 4000*l.* as editor of the *Liber Hiberniæ*. The work was then "stopped by an order under the Wellington administration, on the ground of retrenchment and public economy." This was in the autumn of 1830; and shortly after the Treasury referred the work to the consideration of the English Record Commission, who made a Report, in consequence of which the work was entirely stopped. That Report has not been made public; but in the copy of the work now deposited in the British Museum is the following MS. memorandum: "The *Liber Hiberniæ* was not compiled under the direction of the Record Board. It arose with the Treasury. In 1831 the Record Board was requested to report upon it, and it is understood that in consequence of that Report the further prosecution of the work was suspended. No part of it was ever published."

Copies have, however, been distributed to the various public libraries. The title is as follows: "*Liber Munerum Publicorum Hiberniæ, ab an. 1152 usque ad 1827; or the Establishments of Ireland from the nineteenth of King Stephen to the seventh of Geof. IV. during a period of six hundred and seventy-five years. Being the Report of Rowley Lascelles, of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. Extracted from the Records and other authorities, by Special Command, pursuant to an Address, an. 1810, of the Commons of the United Kingdom. Ordered to be printed 1824.*"

The first 175 pages (which contain the same quantity as about four times that number in 8vo.) contain a history of Ireland, which we presume may be considered in some measure original. The great mass of the subsequent contents were derived, it may be presumed, from Mr. Lodge's collection; but some (such as the peerage) were, to our own knowledge, taken from printed books. A full abstract of the whole contents will be found in our Magazine for Sept. 1829, p. 253. The first volume consists of 831

pages, and the second (the Church establishments in Ireland) of 908. Mr. Lascelles stated before the Committee that nine-tenths of his work was done; and another witness, Mr. Trundle, Chief Clerk in the Irish Office, expressed his opinion that it would be desirable to complete the work, and to furnish it with an Index. Nothing, however, further was done after the stoppage in 1831. The Treasury made Mr. Lascelles an offer of 500*l.* upon a receipt in full of all demands; which he declined on that condition; but afterwards through the kind mediation of Lord Canterbury, he received in 1832 and 1834 two payments of 200*l.* and 300*l.* which he chose to treat as paid "on account," and maintained his further claim for the annual payment of 500*l.* so long as the work remained unfinished. He presented two petitions to the House of Commons on the subject; the second of which was referred to the Committee from whose evidence we have extracted these particulars; but they reported that it related to a subject not directly connected with the more immediate object of their inquiries, and, as it involved a question of agreement of a somewhat complicated and obscure nature, they abstained from expressing an opinion upon it.

Mr. Lascelles was also the author of "The Heraldic Origin of Gothic Architecture, in answer to all foregoing systems on this subject; on occasion of the approaching ceremonial of the Coronation in Westminster Abbey." 1820. 8vo. This is a very conceited and bombastic production, with a great affectation of irrelevant learning, and a very superficial knowledge of the subject in hand.

"A General Outline of the Swiss Landscapes. 1815;" copious extracts from which appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, August, and December, 1815.

"Letters of Publicola; or a modest Defence of the Established Church. 8vo. Dublin, 1816." These Letters (nine in number) originally appeared in "The Patriot" Dublin newspaper. They were afterwards reprinted under the title of "Letters of Yorick, or a good-humoured Remonstrance in favour of the Established Church. By a very humble Member of it. In three Parts. Part I. submitted to the Catholic Board, Association, or Committee, wheresoever it may be. Part II. submitted to the Bible Society Men, Lancasterians, and other Aggregate Reformers of the Church, who are for leaving the National Religion out of National Education. Part III. submitted to the various Advocates, &c. of the Bible Society Men, Lancasterians, &c. and other Aggregate Reformers of

the Church. Svo. Dublin, 1817." The Letters in the Second Part appeared, the three first in the Dublin Evening Post, and the remainder in Freeman's Journal, under the signature of *Numa*. Those in Part III. in the Correspondent newspaper during the month of January 1817, under the signature of *Publicola*. (See our Magazine for July 1817, p. 52.)

A Dialogue, after the manner of Castiglione, in Oxford, published with plates by Messrs. Sturt in 1822.

A paper entitled "Reflections occasioned by the Memoir of the late Dr. Joseph Drury, formerly Head Master of Harrow, as given in the Annual Obituary and Biography for 1835," signed Yorick, and printed in our Magazine for March 1835, was written by Mr. Lascelles.

MRS. MOUNTAIN.

July 3. At her residence at Hammersmith, aged 63, Mrs. Mountain, the once favourite public singer.

She was a native of London, and her maiden name was Wilkinson, under which she first appeared in 1782 (when fourteen years of age) in a piece called "Mount Parnassus," the principal characters of which were represented by children. She sustained one called Madame Hazard with great *eclat* at the Haymarket, where, however, she only performed a few nights. During that and the following year she remained in St. George's fields, where she was a great favourite, and where she received two guineas a week, a considerable remuneration for one of her tender years. Mrs. Bland (then Miss Romanzini) and Miss Wilkinson were contemporaries.

After this she travelled round the country with her father, mother, brother, &c. giving a selection of opera, play, ballet, &c. interspersed with evolutions on the rope. This scheme, however, proved neither pleasant nor profitable. And in this year we hear of her importuning Tate Wilkinson (a namesake but not a relation) for a situation. Her request was very unwillingly complied with. Tate devotes some pages to a notice of her in his "Wandering Patentee." He engaged her at eighteen shillings a week, and she opened at Hull, as Patty, in the "Maid of the Mill," and made a pretty decided hit; but Mrs. Jordan was at that period the star of the company. Our heroine had few opportunities for displaying her talent. Rosetta, however, brought her somewhat into notice, and in 1784, when an engagement at Drury Lane took Mrs. Jordan from the North, the unanimous call of the York audience placed Miss Wilkinson on the vacant throne.

When the "Poor Soldier" was first produced, Tate got it up in his circuit, Miss Wilkinson representing Patrick. This operetta, however, was not very productive at York, but at Leeds the inhabitants were so pleased with her performance of the Poor Soldier, that several gentlemen made up a handsome purse, as they found her private character equally entitled to respect, and requested the manager to present it to her, which he did the next morning, in the following manner:—"Here, Miss, is a reward for your performance of the part you played last night; but more particularly for your respectability in a character which I hope you will always be perfect in—that of a good daughter."

In 1786, Miss Wilkinson was at Liverpool, where, both as an actress and singer, she was much admired. Her benefit was extremely lucrative, and, besides, she wounded the heart of Mr. Mountain, then leader of the band at Liverpool, and a native of Ireland.

In the latter end of 1786, her father engaged her to the proprietors of Drury Lane; but, being offered better terms by the manager of Covent Garden, she engaged for three years upon a rising salary. Miss Wilkinson made her appearance in the characters of Fidelia in the "Foundling," and Leonora in the "Padlock." The celebrity she got in the country had reached London before her appearance, and her performance met with reiterated plaudits. The managers, however, gradually threw her into the background. Before the expiration of her first season, Mr. Mountain came to town, and made the lovely vocalist his, by a bond that the anger of relations tended to cement, rather than cancel. He subsequently led the band at Covent Garden Theatre, and he is still one of the principal second violins belonging to the Philharmonic Band.

At the close of her metropolitan engagement, Mrs. Mountain visited the country from which her partner came, and was particularly admired in Dublin, where they both obtained a host of friends.

In 1790 we find her again at Covent Garden, and also at the Haymarket. She quitted Covent Garden in consequence of her salary being stopped during a short illness, a step which, though not perhaps accordant with generous feeling, does not seem at variance with justice. She visited Dublin once more, where she was again warmly greeted. After this she arranged her differences with Mr. Harris, and again gave her services to his theatre. But, alas! green-rooms are the hotbeds of contention. Another and

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *F. Archer*, Curate of Knock-temple, in the Diocese of Cloyne.

At Hampton, Devonshire, aged 81, the Rev. *Bartholomew Davey*, for fifty-six years Vicar of that parish, and for thirty-eight Vicar of Calverly.

At Overacres, Northumberland, aged 28, the Rev. *J. Dinning*, Curate of Eldon.

In his 70th year, the Rev. *John Howard Rice*, LL.D. for upwards of twenty years Curate of St. Luke's, Old Street.

Aged 61, the Rev. *William Ponsonby*, for thirty-six years Vicar of Usworth, Lancashire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795.

Aged 75, the Rev. *William Reynard*, Vicar of Stainley, Yorkshire, and one of the magistrates for the liberty of Ripon. He was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800 and was presented to his living in 1800 by H. Reynard, esq.

The Rev. *Richard George Richards*, Vicar of Hambledon, Hampshire. He was of Christ's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1797, M.A. 1805; and was collated to Hambledon in 1800 by Dr. North, then Bishop of Winchester. Mr. Richards married the Hon. Susannah Hood, daughter of Henry 2d Viscount Hood, and sister to Samuel Lord Bridport. She died in 1823.

Aged 84, the Rev. *Hammond Robertson*, M.A. of Heald's hall, near Leeds, Incumbent of Liversedge, and a Prebendary of York. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, B.A. 1779, as 7th Junior Optime, M.A. 1782; was inducted to Liversedge on his own presentation in 1812, and collated to the prebend of Apesthorpe, in the cathedral church of York, by the Archbishop in 1830.

Aged 76, the Rev. *Thomas Wilkinson*, Vicar of Kirk Hallam, Derbyshire, to which he was presented in 1801 by F. Newdigate, esq.

June 23. At Weisbaden, Germany, the Rev. *Charles Digby*, Canon of Windsor, Rector of Bishop's Caundle, Dorsetshire, and of Chiselborough with West Chinnock, Somersetshire. He was the elder son of Col. the Hon. Stephen Digby, uncle to the present Earl Digby, by Lady Lucy Strangways Fox, youngest daughter of Stephen Earl of Rochester. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, M.A. as a grand compounder, 1801; was presented to Chiselborough in 1807 by the Earl of Rochester, and to Bishop's Caundle in 1810 by Earl Digby; and was made a Canon of Windsor in 1808. Mr. Digby married the Hon. Mary Somerville, sister

to the present Lord Somerville and the Countess dowager of Erroll; and by that lady, who died in 1834, he had three sons and two daughters. The latter are both deceased. The eldest son, Charles-Wriothesley, married in 1831 Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Rev. William Floyer, but she died in 1834. The second, Capt. George-Somerville Digby, of the Gren. Gds. married in 1836 Emily-Jane, second daughter of the late Hon. Augustus Richard Butler Danvers, and cousin to the Earl of Lanesborough.

June 25. At South Repps, Norfolk, in his 74th year, the Rev. *John Cubitt*, Rector of Waxham and Overstrand, in that county. He was formerly a Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1792 as eighth Senior Optime, M.A. 1795; was presented to Overstrand in 1822 by Lord Suffield, and to Waxham in 1828 by — Conyers, esq.

July 12. Aged 74, the Rev. *John Wayett*, formerly Vicar of Pinchbeck, and Lecturer of Boston. On his resignation in 1834 he presented the Rev. West Wayett, the present Vicar.

July 20. At Offwell, Devon, the Rev. *John Gaius Capleston*, Rector of that parish, Convocation clerk for the diocese of Exeter, and a magistrate for the county: brother to the Lord Bishop of Llandaff. He was of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, M.A. 1802; was instituted to Offwell in 1804, on his own petition. His death occurred from apoplexy when about to perform divine service.

July 23. At Bath, the Rev. *Edward Frere*, M.A. Rector of Finnington, Suffolk. He was the eldest son of Edward Frere, esq. of Bitton, co. Glouce. and grandson of the late John Frere, esq. of Roydon, Norfolk, formerly M.P. for Norwich. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge; and was presented to his living in 1829 by his own family.

July 24. Aged 75, the Rev. *John Williams*, Vicar of Llanyfriog, Cardiganshire, for 30 years, and for 30 years Curate of Penboyr, Carmarthenshire.

July 28. At his residence, Llwyn-gorras, Pembrokeshire, aged 38, the Rev. *William Davies*, Vicar of Nevern, and Rector of Meline, in that county.

July 28. At West End, near Southampton, aged 68, the Rev. *Charles Drake Isdell*, Rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester. He was formerly a Vicar Choral of Hereford cathedral, and afterwards of Winchester, where he was presented to the rectory of St. Thomas in 1800 by Bishop North.

July 29. At Frankfort on the Maine, aged 49, the Rev. *Alfred Gibson Utter- san*, Rector of Layer Marney, Essex.

He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1830; and was instituted to his living in 1838.

At Kingstown, near Dublin, the Rev. *Richard Wolfe*, of Forenaghts; who married in 1831 Lady Charlotte Sophia Hely-Hutchinson, sister to the present Earl of Donoughmore.

Aug. 3. At Bloxham, near Banbury, aged 52, the Rev. *William West*, Curate of that parish.

Aug. 7. At his residence at Harrow Weald, aged 46, the Rev. *John Roberts*.

Aug. 8. At Ham Common, aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Horre*, B.D.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

July 16. At Stone-buildings, Lincoln's-inn, G. Robinson, esq.

Aged 60, Mr. *Richard F. Mestayer*, late of the Bank of England. He was formerly a printer, and in the establishment of Messrs. Nichols and Son.

July 17. Mr. *Teague*, the governor of the Giltspur-street Compter. He succeeded his father at the Poultry Compter on the 26th April, 1803, and was appointed to Giltspur-street Compter and Ludgate (then debtors' prisons) on the 25th Sept. 1804, and to the House of Correction in Dec. 1815, on the removal of the debtors from Giltspur-street and Newgate to the new prison in Whitecross-street, and the removal of the House of Correction prisoners from Newgate to Giltspur-street. His father was appointed keeper of Ludgate in January, 1793, and removed to the Poultry Compter in 1801. Mr. *Teague* was a man of remarkably amiable and mild disposition.

At Upper Clapton, aged 56, James R. *Oliver*, esq. of Aldenhambury.

July 18. At Thornton Heath, near Croydon, aged 68, Mrs. *Sully*.

Aged 79, Robert *Wainwright*, esq. of Gray's-inn sq. He was buried in the Highgate Cemetery.

In America-sq. aged 80, R. *Jones*, esq. late of the firm of Jones, Wiggins, and Co. wholesale stationers, Aldgate.

In Regent-st. aged 64, Col. *Gideon Gorrequer*, Knight of the Guelphic order. He was appointed Ensign in the 18th Foot 1st June, 1797; Lieut. 20th June, 1798; Captain 14th Sept. 1804; Brevet-Major 4th June, 1814. Colonel *Gorrequer* acted in 1809 as Aide-de-camp to Gen. *Montresor*, on the staff in Sicily; and was Aid-de-camp to Sir *Hudson Lowe* at St. Helena, during Buonaparte's exile. He fell whilst walking, and died in ten minutes. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XVI.

July 19. Aged 35, Peter *Gaskell*, esq. of Champion-grove, Camberwell. He was buried in the Nunhead Cemetery.

July 20. In Belgrave-sq. Lady *Des Voeux Christians*, wife of Sir *Charles Des Voeux*, Bart. She was dau. of *Richard Hird*, esq. of Rawdon, co. York.

At New Dorset-pl. Clapham-road, aged 76, Miss *Kitty Bankes*.

At Edmonton, aged 67, Anne, wife of Col. *William Gravatt*, and dau. of the late Gen. *Hartcup*.

July 23. At Upper Marylebone-st. Portland-pl. aged 60, *Christopher Shew*, esq.

At Grove-end road, St. John's Wood, Elizabeth, wife of *Thomas Fitzgerald*, esq. of Ballinaparka, Waterford.

July 24. In Tavistock-sq. *Cecilia*, wife of *Joseph Thomas Cantrell*, esq.

July 26. In Charles-st. Manchester-sq. aged 23, *Charles*, second son of Sir *Francis Des Agnes*, Kat.

July 27. At Greenwich, *Henry Benwell*, esq.

At Enfield, aged 79, Mrs. *Kelham*.

Aged 59, Elizabeth, wife of *James Coles*, esq. of Old Park, Clapham Common.

July 29. At the Cathedral Coffee-house, St. Paul's Church-yard, aged 66, *Richard Henry King*, esq. M.D. of Oriental Place, Brighton, and late of Mortlake, Surrey, chief examiner of the Apothecaries' Company. He was found dead in his bed. No phial or suspicious matter was found in the room, and, in the opinion of Dr. *Randall*, he had died of some disease of the heart. Verdict—Found dead.

Lawrence, only son of *Lawrence Engstrom*, esq. of Shooters' Hill.

Aged 78, the widow of *John Jackson*, esq. of Leadenhall-st.

July 30. At Greenwich, aged 106, *William Lucas*. Till within these last few years he occupied his old station at the Park-gate, which opens on to Maze-hill, opposite Vanburgh-fields, where he was well known. He was one of the crew of the Royal George, and sunk in her at Spithead, but was washed up through the main hatchway, and saved by one of the boats. The deceased had resided upwards of eighty years in Greenwich.

July 31. At the residence of her sister at Homerton, in consequence of being thrown from a chaise at Chadwell Heath two days before, aged 39, Emma, wife of the Rev. *Somerton Tudor*, of Woodham Ferrers, near Chelmsford.

Aged 74, Hannah, wife of the Rev. *Joseph Sutcliffe*, A.M. of Bayswater.

In Sloane-st. *Hutcheson Lynd*, esq. late of the Treasury.

Aged 73 years, Charles Stone, esq. late of White Lion-st. Norton Folgate.

Lately. In Baker-st. Miss Cramer, eldest dau. of the late Sir John, and sister of Sir Josiah Caghill, Bart.

Aged 33, Wm. G. Ponsonby, esq. only surviving son of the Hon. Geo. Ponsonby, of Bolton-row.

In Bushey Park, aged 60, Edward Blake, esq. one of the Pages to the Queen Dowager.

Lady Mary Beckwith, sister to the Marquess of Queensberry. She was born 1773; and married 20th March, 1817, Major-General Sir Thomas-Sydney Beckwith, K.C.B. who died Commander-in-chief at Bombay 15th Jan. 1831.

Aged 23, Miss Frederick, niece of Sir Richard Frederick, Bart. of Burwood House, Surrey.

Aged 73, James Montgomery, esq. brother of the late Sir H. Conyngham Montgomery, Bart. M.P. of the Hall, co. Donegal. He was the son of Alex. Montgomery, esq. by Mary only dau. of James Allen, esq. of Castle Dobbs, co. Antrim.

Aug. 1. Charles Edward, infant son of the Rev. Henry James Newbery, Rector of St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-st.; and in the evening of the same day, aged 76, Ann, the mother of the Rector.

Aged 73, Thomas Lack, esq. of Weymouth-st.

At Stockwell-green, aged 73, William Field, esq.

Aug. 2. In Cavendish-sq. Margaret Wylie, relict of Dr. Wylie, of Edinburgh.

At Sydenham Hill, aged 31, Frances-Offey, wife of Thomas-Duffus Hardy, esq. F.S.A. of the Record Office, Tower.

Aug. 3. In Devonshire-pl. A. T. Thynne, esq. M.D.

Aug. 4. In Holland-st. North Brixton, aged 60, Squire Knight, esq. one of the first projectors of steam navigation on the river Thames, and last surviving director of the original Margate Steam-packet Company.

At Trelleck-ter, Pimlico, George Watkins, esq.

At his father's house, in Grosvenor-st. aged 30, Mr. Edward Brown.

Aged 17, Frances-Matilda, youngest dau. of H. Brandon, esq. late of Percy-st. Bedford-sq.

Aug. 5. In Avenue-road, aged 78, William Stodart, esq.

In Grosvenor-pl. Camberwell, Lieut.-Col. Alexander Bryce, East India Company's service.

Aug. 6. In Upper Bedford-pl. aged 32, Edward-James, eldest surviving son of the late T. R. Andrews, esq.

In Hartford-st. May-fair, aged 72, Margaret, relict of Thomas Evans, esq.

Aug. 7. At Norwood, aged 22, Matilda-Julia, wife of T. W. Vernon, esq.

Aged 20, Alicia, third dau. of William H. Hemmans, esq. Charlotte-row, Walworth.

Aged 21, Henry, youngest son of Timothy Richardson, esq. of Southwark.

Aug. 8. Aged 45, Mr. John-Reynolds Lord, of Tavistock-street, Bedford-sq. youngest son of the late Walter Lord, esq. of Lower Tooting.

Aug. 10. At the Academy House, Hackney, Ann, wife of the Rev. George Collison.

Aug. 11. At the Chapter House, St. Paul's Churchyard, aged 77, Sarah, relict of Thomas Silith, esq. solicitor to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

In Hart-st. Bloomsbury, aged 74, John Walker, esq. formerly of Rickmersworth, Herts.

Aged 72, D. R. Payne, esq. of Jermyn-st. St. James's.

Aug. . . Aged 45, Thomas Hunt, esq. of Peckham. He was buried in the Nunhead Cemetery.

Aug. . . Aged 52, Wm. Trimmer, esq. of Torrington Place.—Aged 67, Peter Wilkinson, esq. of Hampstead Road.—Aged 46, Miss E. Yates, of Park Place, Homerton. They were all buried in the Highgate Cemetery.

BERKS.—*July 23.* At an advanced age, James Adams, the Royal Standard-keeper at the Round Tower, Windsor. He received his appointment from William IV. as a reward for his general good character and bravery at Copenhagen, Corunna, in the West Indies, and at the Havana.

Aug. 3. At Mortimer House, near Reading, Harriet, relict of Martin Whish, esq. Chairman of the Board of Excise.

Aug. 7. At Sunning Hill, aged 70, Katherine Platt, of St. Andrew's-pl. Regent's Park, relict of John Platt, esq.

Bucks.—*July 30.* At Marsh Gibbon, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Edward Gough.

CORNWALL.—*July 21.* At Penzance, aged 83, John Rowland, esq.

July 28. At Launceston, aged 67, Christopher Jorae. He had lived in the capacity of post-boy at the White Hart Inn, 47 years. On examining, after his death, an old pair of small clothes, upwards of 700l. in guineas and sovereigns were found.

Aug. 2. At Falmouth, Jane, wife of William Broad, esq.

DERBY.—*July 17.* Aged 28, at her

another's residence, at Wirksworth, Har-
 lotte-Elizabeth Stroud, elder dau. of the
 late George-James Hulbert, esq. of Bath,
 and formerly of Higga, Monmouth, and
 Thingley, Wilts.

July 29. At Ashford, Florence-
 Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. H.
 Breerton, Curate of Ashford.

Aug. 3. Aged 80, George-Benson
 Strutt, esq., of Bridge-hill.

DEVON.—*July 21.* At Ashburton,
 aged 60, John Knowles, esq., F.R.S.,
 corresponding member of the Philoso-
 phical Society at Rotterdam.

July 23. At Torquay, Mary, wife of
 Major-Gen. Dunbar.

July 24. At Torquay, Mary, wife of
 Thomas Harris, esq., of Coventry.

Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. J.
 Comyns, Rector of Bishops' Teignton.

July 25. In Devonshire, aged 63,
 Henry Hudson, esq., late of the East
 India House.

Lately. At Exeter, Miss Fownes,
 dau. of the Rev. T. Fownes, formerly
 Vicar of Brixham.

Aug. 3. At Sidmouth, of the small
 sex, Caroline, wife of Sir Edmund
 Prideaux, Bart. to whom she was married
 only on the 29th of April last. She was
 the third dau. of the late Rev. James
 Bernard, Rector of Combe Flory.

Aug. 6. At Paington, Georgiana,
 eldest child of the Rev. J. G. Hall, Pro-
 fessor of Mathematics at King's College,
 London.

DORSET.—*July 17.* At Blandford,
 aged 80, Dorothy, widow of the Rev.
 James Dowland, Vicar of Winterbourne
 Whitechurch.

July 28. Aged 83, Ann, widow of
 William Spurrer, esq. of Poole.

July 31. At East Orchard, near
 Sturminster Newton, aged 68, Joseph
 Bird, esq.

Aug. 7. At Weymouth, aged 63,
 Dorothy, widow of Charles Hibbert, esq.
 of Tottenham.

ESSEX.—*July 18.* At Walthamstow,
 aged 76, B. Branfill, esq.

July 25. At Saling Hall, aged 56,
 Agatha-Shedden, widow of Capt. W. H.
 Dobbie, R.N.

July 30. Aged 61, Anne, wife of the
 Rev. William Armstrong, Rector of
 Stanford-le-Hope.

Lately.—Mary Anne, relict of the Rev.
 Job-Marple Wallace, Rector of Great
 Braxted.

GLOUCESTER.—*July 18.* At the
 Thripp, near Stroud, aged 83, William
 Stanton, esq.

July 20. At Chipping Sodbury, aged

83, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thos. Cook,
 late rector of Wickwar.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 80,
 Lady Catherine Bourke, eldest sister of
 the late Earl of Mayo.

July 28. At Lawrence-hill, Bristol,
 aged 77, Sarah, widow of Mr. Felix Farley
 Jones.

Aug. 1. At Coberley Rectory, aged 34,
 William Grisdale, esq. youngest and last
 surviving son of the late Rev. Benjamin
 Grisdale, Rector of Withington.

Aug. 2. At Cheltenham, aged 63,
 Elizabeth Maria, eldest dau. of the late
 Rev. George Rhodes, Vicar of Colyton
 Shute and Monckton.

At Clifton, the relict of the Rev.
 James Olive, Rector of St. Paul's, Bristol.

Aug. 3. At Bristol, Mrs. Sarah
 Taprell, mother of William Taprell, esq.
 of the Inner Temple.

Aug. 7. At Charlton, aged 61, Lady
 Mary, wife of Thomas-Royce Morgell,
 esq. aunt to the Earl of Listowel, and
 sister to the Countess of Bantry. She
 was the second dau. of William the first
 Earl of Listowel, by his first wife Mary,
 only dau. of Henry Wrixon, esq. She
 was married first in 1803, to Charles
 Morley Balders, esq. and secondly, in
 1824, to Capt. Morrell.

Aug. 8. At Redland, near Bristol,
 aged 83, Grizell, relict of R. N. New-
 man, M.D. of Thornbury Park, Glou-
 cestersh. and Clifton, Bristol.

HANTS.—*July 15.* Emma Maria,
 wife of R. S. Lasham, esq. of Wood-
 lands, West Meon.

July 20. At Southampton, Elizabeth,
 dau. of the late Thomas Croft, esq. of
 Marwell Lodge.

July 25. At Cowes, I. W. Anna-
 Maria, wife of T. Hallifax, esq. of Port-
 land-pl. London, and Chadacre Hall,
 Suffolk.

July 30. At Ryde, aged 84, Sir Theo-
 philus Biddulph, Bart. of Birbury Hall,
 Warwicksh. He succeeded his father in
 the Baronetcy in 1801; and married
 Hannah, dau. of Edward-Prestridge, esq.
 by whom he had 1. Theophilus (now the
 present Baronet) marr. 1825 Jane-Re-
 becca, 2nd dau. of Robt. Vyner, esq. of
 Easthorpe, co. Warwick; 2. Charles;
 3. Edward; 4. Charlotte; 5. Frances-
 Anne, married Capt. W. Parker, R.N.;
 6. Simon; 7. Rev. Henry Biddulph,
 marr. 1 July, 1834, Emma-Susan, only
 dau. of J. Nuttall, esq. of Wonley Bank,
 co. Worcester.

Aug. 11. At Winchester, aged 90,
 Mrs. Bryant.

HEREFORD.—*July 17.* At the Rec-

tory. Hyford, aged 82, the widow of Samuel Johnson, esq. late of Hereford.

July 18. At Brock Hall, near Leominster, aged 67, Capt. Thomas Gill, R.N. He was the son of the Rev. John Gill, formerly Curate of Newchurch, I. W. author of the well-known epitaph on Mrs. Berry, in Brading Churchyard, so beautifully set to music by Dr. Calcott, "Forgive, blest Shade, the tributary tear," &c. See Barber's "Tour to the Isle of Wight."

Lately. At Fownhope-court, aged 65, Capel Lechmere, esq. Capt. in 3rd Provisional Battalion.

Herts.—*July 16.* At Bishops' Stortford, aged 63, T. Unwin, esq. late of Sawbridgeworth.

July 26. At Great Berkhamstead, Sarah, second dau. of the late Mr. John Page, of the King's Arms Inn, a remarkable character. The excitement occasioned by the extensive preparations made for the reception of her Majesty on her route to Woburn, it is supposed accelerated her death, the deceased having expired at the precise moment of her Majesty's arrival.

Kent.—*July 22.* At Herne, aged 50, Elizabeth, wife of W. Cutforth, esq.

July 23. At Tunbridge Wells, Caroline, fifth dau. of Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester.

Lately. At Deal, aged 78, Sir J. Hollams, Knt. He was mayor of Deal, and was knighted in 1831.

LANCASTER.—*July 19.* At Liverpool, aged 24, James, third son of Thomas Muir, esq. of Muir Park.

MIDDLESEX.—*July 19.* At Whitton, aged 65, G. Gostling, esq.

Aug. 6. At the Rectory, Great Stanmore, aged 81, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. A. R. Chauvel.

MONMOUTH.—*Aug. 9.* At Monmouth, aged 88, Gen. James Meredith, late of the Royal Marines.

NORFOLK.—*July 19.* Aged 25, Mary, wife of W. Crickmore, esq. attorney at law, of Pulham St. Mary Magdalen.

Aug. 5. At Great Yarmouth, Norfolk,* after a long and distressing illness, John Danby Palmer, esq. He was born at Great Yarmouth, on the 6th Feb. 1771, and was the only surviving son of the late William Danby Palmer, esq. of Great Yarmouth, who died on the 4th

Nov. 1798. He was for many years a magistrate, and served the office of mayor of his native town in 1821, and again in 1833. He leaves two children, 1. Cordelia Anne, married to John Joseph Robinson, esq. of Banff, in Scotland, by whom he has a numerous family; and, 2. Charles John, F. S. A. &c. who married 11th Feb. 1840, Amelia Graham, eldest dau. of John Mortlock Lacoc, esq. second son of the late Sir Edmund Lacoc, Bart.

OXFORD.—*Aug. 9.* At Ifley, aged 77, Rosamira, relict of William Noell, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

SHROPSHIRE.—*July 20.* At the Grange, near Halesowen, aged 62, F. Smith, esq. late Colonel in the Shropshire militia.

SOMERSET.—*July 19.* At Stocklinch, near Ilminster, John Winter, esq. late of Stoke-sub-Hamden.

Samuel Bouchier Allen, LL.D. and F.S.A. many years head master of Sydney House School, Bath.

July 26. At Taunton, aged 62, Lieut. Col. Edward Cave Browne.

July 30. At Bath, Margaret Gordon, widow of Lieut. E. P. Gilbert, of the 26th Foot.

Aug. 3. At Bath, aged 11, Louisa-Henrietta, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Stamer, D.D. Rector of St. Saviour's.

Aug. 7. At Bath, aged 23, Clara-Valpy, youngest dau. of the late J. Bowden, esq. of Bury Hall, Edmonton.

SUFFOLK.—*June 25.* At Ellingham-hall, near Bungay, aged 70, Maria, widow of Philip Dykes, esq. and formerly widow of Henry Smith, esq. solicitor, late of Drapers' Hall, London.

July 23. At Roydon, aged 97, Penelope, widow of the Rev. William Rayner, late Rector of the Rickinghalls.

Aug. 2. Aged 94, Mr. Isaac Sexton, of Bourn Hall, Wharfedale, near Ipawich.

SURREY.—*July 25.* Richard Drinkwater, esq. of Farnham.

July 28. At Richmond, aged 36, John Whiteside, esq.

Aug. 5. At Guildford, aged two months, Blanch, dau. of Richard Eager, esq. being the fourth child he has lost within the last fortnight.

Aug. 8. At Stockwell, Sophia, wife of the Rev. John Styles, D.D.

Aug. 9. At Clapham, in his 72nd year, Mr. Reuben Gibbs, who had been clerk of that parish nearly 40 years. His integrity of character, mildness of disposition, and cheerful readiness to do whatever was kind and obliging in all the relations of life, secured to him universal respect. He was followed to the grave,

* See the Gentleman's Magazine for Oct. 1838, p. 397, for a review of a History and Description of this curious Elizabethan mansion, printed for private distribution.

both by the clergy and very many others, anxious to testify their sense of his worth, and to do honour to his memory. His remains were interred in the burial ground of the parish, on the 16th instant; the pall supported by four clergymen in their gowns, preceded by the Rev. Dr. Dealtry (the Rector), who performed the funeral service in a most solemn and impressive manner.

Sussex.—*July 13.* At Brighton, aged 81, Catherine, relict of Dan. Gilman, esq.

July 16. At St. Leonard's, aged 83, Sir Thomas Strange. He was second son of the late Sir Robert Strange; was married first, in 1797, to the second dau. of Sir Robert Anstruther, Bart., of Balcairie, and in 1806, to the second dau. of Sir William Burroughs, of Castle Bageshaw, co. Cavan (Baronetcy extinct). He was called to the bar in 1785, and was Chief Justice of Nova Scotia from 1791 to 1796, and was Recorder, and afterwards Chief Justice, of Madras for 18 years. He received the order of Knighthood on being appointed to the latter judicial situation.

July 14. At Beechland, aged 11, Louisa, eldest dau. of W. H. Blaauw, esq.

July 18. At Brighton, aged 72, Edward Bolger, esq. late of the East India House.

July 27. At Brighton, aged 50, R. G. Hall, esq. late of Lincoln's-inn, eldest surviving son of the late J. Hall, esq. of Portslade.

July 29. At Brighton, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Laing, esq.

Aug. 1. At Northiam, aged 77, Edward Wright Browne, esq.

Warwick.—*July 15.* At Leamington, aged 18, Ellen-Marriet, youngest dau. of the Rev. George Caldwell, of Cheltenham.

July 17. The Dowager Lady Chetwynd, relict of Sir George Chetwynd, the first Baronet, of Grendon Hall, co. Warwick, and Brocton Hall, co. Stafford. She was Jane, dau. of Richard Bantlin, of Little Faringdon, Berks, esq. and was married 5 June, 1783, to Sir G. Chetwynd; by whom she had 1. the present Sir George Chetwynd, Bart.; 2. Wm. Fawkener Chetwynd, esq. M.P.; 3. James-Beard, deceased; 4. Henry; 5. Caroline. A more charitable and truly pious Christian than the late Lady Chetwynd never existed.

July 19. Aged 21, Frederick, fourth son of W. Chance, esq. of Spring Grove, Birmingham.

Aug. 11. Aged 79, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut. Thomas Phillips, of Warwick.

Wills.—*July 22.* Aged 29, Elizabeth,

eldest dau. of the Rev. Chas. Maitland, Rector of Little Langford.

Latelly. At the Close, Salisbury, aged 71, Anne, relict of the Rev. William Maris, D.D. vicar of Bishop's Lavington, rector of St. Peter's, Wallingford, and for many years chaplain to the late Duke of Kent.

Aug. 7. At Corsham, aged 21, Catherine-Margaret-Massey, second dau. of the late Major-Gen. G. Mackie, G.B. formerly Governor of St. Lucia.

Aged 63, T. H. Hele Phipps, esq. of Leighton-house.

Worcester.—*July 17.* At Wyre, near Pershore, aged 15, Sarah-Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Anthony Bunting, Chaplain of the Fort at Port Antonio, Jamaica.

July 30. At Clent Hall, near Stourbridge, the relict of Abel Lea, esq. of Kidderminster.

Aug. 11. At Malvern Wells, aged 67, Frances, relict of R. Jenner, esq. of Wenvoe Castle, Glamorgansh.

At Habberley House, near Kidderminster, Mary-Frances, wife of George Hooman, esq.

York.—*July 24.* At York, aged 66, John Wolstenholme, esq. alderman of that city.

July 27. At Thorp Arch, aged 78, William Abbott, esq.

At Ripon, aged 66, Catharine, relict of the Rev. E. Kilvington, late Incumbent of Trinity Church.

July 28. At Carlton, near Pontefract, aged 26, Henry, fourth son of the late Richard Wilson, esq. of Ackworth Grange.

Latelly. At Leeds, aged 30, Martha-Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. Fawcett, vicar of Leeds.

Aug. 1. Aged 42, Margaret, wife of the Rev. D. James, Incumbent of Kirkdale.

Wales.—*July 18.* At Talacre, the family seat in Flintshire, Sir Edw. Mostyn, Bart. The deceased, who was son of the sixth Baronet, was born in 1785, and married first, in 1808, Miss Blundell, dau. of Mr. Nicholas Blundell, of Crosby Hall, Lancash.; and, secondly, in 1826, the third dau. of the late Mr. Henry Slaughter, of Furze Hall, Essex. In 1823 he succeeded his father. Was Custos Breuium of the Court of Common Pleas, and was last year appointed Deputy-Lieut. of Flintsh. He is succeeded by his eldest son by his first marriage, now Sir Piers Mostyn, Bart. born in 1811.

July 27. Susanna, widow of John Bevan, esq. of Cowbridge, and dau. of the late Whitlock Nicholl, esq. of Ham, Glamorgansh.

Lately. Aged 45, Mary Grace Josephine Von Burr, wife of the Rev. W. W. Bowen, vicar of Camrose, Pembrokesh.

At Benumaria, aged 77, William-Henry Turton, esq. late Capt. 40th Foot.

SCOTLAND.—*July 15.* At Crieff, in her 100th year, Flora Macdonald. She was a native of Kintail, in Ross-shire, but has resided in Crieff district for nearly the last half century. She possessed not a word of the English language, and her Gaelic was almost obsolete, those even of her own country not well understanding her.

July 16. At St. Andrew's, aged 85, Janet, eldest and last surviving dau. of the late George Hadow, esq. M.D. Professor of Oriental Languages in that University.

July 24. At Torrie House, Fifeshire, aged 31, Lady Emma Wemyss. The deceased, (who was youngest dau. of the late Earl of Erroll, by his second marriage with Alicia, 3rd dau. of Samuel Elliot, esq. and sister of the present Earl of Erroll, and Lady Isabella Wemyss, Bed-chamber Woman to Queen Adelaide,) was born 29th Jan. 1809. Her ladyship married on the 8th of Aug. 1826, Capt. Jas. Erskine Wemyss, R.N. M.P. for Fifeshire, who was eldest son of Lieut.-General Wm. Wemyss, and grandson of the Hon. James Wemyss, 3rd son of the 5th Earl of Wemyss. Lady Emma Wemyss was also Bed-chamber woman to Queen Adelaide, and has left two sons and one daughter.

At Glasgow, Major T. J. Grant.

IRELAND.—*July 29.* At Portobello, Dublin, Malachi Fallon, esq. assistant barrister for the co. Limerick.

July 31. At Dingle, in the co. Kerry, aged 63, the Hon. Edward De Moleyns. This gallant veteran was the son of the late Right Hon. Thomas Lord Ventry, and a Deputy Lieut. of the county. He was appointed Lieut. 31 Jan. 1795; Lieut. 26th Foot 8th Sept. following; Capt. 13th Nov. 1801; Capt. 28th Foot 25th May 1803; Brevet Major 4th June, 1813; Major 28th Foot 9th Sept. following. He served in the 28th Regt. throughout the whole of the Peninsular war. He was wounded severely at Barossa, and was honoured with the field officer's medal for Orthes, where he commanded a brigade of the light infantry companies. He was born in 1777; married 11th Feb. 1805 Elizabeth, dau. of Robert Hilliard, esq. by whom he had three sons and two daughters.

Lately. At Dublin, aged 100, Mr. Matthew Kinder, late of Rayclagh, and nephew of the late Alderman Truelock.

July 17. At Wexford, aged 78, Lieut.

William Jones, Governor of Travers' Naval College, Windsor. This gallant officer served as a master's mate in the Marlborough, of 74 guns, in Lord Howe's action of the 1st of June, 1794; he was made Lieut. in 1799; and on the 18th August, 1814, obtained the appointment at Travers' Naval College. On the 26th Sept. 1833, Lieut. Jones succeeded to the Governorship on the demise of Lieut. James Hempstead, which appointment he filled with honour to himself and credit to the institution.

EAST INDIES.—*April 28.* At Calcutta, Sir A. Mackenzie, Bart. of Tarbel. He was born in 1802, and was served heir to Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, third baronet, in 1826, having descended from the second son of the first baronet. The second baronet was created Earl of Cromarty, but his honours fell under attainder in the third possessor. The deceased Baronet was heir general of the first earl, and was in the military service of the Hon. East India Company.

May 3. At Cutwa, Hindostan, Matthew-Henry, second son of Wm. Wright, esq. of Redland Hall, near Bristol.

May 15. At Berhampore, aged 65, Lieut.-Colonel William Wilkinson, 49th Regt. commanding at Berhampore.

May 19. At Calcutta, aged 22, Ensign Charles Graham Clark, eldest son of Mr. Clark, surgeon, of Twickenham, Middlesex; and grandson of the late Mr. Graham, of St. Paul's Church-yard.

June 5. At Meerut, Mary-Anne, wife of Dr. J. G. Da Cruz Denham, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

WEST INDIES.—*May 3.* At Green Castle, in the Island of Antigua, of which place he had been a resident nearly forty years, Robert Briggs, esq. aged 57, father of Mrs. Neville, of Bristol.

ABROAD.—*Oct. 23.* At Adelaide, South Australia, aged 30, Robert Bernard, esq., Registrar-Gen. and late Advocate-General, and brother to Mrs. Sydney Manvers Meadows, of Hasketon, near Woodbridge.

Feb. 3. At Appin Lodge, near Sydney, New South Wales, aged 43, John Jervis Gregory, esq. R.N. fourth son of the late William Gregory, esq.

Feb. 6. At Sydney, New South Wales, Caroline-Anne, wife of J. E. Bright, esq. and eldest dau. of Charles Loder, esq. of Kenot, Oxon.

Feb. 13. At Wellington, Port Nicholson, New Zealand, aged 35, Mrs. F. C. Losack.

March . . supposed to have been lost on his passage from America to England in the President steam-ship, aged 24, William-Fiennes-Wykeham Martin, esq.,

youngest son of the late Fiennes W. Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent.

April 27. On board the *Tigra*, on his passage from India, aged 25, Lord James Beresford, 10th Hussars; and late of the 90th Foot, in which he was appointed Ensign in 1833, Lieut. 1838. He committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity. He was the youngest brother of the Marquess of Waterford.

May 1. At Grand Reinet, Cape of Good Hope, aged 30, Richard Clavell Bingham, esq. late of the 75th Regt. and second son of Col. C. C. Bingham, late of the Royal Art.

May 3. At Venice, aged 75, Bartolomeo Gamba, author of the "*Testi di Lingua*," a most learned and elegant writer, and Sub-Librarian of the Library of St. Mark. While he was delivering a lecture at the Athenæum, with his usual energy, he was suddenly taken ill, sank down, and expired.

May 4. At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Capt. W. C. Manesty, of the 8th Bombay Nat. Inf.

In Pennsylvania, aged 72, Mr. John Dawes Ross, eldest son of the late Rev. J. D. Ross, Vicar of Syston, Leic.

BILL OF MORTALITY, July 27 to Aug. 24, 1841.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	586	Males	550	2 and 5	102
Females	617	Females	511	5 and 10	42
				10 and 20	56
				20 and 30	77
				30 and 40	98
				40 and 50	100
				50 and 60	85
				60 and 70	93
				70 and 80	77
				80 and 90	22
				90 and 100	2

Whereof have died under two years old ... 307

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, July 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
69 6	34 5	23 4	36 1	41 2	44 3

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 27.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 27.

Hay, 3*l.* 5*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 6*s.* to 2*l.* 12*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* to 6*l.*

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 27.		To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.	
Beef.....3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 27.	
Mutton.....4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	623 Calves 337
Veal.....4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	7,960 Pigs 470
Pork.....4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, Aug. 27.

Walls Ends, from 15*s.* to 20*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 51*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 198.—Ellesmere and Chester, 80.—Grand Junction 110.
—Kennet and Avon, 22½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 750.—Regent's, 8½.
—Rochdale, 87.—London Dock Stock, 70.—St. Katharine's, 93.—East
and West India, 98½.—London and Birmingham Railway, 162.—Great
Western, 80.—London and Southwestern, 52.—Grand Junction Water
Works, 57.—West Middlesex, 90.—Globe Insurance, 115.—Guardian,
36½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 58.—Imperial Gas, 58½.—Phoenix Gas,
32½.—London and Westminster Bank, 22½.—Reversionary Interest, 105.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, S^r RAND.

From July 26, to August 25, 1841, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	70	71	68	30, 09	cloudy
27	66	68	64	30, 00	do.
28	67	70	65	29, 83	do.
29	61	66	58	, 75	fair
30	62	62	52	, 70	cloudy
31	59	62	56	, 59	do. fair
Ag. 1	60	65	62	, 58	do. do.
2	66	68	64	, 93	fair
3	64	71	68	, 72	cloudy
4	66	68	64	, 66	fair, cloudy
5	67	63	61	, 78	do.
6	62	65	62	, 85	do.
7	68	72	66	, 93	rain
8	66	67	66	, 70	fair
9	63	67	60	, 83	fair, cloudy
10	64	66	62	, 50	rain

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Aug.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	63	68	58	, 95	fair, cloudy
12	60	65	59	, 90	do.
13	62	66	60	, 88	do.
14	64	70	64	, 66	cloudy
15	63	67	65	, 74	fire
16	66	72	66	, 90	do.
17	65	74	63	, 00	do.
18	63	68	58	, 16	do. cloudy
19	64	75	60	, 20	do. do.
20	66	78	61	, 91	cloudy, fair
21	65	73	56	, 79	do. do.
22	58	67	58	, 92	do. do. rain
23	61	69	56	, 88	do. rain
24	54	58	53	30, 10	do.
25	57	64	62	, 10	rain

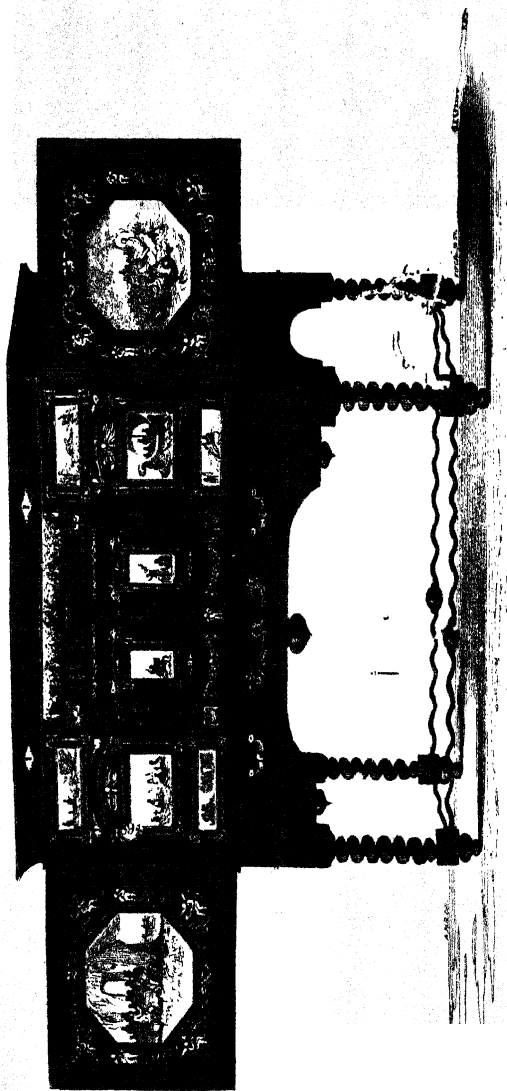
DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From July 29, to August 26, 1841, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	Indic Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	171	90	89	99	99	98	13		248	97 pm.	17	19 pm.
30		90	89	99	99	98	13		248	97 pm.	16	18 pm.
31	169½	90	89	99	99	98	13			7 pm.	18	14 pm.
2		90	89	99	99	98	12	99			14	16 pm.
3		90	89	98	99	98	12		248	6 8 pm.	14	16 pm.
4	169½	90	89	99	99	98	12			6 8 pm.	16	14 pm.
5	169	90	89	99	99	98	12		247	8 pm.	14	16 pm.
6	169½	90	89	98	99	98	12	87½	247		14	16 pm.
7		90	89	99	99	98	12				14	16 pm.
9	169	90	89	99	99	98	12		248		14	16 pm.
10	169	90	89	99	99	98	12	98			14	16 pm.
11	167½	90	89	99	98	98	12	87	248		16	14 pm.
12	168	89	89	98	98	98	12		248	8 6 pm.	14	16 pm.
13	168	90	89	98	99	98	12			8 pm.	16	14 pm.
14	168	89	89	98	98	98	12		248	6 8 pm.	16	14 pm.
16		90	89	99	99	98	12		248	5 pm.	14	16 pm.
17	169½	90	89	99	99	98	12	87½	247	4 7 pm.	14	16 pm.
18	169	90	89	99	99	98	12		247		16	13 pm.
19	169	90	89	99	99	98	12		247	6 4 pm.	15	13 pm.
20	169	89	89	99	99	98	12			6 3 pm.	15	12 pm.
21	169	89	89	99	99	98	12		247		14	13 pm.
23	169	89	89	98	99	98	12			3 6 pm.	15	13 pm.
24	168	89	89	99	99	98	12		247	3 6 pm.	15	17 pm.
25	169	89	89	98	98	98	12			5 3 pm.	15	17 pm.
26	168	89	89	98	98	98	12			3 pm.	17	15 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.



THE WHITEWOOD CABINET.

IN THE POSSESSION OF A. H. BURKITT, ESQ.

Genl. Mag. Oct. 1841.

Fig. 2.

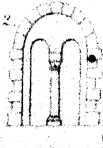


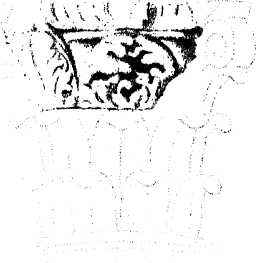
Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

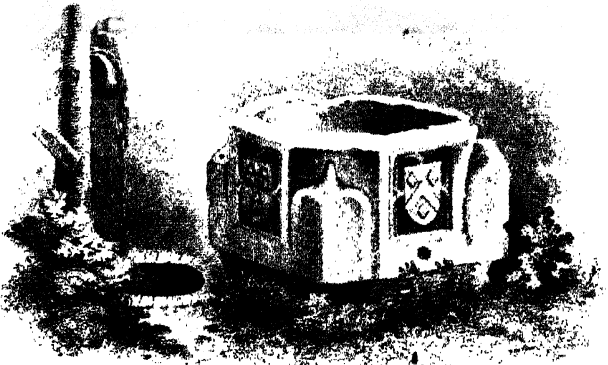


Fig. 1.



AT WILCHESTER

AT BOREHAM



AT BARKBY

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1841.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a Representation of the FLEETWOOD CABINET, and various Architectural portions at SILCHESTER, BOREHAM, and BARKBY.

be given to Mr. Southey's poetry, that it never produces an injurious effect on the mind, by an unnecessary violence on its feelings. In future ages of better and purer taste than our own, it surely will be a reproach to our writers of fiction, that they despaired of producing a due effect from their representations of life, unless they drew it from those sacred and remote sources* which ought only on great occasions to be exposed to public gaze, and whose retreat should never be violated but when some great advantage is in compensation to be produced. Unnecessarily to afflict the mind and agonize the heart, is as much against good taste as against good morals. It is an evil work, fruitful of evil consequences. The people of the purest taste the world ever saw, hissed the hateful and unnecessary furies from the stage. From such writers and their loathsome descriptions, and distorted characters, we turn with delight to Mr. Southey's serene and temperate pictures of action, and we rely with confidence on his assertion in the following lines:—

“ O Youth or Maiden, whosoe'er thou art,
Safe in my guidance may thy spirit be;
I wound not wantonly the tender heart:
And if sometimes a tear of sympathy
Should rise, it will from bitterness be free—
Yea, with a healing virtue be endued,
As thou in this true tale shalt hear from me
Of evils overcome, and grief subdued,
And virtues springing up like flowers in solitude.”

Our present object in calling the attention of our readers to these volumes, is to point out to their notice and approbation a few of those productions of Mr. Southey's pen, which are not so generally known as his larger poems; to shew how firmly he has proceeded, even from his earliest life, on the same just and invariable principles of taste, the same correct feeling, and for the same high and worthy ends. There is one poem particularly, which we regret to have been unable to quote, from the connected length of its narrative, we mean the tale of Paraguay; but it will, we trust, commend itself to all genuine lovers of poetry, by the subdued gentleness and simple elegance of its construction, both in fable and language. The style indeed reminds us of some of the best passages of Daniel, and forms a beautiful model for compositions of the same class. We cannot help extracting one stanza, which relates to the death of Mooma, for the extreme elegance and truth of the expression.

“ She saw him weep, and she could understand
The cause thus tremulously that made him speak.
By his emotion moved she took his hand;
A gleam of pleasure o'er her pallid cheek
Past, while she look'd at him with meaning meek,
And for a little while, as loath to part,
Detaining him, her fingers lank and weak,
Play'd with their hold; then letting him depart,
She gave him a slow smile that touch'd him to the heart.”

We have also given a few specimens of inscriptions, written in the spirit of patriotism, and partaking, we think, of much of the merit of Akenside, whose fine compositions of the same kind Mr. Southey greatly and justly admires.† We have added a few poems, chiefly interesting for the

* “ Or ope the sacred source of sympathetic tears.” GRAY.

† “ In a former Preface my obligations to Akenside are acknowledged, with especial

personal information they give of the author, and we hope by our extracts to direct the attention of our readers to these volumes, in which not only will they not find one line which the dying author would wish to blot, but which aspire to the higher claim of conveying the most correct and important truths, the purest moral instruction, and the noblest and most exalted sentiments, under very pleasing and powerful creations of the poetic talent,

"Which sinking deep in many an English breast,
Foster that faith divine that keeps the heart at rest."

Let us commence with the two following poems, in the former of which some interesting delineations are drawn of the morning of the Poet's life, and of the early-glories which surrounded it; while to point out the beauties of the second, no assisting hand is requisite.

Proem.

There was a time when all my youthful thought
Was of the Muse; and of the poet's fame,
How fair it flourisheth, and fadeeth not—
Alone enduring, when the monarch's name
Is but an empty sound, the conqueror's bust
Moulders and is forgotten in the dust.

How best to build the imperishable lay
Was then my daily care, my dream by night;
And early in adventurous essay,
My spirit imp'd her wings for stronger flight;
Fair regions Fancy opened to my view,
"There lies thy path," she said; "do thou that path pursue!"

"For what hast thou to do with wealth or power,
Thou whom rich Nature at thy happy birth
Blest in her bounty with the largest dower
That Kænæn indulges to a child of Earth,—
Then when the sacred Sisters, for their own,
Baptized thee in the springs of Helicon?"

"They promised for thee that thou should'st eschew
All low desires, all empty vanities;
That thou should'st, still to truth and freedom true,
The applause or censure of the herd despise;
And in obedience to their impulse given,
Walk in the light of Nature and of Heaven.

"Along the world's highway let others crowd,
Jostling and moiling on through dust and heat;
Far from the vain, the vicious, and the proud,
Take thou content in solitude thy seat;
To noble ends devote thy sacred art,
And nurse for better worlds thine own immortal part!"

Praise to that Power who from my earliest days
Thus taught me what to seek and what to shun,
Who turned my footsteps from the crowded ways,
Appointing me my better course to run
In solitude, with studious leisure blest,
The mind unfettered and the heart at rest.

reference to the Hymn to the Penates: the earliest of my inscriptions also originated in the pleasure with which I perused those of this favourite author. Others of a later date bear a nearer resemblance to the general character of Chiabrera's Epitaphs." Vide vol. iii. Pref. xi.

For therefore have my days been days of joy,
 And all my paths are paths of pleasantness :
 And still my heart, as when I was a boy,
 Doth never know an ebb of cheerfulness ;
 Time, which matures the intellectual part,
 Hath tinged my hairs with grey, but left untouched my heart.

Such strains beseech'd me well. But how shall I
 To hymeneal numbers tune the string,
 Who to the trumpet's martial symphony,
 And to the mountain gales am wont to sing ?
 How may these unaccustom'd accents suit
 To the sweet dulcimer and courtly lute ?

Fitter for me the lofty strain severe,
 That calls for vengeance for mankind oppress ;
 Fitter the songs that youth may love to hear,
 Which warm and elevate the throbbing breast :
 Fitter for me with meed of solemn verse,
 In reverence to adorn the hero's hearse.

But then my master dear arose to mind,
 He on whose song, while yet I was a boy,
 My spirit fed, attracted to its kind,
 And still insatiate of the growing joy ;
 He on whose tomb these eyes were wont to dwell,
 With inward yearnings which I may not tell ;

He whose green bays shall bloom for ever young,
 And whose dear name, whenever I repeat,
 Reverence and love are trembling on my tongue ;
 Sweet Spenser, sweetest bard ; yet not more sweet
 Than pure was he, and not more pure than wise,
 High Priest of all the Muses' mysteries.

I call'd to mind that mighty master's song, —
 When he brought home his beautifullest bride,
 And Mulla murmur'd her sweet undersong,
 And Mole with all his mountain woods replied ;
 Never to mortal lips a strain was given,
 More rich with love, more redolent of heaven.

His cup of joy was mantling to the brim,
 Yet solemn thoughts enhanced his deep delight ;
 A holy feeling filled his marriage hymn,
 And Love aspired with Faith a heavenward flight.
 And hast not thou, my soul, a solemn theme ?
 I said, and mused until I fell into a dream.

To Edith May Southey.

Edith ! ten years are number'd, since the day
 Which ushers in the cheerful month of May,
 To us, by thy dear birth, my daughter dear,
 Was blest. Thou therefore didst the name partake
 Of that sweet month, the sweetest of the year ;
 But fittier was it given thee for the sake
 Of a good man, thy father's friend sincere,
 Who at the font made answer in thy name.
 Thy love and reverence rightly may he claim,
 For closely hath he been with me allied
 In friendship's holy bonds, from that first hour
 When in our youth we met on Tejo's side ;
 Bonds which, defying now all fortune's power,
 Time hath not loosened, nor will death divide.

A child more welcome, by indulgent Heaven,
 Never to parents' tears and prayers was given;
 For scarcely eight months at thy happy birth
 Had passed, since of thy sister we were left—
 Our firstborn and our only babe, bereft.
 Too fair a flower was she for this rude earth!
 The features of her beauteous infancy
 Have faded from me like a passing cloud,
 Or like the glories of an evening sky:
 And seldom hath my tongue pronounced her name
 Since she was summon'd to a happier sphere.
 But that dear love so deeply wounded then,
 I, in my soul with silent faith sincere
 Devoutly cherish, till we meet again.

I saw thee first with trembling thankfulness,
 O daughter of my hopes and of my fears!
 Press'd on thy senseless cheek a troubled kiss,
 And breathed my blessing over thee with tears.
 But memory did not long our bliss alloy;
 For gentle Nature, who had given relief,
 Wean'd with new love the chasten'd heart from grief
 And the sweet season minister'd to joy.

It was a season when their leaves and flowers,
 The trees as to an arctic summer spread;
 When chilling wintry winds and snowy showers,
 Which had too long usurp'd the vernal hours,
 Like spectres from the sight of morning, fled
 Before the presence of that joyous May;
 And groves and gardens all the live-long day,
 Rung with the bird's loud love-songs. Over all,
 One thrush was heard from morn till even-fall.
 Thy mother well remembers when she lay
 The happy prisoner of the guinea bed,
 How from yon lofty poplar's topmost spray
 At earliest dawn his thrilling pipe was heard;
 And when the light of evening died away,
 That blithe and indefatigable bird
 Still his redundant song of joy and love preferr'd.

How have I doted on thine infant smiles
 At morning when thine eyes unclosed on mine;
 How as the months in swift succession roll'd,
 I mark'd thy human faculties unfold,
 And watch'd the dawning of the light divine;
 And with what artifice of playful guiles
 Won from thy lips with still repeated wiles,
 Kiss after kiss, a reckoning often told,
 Something I ween thou knowest; for thou hast seen
 Thy sisters in their turn such fondness prove,
 And felt how childhood in its winning years,
 The attemper'd soul to tenderness can move.
 This thou can'st tell; but not the hopes and fears
 With which a parent's heart doth overflow,
 The thoughts and cares enwoven with that love,
 Its nature, and its depth, thou do'st not, canst not know.

The years which since thy birth have pass'd away,
 May well to thy young retrospect appear
 A measureless extent:—like yesterday
 To me, so soon they fill'd their short career.
 To thee, discourse of reason have they brought,
 With sense of time and change; and something too
 Of this precarious state of things have taught,
 Where man abideth never in one stay;

And of mortality a mournful thought.
 And I have seen thine eyes suffused in grief,
 When I have said, that with autumnal grey,
 The touch of old hath mark'd thy father's head;
 That even the longest day of life is brief,
 And mine is falling fast into the yellow leaf.

Thy happy Nature from the painful thought
 With instinct turns, and scarcely canst thou bear
 To hear me name the grave: thou knowest not
 How large a portion of my heart is there!
 The faces which I loved in infancy
 Are gone; and bosom friends of riper age,
 With whom I fondly talk'd of years to come,
 Summon'd before me to their heritage,
 Are in the better world, beyond the tomb.
 And I have brethren there, and sisters dear,
 And dearer babes. I therefore needs must dwell
 Often in thought with those whom still I love so well.

Thus wilt thou feel in thy maturer mind:
 When grief shall be thy portion, thou wilt find
 Safe consolation in such thoughts as these,
 A present refuge in affliction's hour.
 And if indulgent Heaven thy lot should bless
 With all imaginable happiness,
 Here shalt thou have, my child, beyond all power
 Of chance, thy holiest, surest, best delight.
 Take, therefore, now thy father's latest lay—
 Perhaps his last;—and treasure in thine heart
 The feelings that its musing strains convey,
 A song it is of life's declining day,
 Yet meet for youth. Vain passions to excite,
 No strains of morbid sentiment I sing,
 Nor tell of idle loves with ill-spent breath;
 A reverent offering to the grave I bring,
 And twine a garland for the brow of death.

Kewick, 1814.

The following inscriptions are written in that simple style, which admits no redundant or florid expression, but which depends for its effect upon a skilful selection of language, and a grave and somewhat severe structure of verse; it is no small praise, that they remind us in their manner of Akenside's incomparable poems of the same class.

In a Forest.

Stranger! whose steps have reach'd this solitude,
 Know that this lonely spot was dear to one
 Devoted with no unrequited zeal
 To Nature. Here, delighted he has heard
 The rustling of these woods, that now, perchance,
 Melodious to the gale of summer move;
 And underneath their shade, on yon smooth rock,
 With grey and yellow lichens overgrown,
 Often reclined; watching the silent flow
 Of this perspicuous rivulet, that steals
 Along its verdant course; till all around
 Had fill'd his senses with tranquillity,
 And ever soothed in spirit he return'd
 A happier, better man. Stranger! perchance,
 Therefore, the stream, more lovely to thine eye,
 Will glide along; and to the summer gale
 The woods wave more melodious. Cleanse thou then
 The weeds and mosses from this letter'd stone.

Westbury, 1798.

We must not withhold

Talavera.

For the Field of Battle.

You wide extended town, whose roofs and towers

And poplar avenues are seen far off,
In goodly prospect over scatter'd woods
Of dusky ilex, boasts among its sons
Of Mariana's name—he who hath made
The splendid story of his country's wars
Through' all the European kingdoms
known.

Yet in his ample annals thou canst find
No braver battle chronicled, than here
Was waged, when Joseph of the stolen
crown,

Against the hosts of England and of Spain
His veteran armies brought. By veteran
chiefs

Captain'd, a formidable force they came,
Full fifty thousand. Victor led them on,
A man grown grey in arms, nor e'er in
anght [cause.

Dishonour'd, till by this opprobrious
He over rude Alverche's summer stream
Winning his way, made first upon the
right [ranged

His hot attack, where Spain's raw levies,
In double line, had taken their strong
stand

In yonder broken ground, by olive groves
Cover'd and flank'd by Tagus. Soon
from thence, [hend

As one whose practised eye could appre-
All vantages in war, his troops he drew ;
And on this hill, the battle's vital point,
Bore with collected power, outnumbering
The British ranks twice told : such fear-
ful odds [mind,

Were balanced by Sir Arthur's master
And by the British heart. Twice during
night [back,

The fatal spot they stormed, and twice fell
Before the bayonet driven. Again at
morn

They made their fiery onset, and again
Repelled ; again at noon renewed the strife.
Yet was their desperate perseverance vain,
Where skill by equal skill was counter-
vail'd,

And numbers by superior courage foil'd ;
And when the second night drew over
them [tired,

Its sheltering cope, in darkness they re-
At all points beaten. Long in the red
page

Of war shall Talavera's famous name *
Stand forth conspicuous. While that name
endures,

Bear in thy soul, O Spain, the memory
Of all thou suffer'dst from perfidious
France,

Of all that England in thy cause achieved.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XVI.

For the Deserto de Busaco.

Reader, thou standest upon holy ground,
Which Penitence hath chosen for itself,
And War, disturbing the deep solitude,
Hath left it doubly sacred. On these
heights

The host of Portugal and England stood,
Array'd against Massena, when the chief,
Proud of Rodrigo and Almeida won,
Press'd forward, thinking the devoted
realm [pride,

Full sure would fall a prey. He, in his
Scorn'd the poor numbers of the English
foe, [would fly

And thought the children of the land
From his advance, like sheep before the
wolf,

Scattering and lost in terror. Ill he knew
The Lusitanian spirit ; ill he knew

The arm, the heart of England ; ill he
knew [here.

Her Wellington ! He learnt to know them
That spirit, and that arm, that heart, that
mind,

Here on Busaco gloriously display'd,
When hence repulsed, the beaten boaster
wound

Below his course circuitous, and left
His thousands for the beasts and ravenous
fowl.

The Carmelite, who in his cell recluse
Was wont to sit, and from a skull receive
Death's silent lesson, wheresoe'er he walk
Henceforth may find his teachers. He
shall find [on rock,

The Frenchmen's bones in glen and grove,
And height, where'er the wolves and car-
rion birds [bare and bleach'd

Have strewn them, wash'd in torrents,
By sun and rain, and by the winds of
heaven.

Epitaph.

To Butler's venerable memory,
By private gratitude for public worth,
This monument is raised, here where
twelve years

Meekly the blameless prelate exercised
His pastoral charge ; and whither, though
removed

A little while to Durham's wider see,
His mortal relics were convey'd to rest.
Born in dissent, and in the school of
schism [since

Bred, he withstood the withering influ-
Of that unwholesome nurture. To the
Church, [clear,

In strength of mind mature, and judgment
A convert, in sincerity of heart
Seeking the truth, deliberately convinced,
And finding there the truth he sought,
he came.

In honour must his high desert be held,

While there is any virtue, any praise ;
 For he it was whose gifted intellect
 First apprehended, and developed first
 The Analogy connate, which in its course
 And constitution Nature manifests,
 To the Creator's word and will divine ;
 And in the depth of that great argument
 Laying his firm foundation, built thereon

Proofs never to be shaken of the truths
 Revealed from Heaven in mercy to man-
 kind ;
 Allying thus Philosophy with Faith,
 And finding, in things seen and known,
 the type
 And evidence of those within the veil.

We now add a few specimens of Mr. Southey's powers in descriptive poetry, though they do not equal those which might, had it fallen into our plan, been selected from his later and greater poems, and of which Madoc and Kehama would have afforded many very favourable examples.

Henry the Hermit.

It was a little island where he dwelt,
 A solitary islet bleak and bare,
 Short scanty herbage spotting with dark spots
 Its grey stone surface. Never mariner
 Approach'd that rude and uninviting coast,
 Nor ever fisherman his lonely bark
 Anchor'd beside its shore. It was a place
 Befitting well a rigid anchorite,
 Dead to the hopes, and vanities, and joys,
 And purposes of life ; and he had dwelt
 Many long years upon that lonely isle,
 For in ripe manhood he abandon'd arms,
 Honours, and friends, and country, and the world,
 And had grown old in solitude. That isle
 Some solitary man in other times
 Had made his dwelling-place ; and Henry found
 The little chapel which his toil had built
 Now by the storms unroof'd, his bed of leaves
 Wind-scatter'd, and his grave o'ergrown with grass
 And thistles, whose white seeds, there wing'd in vain,
 Wither'd on rocks or in the waves were lost.
 So he repair'd the chapel's ruin'd roof,
 Clear'd the grey lichens from the altar-stone,
 And underneath a rock, that shelter'd him
 From the sea blast, he built his Hermitage.
 The peasants from the shore would bring him food
 And beg his prayers : but human converse else
 He knew not in that utter solitude,
 Nor ever visited the haunts of men,
 Save, when some sinful wretch, on a sick bed,
 Implored his blessing and his aid in death.
 That summons he delay'd not to obey,
 Though the night tempest, or autumnal wind,
 Madden'd the waves ; and though the mariner,
 Albeit relying on his saintly load,
 Grew pale to see the peril. Thus he lived,
 A most austere and self-denying man,
 Till abstinence, and age, and watchfulness,
 Had worn him down, and it was pain at last
 To rise at midnight from his bed of leaves,
 And bend his knees in prayer. Yet not the less,
 Though with reluctance of infirmity,
 Rose he at midnight from his bed of leaves,
 And bent his knees in prayer ; but with more zeal,
 More self-condemning fervour, raised his voice,
 Imploping pardon for the natural sin
 Of that reluctance, till the stoning prayer
 Had satisfied his heart, and given it peace,
 And the repented fault became a joy.

One night upon the shore his chapel-bell
 Was heard; the air was calm, and its far sounds
 Over the water came, distinct and loud.
 Alarm'd at that unusual hour to hear
 Its toll irregular, a monk arose
 And crost to the island-chapel. On a stone
 Henry was sitting there, dead, cold, and stiff,
 The bell-rope in his hand, and at his feet
 The lamp,* that stream'd a long unsteady light.

Westbury, 1799.

On a Landscape of Gaspar Poussin.

Gaspar! how pleasantly thy pictured scenes
 Beguile the lonely hour! I sit and gaze
 With lingering eye, till dreaming fancy makes
 The lovely landscape live, and the rapt soul
 From the foul haunts of harden'd human kind
 Flies far away with spirit speed, and tastes
 The untainted air, that with the lively hue
 Of health and happiness illumines the cheek
 Of mountain liberty. My willing soul
 All eager follows on thy faery flights,
 Fancy! best friend; whose blessed witcheries
 With cheering prospects cheat the traveller
 O'er the long wearying desert of the world.
 Nor dost thou, Fancy! with such magic mock
 My heart, as, demon-born, old Merlin knew,
 Or Alquist, or Zarzafiel's sister sage,
 Who in her vengeance for so many a year,
 Held in the jacinth sepulchre entranced,
 Lisuart the pride of Grecian chivalry.
 Friend of my lonely hours! thou leadest me
 To such calm joys as Nature, wise and good,
 Proffers in vain to all her wretched sons,
 Her wretched sons, who pine with want amid
 The abundant earth, and blindly bow them down
 Before the Moloch shrines of wealth and power,
 Authors of evil. Well it is sometimes
 That thy delusions should beguile the heart,
 Sick of reality. The little pile
 That tops the summit of that craggy hill
 Shall be my dwelling: craggy is the hill
 And steep; yet through yon hazels upward leads
 The easy path, along whose winding way
 Now close embower'd I hear the unseen stream
 Dash down, anon behold its sparkling foam
 Gleam thro' the thicket; and ascending on
 Now pause me to survey the goodly vale
 That opens on my prospect. Half way up
 Pleasant it were upon some broad smooth rock
 To sit and sun myself, and look below,
 And watch the goatherd down yon high-bank'd path,
 Urging his flock grotesque; and bidding now
 His Jean rough dog from some near cliff go drive
 The straggler; while his barkings loud and quick
 Amid their tremulous bleat arising oft,
 Fainter and fainter from the hollow road
 Send their far echoes, till the watertall,
 Hoarse hursting from the cavern'd cliff beneath,
 Their dying murmurs drown. A little yet
 Onward, and I have gain'd the upmost height.

* This story is related in the English Martyrology, 1608.

Fair spreads the vale below : I see the stream
 Stream radiant on beneath the noontide sky ;
 A passing cloud darkens the bordering steep,
 Where the town-spires, behind the castle-towers,
 Rise graceful ; brown the mountain in its shade,
 Whose circling grandeur, part by mists conceal'd,
 Part with white rocks resplendent in the sun
 Should bound mine eyes, ay, and my wishes too
 For I would have no hope or fear beyond.
 The empty turmoil of the worthless world,
 Its vanities and vices, would not vex
 My quiet heart. The traveller, who beheld
 The low tower of the little pile, might deem
 It were the house of God ; nor would he err
 So deeming, for that home would be the home
 Of peace, and love, and they would hallow it
 To Him. Oh ! life of blessedness ! to reap
 The fruit of honourable toil, and bound
 Our wishes with our wants ! Delightful thoughts,
 That soothe the solitude of weary Hope,
 Yet leave her to reality awaked,
 Like the poor captive, from some fleeting dream
 Of friends, and liberty, and home restored,
 Startled, and listening as the midnight storm
 Beats hard and heavy through his dungeon bars.

Bath, 1795.

Recollections of a Day's Journey in Spain.

Not less delighted do I call to mind,
 Land of romance, thy wild and lovely scenes,
 Than I beheld them first. Pleased I retrace,
 With Memory's eye, the placid Minho's course,
 And catch its winding waters gleaming bright
 Amid the broken distance. I review
 Leon's wide wastes and heights precipitous,
 Seen with a pleasure not unmix'd with dread,
 As the sagacious mules along the brink
 Wound patiently and slow their way secure ;
 And rude Galicia's hovels, and huge rocks
 And mountains, where, when all beside was dim,
 Dark, and broad-headed, the tall pines erect
 Rose on the furthest eminence distinct,
 Cresting the evening sky.

Rain now falls thick,
 And damp and heavy is the unwholesome air ;
 I by this friendly hearth remember Spain,
 And tread in fancy once again the road
 Where twelve months since I held my way, and thought
 Of England, and of all my heart held dear,
 And wish'd *this* day were come.

The morning mist,
 Well I remember, hover'd o'er the heath,
 When with the earliest dawn of day we left
 The solitary venta. Soon the sun
 Rose in his glory ; scatter'd by the breeze,
 The thin fog roll'd away, and now emerged
 We saw where Oropesa's castled hill
 Tower'd dark and dimly seen ; and now we pass'd
 Torvalva's quiet huts, and on our way
 Paused frequently, look'd back, and gazed around,
 Then journey'd on, yet turned and gazed again,
 So lovely was the scene. That ducal pile
 Of the Toledos now with all its towers

Shone in the sunlight. Half way up the hill,
 Embower'd in olives, like the abode of peace,
 Lay Lagartina; and the cool fresh gale,
 Bending the young corn on the gradual slope,
 Play'd o'er its varying verdure. I beheld
 A convent near, and could almost have thought
 The dwellers there must needs be holy men,
 For as they look'd around them, all they saw
 Was good.

But when the purple eve came on,
 How did the lovely landscape fill my heart.
 Trees scatter'd among peering rocks adorn'd
 The near ascent; the vale was overspread
 With ilex, in its wintry foliage gay.
 Old cork trees through their soft and swelling bark
 Bursting, and glaucous olives, underneath
 Whose fertilising influence the green herb
 Grows greener, and with heavier ears enrich'd
 The healthful harvest bends. Pellucid streams
 Through many a vocal channel from the hills
 Wound through the valley their melodious way;
 And o'er the intermediate woods descried
 Naval-Morals' church tower, announced to us
 Our resting place that night – a welcome mark;
 Though willingly we enter'd to be hold
 In long expanse Plasencia's fertile plain,
 And the high mountain range which bounded it,
 Now losing fast the roseate hue that eve
 Shed o'er its summit and its snowy breast,
 For eve was closing now. Faint and more faint
 The murmurs of the goatherds' scatter'd flock
 Were borne upon the air, and sailing slow
 The broad-winged stork sought on the church-tower top
 His consecrated nest. O lovely scenes!
 I gazed upon you with intense delight,
 And yet with thoughts that weigh the spirit down.
 I was a stranger in a foreign land,
 And knowing that these eyes should never more
 Behold that glorious prospect, Earth itself
 Appear'd the place of pilgrimage it is.

Bristol, 1797.

The following very poetical and picturesque lines are taken from the Ode to the memory of Reginold Heber, and appear to us to possess great beauty of expression, and a very melodious flow of versification:

Ten years have held their course
 Since last I look'd upon
 That living countenance,
 When on Llangedwin's terraces we paced
 Together to and fro.
 Partaking there its hospitality.
 We with its honour'd master spent,
 Well pleased, the social hours;
 His friend and mine, my earliest friend, whom I
 Have ever, through all changes, found the same,
 From boyhood to grey hairs,
 In goodness, and in worth and warmth of heart.
 Together then we traced
 The grass-grown site, where armed feet once trod
 The threshold of Glendower's embattled hall;
 Together sought Melangel's lonely church,
 Saw the dark yews, majestic in decay,
 Which in their flourishing strength,
 Cyveilioc might have seen;

Letter by letter traced the lines
 On Yorwerth's fabled tomb;
 And curiously observed what vestiges,
 Mouldering and mutilate,
 Of Monacella's legend there are left,
 A tale humane, itself
 Well nigh forgotten now:
 Together visited the ancient house
 Which from the hill-slope takes
 Its Cymric name euphonious; there to view,
 Though drawn by some rude limner inexpert,
 The faded portrait of that lady fair,
 Beside whose corpse her husband watch'd,
 And with perverted faith,
 Preposterously placed,
 Thought, obstinate in hopeless hope, to see
 The beautiful dead by miracle revive—
 The sunny recollections of those days
 Full soon were overcast, &c.

We at the present time finish our extracts with some lines that we cannot help reading with no common feelings of interest; happy that we possess a portrait of one whom we have long admired and respected, by so authentic a hand, and where the colours are laid on with so light and yet so faithful a touch, as to bring the original at once, in all the freshness of life, before us.

— Donne * did not hate
 More perfectly that city. Not for all
 Its social, all its intellectual joys,
 Which having touched, I may not con-
 descend [place
 To name, aught else the demon of the
 Might for his lure hold forth; not even
 for these [walks,
 Would I forego gardens and green field-
 And hedge-row trees, and stiles, and
 shady lanes,
 And orchards, were such ordinary scenes
 Alone to me accessible as those
 Wherein I learnt in infancy to love
 The sights and sounds of Nature. Whole-
 some sights, [sounds,
 Gladdening the eye that they refresh; and
 Which when from life and happiness they
 spring, [heart
 Bear with them to the yet unhardened
 A sense that thrills its cords of sympathy
 Or when proceeding from insensate things,
 Give to tranquillity a voice wherewith
 To woo the ear, and win the soul attuned.

Oh not for all that London might bestow,
 Would I renounce the genial influences,
 And thoughts and feelings to be found
 where'er [see
 We breathe beneath the open sky, and
 Earth's liberal bosom. Judge then by
 thyself, [art
 Allan, true child of Scotland! thou who
 So oft in spirit on thy native hills,
 On yonder Solway shores,—a poet thou,
 Judge by thyself, how strong the ties
 which bind
 A poet to his home; when,—making thus
 Large recompense for all that haply else
 Might seem perversely or unkindly done,
 Fortune hath set his happy habitacle
 Among the ancient hills, near mountain
 streams
 And lakes pellucid, in a land sublime
 And lovely as those regions of romance
 Where his young Fancy in its day-dreams
 roam'd
 Expatiating in forests wild and wide,
 Loëgrian, or of dearest Faery-land.

But let us change this strain for one of lighter mood; and hear—

Robert the Rhymer's true and particular Account of Himself.

Robert the Rhymer, who lives at the Lakes,
 Describes himself thus, to prevent mistakes;
 Or rather, perhaps, be it said, to correct them,
 There being plenty about for those who collect them.

* Sir, though I thank God for it, *I do hate*
Perfectly all this town, yet there's one state,
 In all ill things so excellently best,
 That hate towards them breeds pity towards the rest.

He is lean of body and lank of limb,
 The man must walk fast who would overtake him.
 His eyes are not yet much the worse for the wear,
 And Time has not thin'd nor straighten'd his hair;
 Notwithstanding that now he is more than half way
 On the road from grizzle to gray.
 He hath a long nose with a bending ridge,
 It might be worthy of notice on Strasberg bridge.
 He sings like a lark when at morn he arises,
 And when evening comes, he nightingalizes;
 Warbling house-notes wild from throat and gizzard,
 Which reach from A to G, and from G to Izzard.
 His voice is as good as when he was young,
 And he has teeth enough left to keep in his tongue.
 A man he is by nature merry,
 Somewhat Tom-foolish, and comical very,
 Who has gone thro' the world, not mindful of pelf,
 Upon easy terms, thank Heaven, with himself,
 Along bypaths, and in pleasant ways,
 Caring as little for censure as praise;
 Having some friends whom he loves dearly,
 And no lack of foes, whom he laughs at sincerely.
 And never for great, nor for little things,
 Has he fretted his guts to fiddle-strings.
 He might have made them by such folly
 Most musical, most melancholy.

Sic cecinit ROBERTUS, anno ætatis sue 55.

And now we conclude with Mr. Southey's own account of these, his early productions, and of the causes which led to their re-publication in the present volumes.

"Agreeing with Davenant in condemning the greater part of my juvenile pieces, it is only as, crudities that I condemn them; for in all that I have written, whether in prose or verse, there has never been a line which, for any compunctious reason, living or dying, I could wish to blot.

"Davenant had not changed his opinion of his own youthful productions so as to overlook in his age the defects which he had once clearly perceived: but he knew that pieces which it would indeed have been presumptuous to re-produce on the score of their merit, might yet be deemed worthy of preservation on other grounds. That to his family and friends, and to those who might take any interest in English poetry hereafter, they would possess peculiar value, as characteristic memorials of one who had held no inconsiderable place in the literature of his own times; feeling, too, that he was not likely to be forgotten by posterity, he thought that after the specimen which he had produced in his *Gondibert* of a great and elaborate poem, his early attempts would be regarded with curiosity by such of his successors as should, like him, study poetry as an art—for as an art it must be studied by those who would excel in it, though excellence in it is not attainable by art alone.

"The cases are very few in which any

thing more can be inferred from juvenile poetry, than that the aspirant possesses imitative talent, and the power of versifying, for which, as for music, there must be a certain natural aptitude. It is not merely because 'they have lacked culture and the inspiring aid of books,' that so many poets who have been 'sown by nature' have 'wanted the accomplishment of verse,' and brought forth no fruit after their kind; men of the highest culture, of whose poetical temperament no doubt can be entertained, and who 'taken to the height the measure of themselves,' have yet failed in their endeavour to become poets for want of that accomplishment. It is frequently possessed without any other qualification or any capacity for improvement, but then the innate and incurable defect that renders it abortive, is at once apparent.

"The state of literature in this kingdom, during the last fifty years, has produced the same effect upon poetry that academies produce upon painting: in both arts every possible assistance is afforded to imitative talents, and in both they are carried as far as the talent of imitation can reach. But there is one respect in which poetry differs widely from the sister arts. Its fairest promise frequently proves deceitful; whereas, both in painting and music, the early indications of genius are unequivocal. The children who were

called musical prodigies, have become great musicians; and great painters, as far as their history is known, have displayed in childhood that accuracy of eye, and dexterity of hand, and shaping faculty, which are the prime requisites for their calling. But it is often found that young poets, of whom great expectations were formed, have made no progress, and have even fallen short of their first performances. It may be said that this is because men apply themselves to music and to painting as their professions, but that no one makes poetry the business of his life. This however is not the only reason: the indications, as has already been observed, are far less certain; and the circumstances of society are far less favourable for the moral and intellectual culture which is required for all the higher branches of poetry—all indeed that deserves the name.

"My advice as to publishing has

often been asked by young poets, who suppose that experience has qualified me to give it, and who have not yet learnt how seldom advice is taken, and how little therefore it is worth. As a general rule it may be said, that one who is not deceived in the estimate which he had formed of his own powers can neither write too much in his youth, nor publish too little. It cannot however be needful to caution the present race of poetical adventurers against hurrying with their productions to the press, for there are obstacles enough in the way of publication. Looking back upon my own career, and acknowledging my imprudence in this respect, I have nevertheless no cause to wish that I had pursued a different course. In this, as in other circumstances of my life, I have reason to be thankful to that merciful Providence which shaped the ends that I had roughly hewn for myself."

In the above passage, Mr. Southey observes, that "there is one respect in which poetry differs from the sister arts. Its fairest promise frequently proves deceitful, whereas, both in poetry and music, the early indications it gives are unequivocal." As to the successful cultivation of musical talent, it depends so much on a fine sensibility of nervous structure, bestowed by Nature, that it is scarcely useful to place it in the argument; but, with this exception, perhaps the opinion given by the author regarding the results of early promises in the respective arts, may be too decisively drawn: and we have the high authority of Reynolds for saying, that in painting, the fairest vernal promise does not necessarily lead to the expected maturity; that a brilliant dexterity of hand, a ready facility of invention, and a cleverness and quickness in designing, as seen occasionally among the students, have been followed by no vigour of invention, no originality of talent, and no future superiority of genius. We may also observe, that if the observation is true, it may be accounted for by remarking, that the art of poetry is not so exclusive or confined as that of painting; that the poet is led into a wider field of thought,—his materials are to be fetched from more remote sources,—a combination of more various qualities is required for the execution of his purpose, many of which are scarcely developed in early life, and hence the greater uncertainty attending the success of his future progress in his art. The painter having fewer objects of attainment, the advanced stage of his progress in art resembles more closely the preceding one than that of the poet; and, lastly, as the poetical language is enlarged by use and time, and receives the contributions of successive generations, it becomes more difficult to distinguish the real inspiration of genius from the imitation of it in the expression of language, which has become conventionally elegant and refined; but it may be questioned whether in those early times in which a poet had to rely more fully on his own resources, to form his own selection of language, to struggle through the difficulties of an untrodden path, and to find original expressions for his poetical thoughts and images, the distinction drawn by Mr. Southey would be correct, or his arguments fairly extend beyond the distinction between an art expressing itself in language, and another acting upon us through the mechanical medium of form and colour.

MR. URBAN, *Springfield.*

DURING a short visit at Stratfield-saye, I spent a few hours at the Roman Camp at Silchester, and examined several parts of it. I found a small upper fragment, of a capital of a column, which appeared to be of the Composite Order (having only four volutes instead of eight). The lower part was probably formed as represented by the dotted lines (see *Plate, fig. 1*). The corners of the abacus being broken, it is not easy to say whether they had volutes, or the ends of leaves. From the difficulty of getting large blocks of stone, the capitals were most likely formed of two, if not three pieces of stone. On the upper part appeared to be a rude imitation of the egg ornament. The situation where this capital was found, is near the south hedge of the lane which divides the middle of the camp, at the corner of the 3rd street from the farm, leading to the Forum.

The Roman walls at Silchester are built of flints, with bonds of thin rag-stones, and not with burnt bricks as in other places; and indeed, the Romans, in all their works, used the materials of the country: but in the *roofs* of their houses, better materials than rag-stones were of course required, and fragments of brick tiles may still be found in the fields.

There is a fragment of the shaft of a column with a part of its base near the farm-house. Another fragment of a base is used as a head-stone to a grave.

Among several specimens of antiquities, there is a small ornament with four pieces of enamel, which reminds me of the instrument found in Cherry Garden Lane near Chelmsford, (see *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. 1840, p. 258).

The shortness of my visit would not allow of my exploring the south walls of the camp. Sir R. Hoare mentioned the stones being laid herring-bone fashion. The parts of the walls I saw on the north side near the amphitheatre, were in horizontal courses.

Yours, &c. JOHN ARBY REPTON.

MR. URBAN, *Springfield, July 10.*
PERHAPS some account of Boreham Church, near Chelmsford, may
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afford some interest to your readers. The oldest part of it is the tower, which, from the mixture of the semicircular and the pointed arches, appears to be of the date of Stephen or Henry II. The lower part of the tower contains two small windows (or rather loop-holes,) not exceeding 6½ inches wide; the 2nd floor, two Norman arches, north and south, with a column in the middle of each. (See *Plate, fig. 3*.) The 3rd story, which is the belfry, has four windows, each formed of two pointed arches, with a muntin or column between. The top of the tower has massive battlements, being not less than 4 ft. 4 in. wide, which reminds me of the Norman Gatehouse at St. Edmund's Bury. The tower is 55 or 56 feet high, from the battlements to the floor. Its external dimension is from 23 to 24 feet square: the thickness of the walls 3 ft. 9 in.

In many of the churches in the neighbourhood of Chelmsford, from the difficulty of procuring stone, we find Roman bricks or tiles occasionally used for quoins or as bonds to flintwork. This may partly account for the scarcity of Roman remains at this present day. These materials are used in churches, even so late as the time of Edward II. and III.

I send you a sketch (see *fig. 4*) of a Norman arch from the 2nd floor of the tower, which opens to the roof at the west end. The jambs are stone, the arch of thin Roman bricks from ½ to ¾ of an inch thick—they may be mistaken for modern flat tiles—but in examining them carefully, I find them to be of various sizes, *viz.* e. from 8 to 11 inches long. The inner arch is filled with pieces of curved tiles, the fragments of Roman ridge tiles. The arch at the east end (opposite to the inclosed sketch) is of stone instead of tiles; and, what is curious, one of the jambs being a little shorter than the other, the level is corrected by inserting a Roman brick (about 10 inches by 11) just below the spring of the arch. Many of the bricks about the Tower are 1½ in. thick.

The Normans appeared in this building to be hasty in their work, and if they did not find any stone ready, they made use of old bricks and tiles, as we find among the two Norman

windows and the corners of the tower a mixture of stone and bricks.

The great arch under the east of the tower, instead of being semicircular, is very slightly pointed at the top. As in the works of Abbat Suger in the west end of St. Denis Cathedral, the later Norman builders found that, when too much weight was added, the crown of the arch is liable to sink down; witness the Saxon arches of Barrestone, Iffley, &c.

The present church used for divine service is at the west end of the tower. The windows appeared of the style which prevailed about 1450 to 1500, and were lately repaired with composition, vulgarly called *compo*. The building at the east of the tower is of an earlier date: from the windows and the details of the mouldings, about the time of Edward I.

Fig. 3 is an early specimen of a square-headed window from the chancel.

Yours, &c. JOHN ADEY RAYTON.

P. S.—Since I sent this account I have discovered in the tower of Felsted Church (near Great Waltham) an arch of Roman bricks, somewhat similar to that of Boreham.

* * Fig. 5 is copied from a drawing by Mr. Flower, of Leicester, of an ancient Font, which was a few years ago used as a water-trough in a field near Barkby, in Leicestershire. It is now removed, and we have not been able to ascertain what has become of it; but as a relic which escaped the notice of Mr. Nichols in his History of Leicestershire, we have thought it deserving of commemoration. We should be glad to receive some account and explanation of the armorial shields.—EDIT.

EBONY CABINET WHICH BELONGED TO MRS. FLEETWOOD,
DAUGHTER OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

(With an Engraving.)

MR. URBAN,

HAVING in my possession a cabinet of great beauty and elaborate workmanship, and believing, from its antiquity, it has some claim to general as well as family interest, I send you the following account of it, with a drawing.

This cabinet formerly belonged to Bridget, daughter of Oliver Cromwell, who, at the death of her first husband General Ireton, married Lieut.-Gen. Charles Fleetwood. At her death she left it to her niece, Mrs. Sarah Neville, who was married in 1684 to Mr. Thomas Burkitt, of Sudbury, since which time it has remained in possession of the descendants of that family. It is a fine specimen of decorative furniture of the date of the latter part of the 16th century, and remarkable for the good state of preservation of the elaborate ornaments which profusely adorn the interior. The outer case is of ebony, of plain construction, supported on a stand of the same material, with spiral columns and cross-bars of great strength and solidity, well suited to bear the great weight of the cabinet. The interior is also of ebony. In the octagon compartments

of the panels of the doors are highly finished oil paintings on copper, by "Old Ffranks." On one is represented Venus attended by Fritons, and Syrens driven by the Zephyrs to the Island of Cyprus, as described by Homer in *Hymn. ad Venerem*. On the other panel is the feast of Ulysses, and Mentor in a cave. Round each painting is an open frame of silver scroll work, and figures, in high relief. On the front of the drawers and interior compartments are paintings by the same hand, the principal of which are Jupiter carrying away Europa the daughter of Agenor king of Phoenicia, in the form of a white bull, from Ovid. 6 *Metam.*; Latona, being denied a draught of water by the Boors, who disturb it that she should not drink, curses them, and immediately they are turned into frogs:

"Æternum stagnao, dixit, vivatis in loto:
Eveniunt optata Deæ."

This painting is small, but a curious idea of the artist, being at the moment of transformation. The Courtship of Neptune and Amphitrite; Proteus in the form of a fish wooing a lady; Ulysses bound to the mast of the

ship; the Syrens of Peloris, Parthenope, Ligea, and Leucosia tempting Ulysses to the shore, from Homer, *Odys. I.*; and Andromeda, the daughter of Cepheus, bound to a rock, to be devoured by a sea-monster, which is destroyed by Perseus, who delivers her, as related by Propertius, lib. 2.

The drawers and compartments are composed of various woods inlaid, and highly decorated with ornamental work, chiefly of silver, displaying su-

perior taste and arrangement. It is generally supposed to be of English workmanship, and no expense appears to have been spared by the artisans employed in its construction. The contents of this cabinet consist of family records, ancient jewellery, coins and miniatures in enamel. One of the latter of Sir Henry Trotter, of Skelton castle, Yorkshire, bearing date of 1647, is much prized as a fine and early specimen of that art. Yours, &c. A. H. B.

THE WEANLING ARCHÆOLOGIST AND THE VETERAN CROMBIE.

A REVIEW of a collection of fragments entitled the *Amenities of Literature*, published in the first number of *The Archaeologist*, (8vo. Sept. 1841) contains some superfluous critical speculations on which it may be expedient for me to comment.

The reviewer, in announcing his new vocation, gives us a display of eulogy on the author of the *Curiosities of Literature*. He calls our attention to his mighty name, his brilliant reputation, and his laurels daily increasing in splendour. To this effusion of camaraderie I make no objection. It rather deserves commendation for its true antiquarian spirit. The editor, in his address, has been pleased to throw out a very inappropriate sarcasm on ancient platitudes, and the reviewer, as a hint to his juvenile associate, undertakes to prove that there are such things as modern platitudes!

He proceeds: "We take the opportunity of expressing our contempt of an attempt which has been recently made to depreciate the value of that library in miniature, the *Curiosities of Literature*."—I shall assume that he alludes to a small volume entitled *Curiosities of Literature illustrated*. Even to this censure I offer no objection, as we must always make allowance for deficiency of information and diversity of taste. Nevertheless, I must observe that the letters of the alphabet may be combined in various ways; and I would advise the reviewer, whenever he designs to write with peculiar impressiveness, to avoid those combinations which chiefly act on the risible faculties.

The reviewer now steps aside. He observes: "There was no occasion for the cry of 'Awake, Master Ford, awake! there is a hole made in your

best coat, Master Ford.'"—He seems to be quite unacquainted with the etiquette of his vocation. Reviewers, prejudiced or partial as they may sometimes be, or rash or flippant, have generally sufficient sense to avoid contests with their fellow-labourers; and I can assure this enthusiastic monitor that if he proposes to inflict correction on all the periodical writers who commended the volume which he holds in such contempt, and on all those who by their silence admitted it to be unanswerable, the task will occupy a very considerable portion of that time which he so compassionately engages to devote to the archaeological instruction of the rising generation.

We now come to the serious part of the critique—perhaps the only part which I should have condescended to notice. The reviewer, with evident reference to my own writings, thus expresses himself: "That is a pernicious and unworthy pen which attacks the minor faults of others, and adds nothing itself to the stores of literature."—It appears that the correction of error is no addition to the stores of literature—that it is pernicious! So much for the critical maxims of the archaeologist. I must give him a lecture. Some men criticise openly, and by facts. Others, wanting that courage which becomes the advocates of truth, avail themselves of the mask; and, wanting that information which is required to detect error or supply omissions, deal in vague observations and sweeping censures. Of this class is the archaeologist. His method certainly has its conveniences. It gives the privilege of uttering absurdities without the pain of blushing visibly. It commonly imposes silence on an adversary, or drives him to egotism—which is a

very uncertain weapon of defence. I shall, however, neither submit in silence, nor have recourse to egotism. I shall compare the censures of our weanling archaeologist with the opinions of one of the most finished scholars and able writers of modern times, the late Rev. Alexander Crombie, LL.D. F.R.S. etc.—whose advice I had asked as to the expediency of reprinting the volume in question for sale.

"SIR,—Accept my thanks for your amusing and instructive little volume, which evinces very extensive research into the *Curiosities of Literature*. Of its utility there can be no question. The interests of truth and of literature would be promoted by its publication. The palpable errors and contradictions of D'Israeli should be exposed and corrected.

"I am aware that it may be objected against you that you have treated him, in some instances, with an unnecessary degree of sarcastic asperity. I should think so too, if he himself had been sparing of others—if his conceit and arrogance and unfounded claims to originality, did not justify the sharpest castigation. The work, as a literary production, does you great credit. Believe me, Sir, your most obedient,

"ALEX. CROMBIE.

"*York Terrace, Regent's Park,*
11th Nov. 1837."

This letter, which I consider as more than sufficient to counterbalance a whole volume of anonymous calumny, would have quietly reposed in my cabinet if the weanling reviewer had acted with discretion. He gives me occasion to produce it; and to declare that I have received a very considerable number of similar letters, written by the most eminent living historians and antiquaries; that I preserve them with pride and gratification; and that I shall provide for their appearance before the public *some fifty years hence*, as the materials of a chapter in the history of our vernacular literature.

The reviewer thus concludes his *tintamarre* of criticism: "We hope the present work [the *Amenities of Literature*] will not be favoured with a similar intrusion."—I may give a third edition of the *Curiosities of Literature illustrated*, in order to counteract certain attempts to mislead the

rising generation; and I can state that an ample detail of the fiction and plagiarisms of D'Israeli, quite independent of my own volume, exists in manuscript—and *may see the light*; but, though I detected an anachronism in the first half-dozen lines which I chanced to read out of this new collection of fragments, I do not propose to favour the volumes with a critical intrusion. 1. Because I never purchase the works of authors who have been convicted of the perversion of truth. 2. Because I believe that D'Israeli is now rarely quoted as an authority. 3. Because as he has exhausted the vocabulary of vituperation in *The Illustrator illustrated*, it would too much resemble an attack on a defenceless man. And, 4. Because I wish to avoid the only censure which I incurred on the former occasion—that of having *broken a butterfly upon the wheel*.

BOLTON CORNEY.

Greenwich, 16th Sept.

Trinity College,
Oxford, Sept.

"A CONSTANT READER" in your Minor Correspondence of the September Magazine, asks in what work of Spelman the circumstance is mentioned, to which Dr. Short, the present worthy Bishop of Sodor and Man, alludes in his History, 3d Ed. 1840, p. 83, in reference to the book written by Henry VIII. against Luther. The Doctor states, as your Correspondent observes, on the authority of Burnet, that the title of Defender of the Faith, conferred by the Pope, Leo X. on the royal author of that work, "had been previously borne by several of the Kings of England." Such a statement, though often repeated, and supported apparently on high authority, rather shews us how history is written, than how it *ought* to be written. The error may not be of much importance; but literary justice demands, that so learned and profound a writer as Spelman, should not be made responsible for it. I have looked in vain, as your Correspondent probably has also, in such of Sir Henry Spelman's works as were likely to contain any such statement; and in the preface to his posthumous works, written by his youngest son, Clement Spelman, though

there are many pages occupied in recounting the sacrilegious acts of Henry VIII. there is no allusion to the title above mentioned. I suspect, therefore, that the name of Spelman has been inadvertently substituted in the first place for that of Selden. In his elaborate work, on "Titles of Honor," there is a full account of the whole transaction. But that learned man by no means countenances the assertion, that such a title "was previously borne by several of the Kings of England."* He says expressly that "the beginning and ground of that attribute is most certainly known. It began in Henry VIII." Then follows the interesting detail of the presentation of the book itself, by John Clerk, his Majesty's orator at

the Court of Rome, who, in a luminous oration, "*luculenta oratione*," not only displayed in what manner his Royal Master "had confuted the notorious errors of the said Martin, &c. but assured the whole consistory of Cardinals and prelates of the Roman Court before whom he stood, that his Majesty was ready to pursue with all the strength of his realm, and even with arms, those who presumed to follow or defend such errors." The Papal Bull, conferring the title, is dated at Rome, 11th Oct. 1521; and in the January following, this title appears in a letter of thanks addressed to the King from the University of Oxford, published by Wilkins in his *Concilia*. Yours, &c. J. I.

MR. URBAN,

Woburn Abbey,
Sept. 30.

ANNEXED, I send you some tin-
tinabulary lines I copied, when visiting
the curious old church of Tong in

Shropshire. They may perhaps amuse
some of the "college youths" who
peruse your Magazine, and if you
think so they are much at your service.
Yours, &c. JOHN MARTIN.

TONG CHURCH, SALOP.

If that to ring you doe come here
you must ring well with hand and eare

Keep stroke of time and goe not out
or else you forfeet out of doubt

Our law is so constructed here
for every fault a jugg of beer

If that you ring with spurr or hat
a jugg of beer must pay for that

If that you take a rope in hand
These forfeits you must not withstand

or if that you a bell o'erthrow
it must cost sixpence ere you goe

If in this place you swear or curse
Sixpence to pay, pull out your purse

come pay the clerk it is his fee
for one that swears shall not goe free.

These laws are old and are not new
Therefore the clerk must have his due.

George Harrison
1694.

* In the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. vi. p. 321, is printed an indenture of lease relating to lands at Elslack, in Yorkshire, "maide the xxijth days of January in the second year, of the reagne of Kinge Henry the Seaventhe, by the gracce of God Kinge of England, defendoure of the Faith, &c." The editor is at a loss to account for this extraordinary date. He states that the document appears to be genuine; and that, as a forgery, it would have been useless; for being only a paltry life-lease, it would have expired in the latter end of Henry the Eighth's reign; nor can Henry the "Seaventh" be taken as an error for the Eighth; as, being in the second year of the reign, the title remains as unaccountable as before. We beg to point out this matter for further inquiry.—*ERR.*

MR. URBAN,

THE state papers of France were kept in such order and regularity during the reign of Napoleon, that it is difficult, as it ought to be, to meet with any in collectors' hands. I have therefore thought your readers might be gratified to see a correct copy of a letter of Napoleon, when First Consul.

The letter is, on the first page, surmounted by an engraving, representing on a flat stone, the edge of which is inscribed "Bonaparte 1^r Consul de la République," a female figure seated, robed à l'antique, with the fisherman's cap of liberty on her head. In her right hand is a rudder; in her left a chaplet of laurel: the side of the curule chair exposed has inscribed on it, "Au Nom du peuple Français." This engraving was designed by Naigeon l'Ainé, and engraved by B. Roger. The letter, on a quarto letter-sheet, is in the neat and not illegible hand of Bourrienne, his private secretary, and bears evident marks of being dictated off-hand by Bonaparte, which adds greatly to its value. The signature alone is in the writing of Bonaparte. It is folded as a note, open at one side, wafered, with sealing-wax over, bearing the impress of a female figure, draped and erect: in her right hand a staff, bearing the cap of liberty; her left hand rests on an altar, on the front of which is the Freemason's level; round the border of the seal is also engraved on it "Secretariat du Gouvernement," and at the foot "Repub. fran." The letter was consequently without envelope. These particulars are minute, but I have observed in similar contributions it has been usual to insert such remarks.

Yours, &c. S. P. C.

Paris, le 21 Messidor an 10. de la République Française.

Au Citoyen Dejean Cons. d'Etat D^ent de la guerre.

L'abus, Citoyen Ministre, est à son comble en Italie, soit dans la République Italienne, soit dans le Piémont. Les Marchés pour le pain et les fourrages sont faits de manière à ce que les fournisseurs gagnent 50 pour cent. Je désirerais que le C^e Berenger se rendit dans ce pays; j'irais tous les renseignements sur les lieux même, en se rendant dans chaque chef-lieu de département, afin de ne pas perdre un

instant pour faire cesser les abus. [faites moi connaître si vous pouvez vous passer du C^e Berenger. Je désirerais le voir avant son départ.]*

Je désirerais également que vous prissiez dès ce moment-ci des mesures que Vanlubergh fut chargé, à compter du 1 Vend^e an xi, du service des vivres pourvus dans toute l'Italie afin de n'avoir qu'une seule administration. C'est une affaire qu'il faut terminer le plus tôt possible, afin qu'il pût commencer ses achats. Il y a tant de blés en Italie, que l'ad^e du pays me demande à en autoriser l'exportation.

Je vous salue

BONAPARTE.

(Addressed) Au Citoyen Dejean
Conseiller d'Etat
D^ent de l'ad^e de la guerre.
Le 1^r Consul.

MR. URBAN, *Norfolk, July 12.*

IN your Magazine for 1828, vol. XCVIII. i. p. 17, your Correspondent D. A. Y. has given an account, accompanied by a sketch, of an ancient wood carving of a coat of arms now remaining in a house at Framlingham in Suffolk, and invites inquiry as to the appropriation of the arms. My attention having been lately led to this coat, I am inclined to hazard a conjecture that it contains the arms used by John Mowbray, the last Duke of Norfolk of that name, who married Elizabeth, a daughter of the famous John Talbot, the first Earl of Shrewsbury. The arms on the dexter shield of the shield are without doubt, as suggested by D. A. Y., Brotherton in chief and Warren in base. The former he was entitled to bear in virtue of his royal descent from Thomas de Brotherton, and are therefore placed in the most honourable quarter; the latter, probably, in evidence of his title of Earl of Warren and Surrey, which was conferred upon him in his father's lifetime. The quarterings of the impalement I apprehend to be: 1st, Montgomery, Az. a lion rampant in a bordure or; 2. Talbot, Gules, a lion rampant in a bordure engrailed or (though the bordures in either are not apparent on the carving); 3. Strange of Blackmere, Gules, two lions passant in pale argent; and 4. Furnival, Or, a bendlet

* These words are interlined in the original letter.

sable between six martlets gules. Those being the quarterings of the coat of arms under the effigy of the Earl of Shrewsbury, as one of the weepers on the tomb of Richard Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, whose son-in-law he was, in the Beauchamp chapel. And this receives some confirmation from the fact, that the sinister supporter to the shield in question is a *Talbot*. If I am correct in this supposition, this shield will throw some light upon the practice of bearing arms at the period. We find John Mowbray dropping his paternal coat altogether, and assuming the royal one of Brotherton, and the ancient one of Warren, as the most honourable he could claim; and the paternal coat of *Talbot*, which was only a barony, yielding place to that of *Montgomery*, which I presume he used in virtue of the earldom of Shrewsbury, previously possessed by that family. There are many instances of families who have married an heiress of higher rank adopting her arms in lieu of or in superiority of their own; but the instance in question affords evidence of a custom for noblemen to bear the arms which were considered as appendant to their honours, in the same manner as the royal family do the insignia of the kingdoms. Mowbray bears Brotherton as representing the dutchy of Norfolk, and Warren as belonging to the earldom of Warren and Surrey, his chief titles. *Talbot* bears: 1st. *Montgomery*, as appendant to the earldom of Shrewsbury; 2dly. the arms of his paternal barony of *Talbot*; 3rdly. *Strange*, as Baron *Strange of Blackmere*, derived through his mother; and 4thly. *Furnival*, as Baron *Furnival*, in right of his first wife, eldest daughter and coheir of *Thomas Nevill Lord Furnival*. I cannot find any marriage between *Talbot* and *Montgomery*, by which he would be entitled to quarter that coat by descent; and that of *Furnival*, according to the blazonment now used, would have been impaled quarterly with *Nevill*; but the same quarterings appear on his surcoat in the portrait given in *Knight's Pictorial Shakspeare*, from a painting in the *Heralds' College*. I therefore think it a fair assumption, that when a person succeeded to an honour he had also the right of bearing the arms of the family by whom that lordship had been previously possessed;

and thus that the contests for the right of bearing the arms of a family extinct in the male line, of which there are some celebrated records, involved in reality something more important, namely, the lordship itself.

Yours, &c. A GLEANER.

MR. URBAN, *Dorchester, Aug.*

IN reading the *Hindoo Selections*, I lately met with a passage which I thought worth taking in illustration of the use of the reed in giving the vinegar in a sponge to our Saviour on the cross; the subject of the 48th verse of the xxviii chapter of *Matthew*:—
 “δραμών εἰς ἐξ αὐτῶν, καὶ λαβὼν σπόγγον, πλήσας τε ὕδους καὶ περιβέβη καλὰμῃ, ἐπέτιξεν αὐτόν;” or, as *St. John*, who calls the reed *hyssop*, or the stalk of *hyssop*, has given the action, προσέπεικον αὐτοῦ τῷ στόματι.

In the *Hindoo Selections* is a tale of a boy prince, whom a bad man, having found him in the garden with a slave and *khidmutgar*, and having made them senseless with some intoxicating drink, kidnapped and sold in another kingdom as a slave; and we are told in the tale that some others of the king's household, having found the slave and *khidmutgar* in their senseless state, and “having put some oil of almonds into an old reed, put it into the nose (or nostril, *nak*.) of each of them,” to rouse them. The reed (*Sirkee*) of the text is said by my dictionary to be “a kind of reed of which mats are made. The upper joint of the *Saccharum procerum*.”

As the slave and *khidmutgar* were lying on the ground the reed was not used to reach their faces; nor does it seem likely that the height of our Saviour's face occasioned, as some commentators seem to understand it, the use of the reed at the crucifixion.

W. BARNES.

MR. URBAN,

ON turning over some old family letters, I thought that the accompanying extracts might amuse you—particularly that part which relates to the *Vestris mania*. I am afraid that the writer's remarks on *Sir Joshua's Dido* will not rank him high as a critic.

Yours, &c. L.

“*London, June 5th, 1761.*”

“Recollecting that you were once a connoisseur in painting, I must tell you

that I went to the late annual exhibition of the Royal Academy at Somerset House, where there is a very excellent room for the purpose; and I think I never have seen so vile a collection. There was one in particular from the pencil of Sir Joshua, which in my poor judgment was truly hideous. The figure was a Dido dying on the funeral pile—so distorted and dislocated that it gave me the idea of a malefactor broken upon the wheel. The only new piece worth looking at was exhibited by itself at Cox's museum room—the subject, Lord Chatham fainting in the House of Lords, done by Copley,* who has made a considerable profit by showing it for 2s. admittance each person. The figures are numerous, I believe about 60, most of them drawn from the life, and the likenesses in general well hit off. One may survey it a whole week, and still with fresh satisfaction, perhaps because Lord Chatham will live for ever in the memories of Englishmen, and be forever remembered with veneration and gratitude. It was difficult to crowd such a multitude of figures of 6 to 10 inches high in so small a compass, and it required great judgment to give them such action as should imperceptibly conduct the eye to the principal figure, or object; but he has very successfully accomplished this great design, and the spectator glances on from the corner of the canvas to the centre, down to the seemingly lifeless corpse of the ablest statesman and truest patriot this nation has enjoyed. Leaving him in this helpless condition, and recalling his many virtues to mind, the mixed sensations one feels, of anxiety, regret, and esteem, are altogether inexpressible. Never was I so interested with any painting. An engraving is to be made from it by the best artists, and I don't doubt but they will transfuse all the spirit and pathos of it into their copy.

"From paintings I proceed to the Opera House, where, as the frequenters of these entertainments require something quite new and eccentric every season, two French dancers, father and son, of the name of Vestris, have performed to the admiring crowds, and reaped a plentiful harvest of Eng-

lish guineas, with which they are preparing to decamp.

"To be in London and not to see the Vestris would have been an unpardonable sin: so I went one night, to save my reputation. The son is the most admired. His excellence consists in spinning round every now and then upon one toe with the velocity of a jack-fly. This he performs amidst a thunder of applause, and this is called *dancing*; and every new thing is now called a Vestris, for honourable distinction. So that we have Vestris caps, and Vestris silks for ladies, Vestris broadcloth for gentlemen, Vestris soup, &c. &c."

MR. URBAN, 7th March.

ALLOW me to hope that from yourself, or some of your learned antiquarian correspondents, I may obtain the explanation of what has long been an enigma to me, the mystic connection between Diogenes and Tumble-down-Dick. My attention has been called to this subject by passing an inn at Hedenham (I believe), in the road between Norwich and Bungay, the sign of which bears on one side the former of these worthies, and on the other the latter; and under the staggering drunkard is the following distich:

"Now Diogenes is dead and laid in his tomb,
Tumble-down-Dick is come in his room."

Similar signs, but without the inscription, occur in other parts of the same county, and perhaps elsewhere, though I have not observed them.

I am aware how frequently, in the course of your useful labours, the origin of the signs of inns has come under your notice, and how much curious research is connected with the subject. Many of your readers will, I am certain, have lamented with me, that your correspondent HINXSON, who more than twenty years ago supplied you with so many papers, and displayed so much acuteness and knowledge on this point, should have suspended his contributions before he had gone through the half of what he had proposed. Should he be still living, and chance to see this letter, I hope he will assist me; for I am sure that no one could do so more effectually.

Yours, &c. D. T.

* Now in the National Gallery.

MR. URBAN,

Cork, Aug. 19.

THE ensuing cursory observations, prompted by some articles in your number for this month, with I trust, experience your customary indulgence. The first presents an admirable digest and ingenuous critique of Mr. Campbell's *Life of Petrarch*, to which the accomplished biographer will find it much his interest and advantage to recur, should, as may be expected, further impressions of his volumes be called for. And yet, it is almost doubtful, whether to many readers such a compendium, like those of Justin and Xiphilinus, or the more ancient ones of Manetho, Sanchoniatho, and others, may not supersede the use of the original work, and serve as a substitute, in place of inviting a demand, for it. This was, in a great degree, the effect of Abbé Roman's abridgment of De Sade's compilation, which certainly, though, as remarked by Gibbon, (chapters 66 and 70,) it embraced rather the history of the age than of the individual, was still too enlarged for its subject, and obviously required compression. Thus reduced and retrenched, it appeared at Toulouse in 1804; and here I may note that the reviewer constantly writes *Toulouse*, which is inaccurate, and not less so, *Lombes* instead of *Lombes*. In Italian the pronunciation is the same, but not in the language of the country.—It is in the *Département du Gers*, and to me of old acquaintance.

At page 117, (note,) Petrarch's hair, it is stated, was grey, and his appearance venerable, when only twenty-five; but, according to his early biographers, Villani and Beccatello, he was then merely *beginning* to be grey—"Comincio di 25 anni ad esser canuto," for which his own authority, as in the review, (*De Rebus Senilibus*, lib. v. Epist. 3,) is quoted; and it is added, that he felt it necessary to be bled twice a year, in the spring and autumn—"due volte l'anno, cioè di primavera e d'autunno, si traeva sangue," thus affirming Mr. Campbell's character of his complexion. In respect, however, to one of the results of this temperament, on which the reviewer specially dwells, (page 121,) it were only fair to remark, that Petrarch never received priestly ordination, or

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had the cure of souls. The benefices conferred on him were the retributions of private friendship or public admiration; but he uniformly declined those that involved, in their exercise, the pastoral functions. The gifts of Pope Urban the Fifth were, accordingly, accepted—"purchè non fossero beneficii curati; de quali nessuno voleva, parendogli assai il render conto a Dio benedetto dell'anima sua, non che di quella d'altri," a scrupulous consideration truly; but the possession of the fruits, without the investiture or duties, of the priesthood, is to be found in other communities besides that of Rome—witness the late Duke of York, who was named Bishop of Osnaburgh in his cradle.* After the first ebulli-

* This see was alternately possessed by a Catholic and Protestant, according to the compromise of the treaty of Westphalia in 1648. Some of the rich chapters were also, at the Reformation, maintained, as provision for the younger children of the sovereigns of the state. Thus Amelia, the sister of the Great Frederick, became a Canoness, (a title confined in Johnson's definition to Catholic countries,) on being separated from her lover, her brother's victim, the ill-fated Trenck, whose acquaintance I formed in Paris, where he was executed the 25th July 1794. To be admitted into these holy precincts, after, as well as before, the religious change, the most unaltered transmission of race was indispensable. No elevation of rank could redeem a defeasance of blood, or efface an intervening blot on a noble escutcheon. So rigid was the guardianship of the *sacred deposit*, and so uncompromising the exclusion of plebeian impurity from admixture or contact, that in some chapters, the descendants of the Emperor, the First Maximilian, had any progeny existed by his second wife, Bianca, daughter of Galeazzo, Duke of Milan, natural son of Giacomo, the low-born founder of the puissant house of Sforza, would not have been received; not so much, be it noted, in disparagement of the spurious birth of Galeazzo, as the ignoble origin of his father—one of the most celebrated characters of his age. It is, moreover, dubious whether the collateral taint would not have extended its proscriptive influence to the offspring of Maximilian by his first wife, Mary of Burgundy, and thus interdicted the issue of the Emperors Charles V. and Ferdinand I. the acknowledged heads of Christendom, from those abodes of pride,

tions of youth, however, though still —“molto stimolato dalla carne, et cum adhuc satis haberet calor et virum,” as he writes himself, (Senll.

which set at nought the characteristic inculcation of Christian institution, humility, and displayed the symbol of redemption, in mockery of the example and precepts of the Redeemer. (See Bignon, *Histoire de France*, tome ix. 93.) Nor was this horror of plebeian pollution less inveterate in civil life; for even marriage, though consecrated with every required solemnity, failed to equalize the position or rights of the originally discordant parties, whom an impassable chasm severed, as in the castes of India; and an inferior alliance, or, as it is designated, a *morganatic* union, thus spreading its darkening shade over remote posterity, operating, too, with full effect in female origin or transit, generally absorbed in the male, not only entailed a corruption of blood in prejudiced feelings, but a legal forfeiture of inheritance. The dominions of the House of Burgundy were the dower of Maximilian's first spouse, and the enormous sum of four hundred and forty thousand crowns of gold, far surpassing a million of our present currency, that of Bianca Sforza. (See *G. M.* for July 1839, p. 36.) Of the levelling faculty of wealth exemplified in this union, a more recent instance may be adduced in that of the near kinsman of our own Sovereign, her mother's brother and her husband's uncle, George Frederick Augustus of Saxe Cobourg, with the heiress of the Hungarian house of Von-Kohary, whose origin appears to be, in no degree, of superior illustration to that of the plebeian-descended Empress, but who, more fortunate than the childless wife of Maximilian, proudly contemplates the exalted fortunes of her own offspring, in the King-consort of Portugal, the daughter-in-law of the French Monarch, and the not improbable future husband of the young Queen of Spain. (See *Gent. Mag.* for July 1839, p. 34, and Dec. 1840, p. 596.)

The preceding paragraph may be considered somewhat supplemental to the Essay on French Genealogies, which appeared successively in the Gentleman's Magazine from July to October of the past year. And, to page 249 for September I may add, that Mathieu de Montmorency, there specially named, could truly boast, that he stood in the relation of great-uncle, uncle, brother-in-law, nephew, and grandson, to two Emperors, and six Kings, and allied, withal, in some degree, more or less remote, to every European Sovereign. A proud recollection, unquestion-

lib. viii. Ep. 1,) he became undeviatingly virtuous, “viapè castissimo.”

At page 121, (note,) it is said —“Bayle avoit raison de dire qu'il faut être dans une capitale de faire un livre:” for *de*, *pour* must be substituted, and in the following note it is probable, though not absolutely requisite, that, for *un vieil*, we should read, *une vieille*. The masculine substantive is obsolete, except in very few instances, such as, *le Vieil de la Montagne*,—our Old Man of the Mountain during the Crusades. I am aware, at the same time, that several antiquated idioms still prevail in Languedoc, such as possibly this one, with *septante* and *nonante*, for the modern unnecessarily lengthened compound, *soixante-dix*, *quatre-vingt-dix*, &c.

Mr. Campbell has certainly not been exact in rendering the sense of Petrarch's sonnet, ccxviii. as noticed, page 124; but the reviewer has not been more so, in translating the Abbé de Sade's words; for “elle lui mit la main devant les yeux,” means, she put her hand before *his*, not *her* eyes, as here given. But the original makes no mention of the hand.

“E per più doglia poi s'asconde, e fugge Celando gli occhi a me sì dolce, e rei.”

(Page 203, ed. Ald. 1501.)

ably, for his descendants, among whom was reckoned the unfortunate Count de Horne, who, with D'Egmond, was sacrificed to the tyranny of Philip II. and the rancour of Alva, in 1568, as stated in the same page. In reference, however, to D'Egmont, the more interesting by far of these two victims, I may cite the *Miscellanea* of J. B. Camberlyn, a Fleming by birth, printed in 1822, which contains a Latin poem, “In eadem Egmondi,” not without merit; and, in M. de Reiffenberg's History of the Golden Pleece, will be found several little-known particulars of the execution of these two noblemen. But, above all, Goethe's tragedy of *Egmont*, excites the deepest sympathy for his hero, descended from the sovereigns of Guelderland, and himself Prince of Gaure, though not assuming the title, as respectfully remarked by Margaret of Parma, the Regent of the Netherlands. “(Dass Egmont freit ihn sich nennen zu hören; als wolle er nicht vergessen dass seine Vorfahren Besizer von Gueldern waren. Warum nennt er sich nicht Prinz von Gaure, wie es ihn zukommt? (Erster Aufzug, p. 541, Goethe's *Sämmtliche Werke*, Erster Band—ed. Paris, p. 541.)

De Sade probably conceived that, to conceal her eyes from Petrarch's admiring gaze, Laura covered them with her hand; but it is not so expressed; and to convey the fact, the French should be—*elle se mit la main devant les yeux*," as I presume it is in De Sade, which I have not the means of verifying.

Petrarch's famed Virgil, as the reviewer, in correction of Mr. Campbell, states, has been restored to the Ambrosian library; whence it had been transferred to Paris in 1796, as one of the trophies of Buonaparte's victorious campaign of that year, together with so many other spoils of conquest. Amongst these it is known that the precious volumes forcibly contributed by Italy were not only indicated by name, but the precise spot in each library where they reposed, designated by Mr. Van Praet, then in charge of the National Library at Paris, pretty much as we are assured that the great geographer, D'Anville, was as familiarly acquainted with nearly every portion of the habitable world, as with the locality of his own residence. The Virgil was restored to Milan in 1816. I know not whether Mr. Campbell's work exhibits Petrarch's pathetic memorandum, for no copy of this biography has yet reached our city; but it seems to me, at all events, entitled from its celebrity to a space in the columns of the Gentleman's Magazine, and, I therefore, transcribe it. The fact it records, and the feelings it evinces, give it more value than its latinity, on which, however, he prided himself far above his native productions. Its genuineness appears recognised by most writers.

"*LAURA, propriis virtutibus, et meis longum celebrata carminibus, primum oculis meis apparuit sub primum adolescentie meæ tempus, anno Domini 1327, die 6 mensis Aprilis, in Ecclesiæ Sanctæ Claræ Avinionis, hora matutina. Et in eadem civitate, eodem mense Aprilis, eodem die 6, eadem hora prima, anno autem Domini 1344, ab hac luce lux illa subtracta est, cum ego sorte Veronæ essem, heu fati me nescius! Rumor autem infelix per literas Ludovici mei mo Parmæ reperit, eodem anno, eodem mense Maij, die 19, mane.*

"*Corpus illud castissimum ac pulcherrimum in loco Fratrum Minorum repositum est ipsa die mortis ad vesperam. Animam quidem ejus, ut de Africano ait*

Seneca, in coelum, unde erat, rediisse, mihi persuaden.

"*Hinc autem ad aedendam rei memoriarum amara quadam dulcedine scribere visum est, hoc potissimum loco, qui sæpe sub oculis meis reedit, ut cogitem nihil esse debere quod amplius mihi placeat in hac vita, et, effracto majori laqueo, tempus esse de Babylonia fugiendi, crebra horum inspectione, ac fugacissimæ ætatis æstimatione commover. Quod, prævia Dei gratia, facile erit præteriti temporis curas supervacuas, spes inanes, et inexpectatos exitus acriter et viriliter cogitanti.*"

The refusal of Petrarch to avoid eating raw fruits, as enjoined by his physician, because he could not believe that nature would betray us into danger, or array in seduction what was deleterious, we find substantially repeated by J. J. Rousseau, (*Confessions*, liv. xii. part 11) who, in stating that he had been warned by a friend against some berries of pleasant taste, but supposed poisonous, observes, "*J'étais persuadé comme je le suis encore, que toute production naturelle agréable au goût, ne peut être nuisible au corps*," (*Promenade vii. d'un Solitaire*), which the experiment, he adds, confirmed. Far different was the reasoning of the infamous Hébert, (*Père Duchêne*) when solicited to relax the close captivity of the daughter of Louis XVI. then a child, after her parents' death:—"It is a pity," was the remonstrance of his less inhuman associates, "to blight so tender a blossom, and exclude from air and exercise so fair a work of nature." "*La peau du serpent est aussi un chef d'œuvre de la nature, mais nous savons le venin qu'elle renferme*," was his answer, well worthy of the wretch who could impute the ineffable depravity, which every maternal bosom, even in the brutal audience of the sanguinary tribunal, repelled with indignant horror, to the hapless Marie Antoinette.—Hébert was a prominent actor in urging and executing the massacres of September, to which, as to the atrocious precedent of St. Bartholomew, his countrymen would vainly apply the supplication of Statius, (*Sylva, v.*)

"*Excidat illa dies avo, ne postera credant Secula! Nos certe taceamus; et obruta, multa Nocte tegi propriæ patientiæ otiosa gentis.*"

History, on the contrary, is bound in imperative obligation, to present as a deterrent warning, and in vivid image, these fearful aberrations of humanity. "*Tristia ad recordationem exempla, sed ad præcavendum simile utile documentum sunt.*" (Tit. Liv. xxiv. 8.)

In the personal description of Laura, at page 133, her nose is represented as hooked, &c. but Ludovico Gandini calls it *scavazza*, hollow in the arch, or broken; and so the portraits reputed most genuine exhibit the feature, which is the only one of her countenance undelineated by her lover. It was, probably, a little turned up; but the whole history of this lady is widely variant in the recital of her biographers. One of them, the Abbé Costaing, (*La Muse de Pétrarque*, &c. Avignon, 1819, 12^e.) transfers altogether to another Laura the poet's homage, under a total diversity of many of the usually accredited circumstances, but still assimilating them in name, age, social position, &c. (just as a subsequent article, in the Magazine, p. 146, represents the two Wickliffes), a very accommodating safety-valve, shifting-scene, or scape-goat, it must be allowed, for the delinquencies of either one or the other.

Petrarch was intimate with Boccaccio; but he only just saw Dante, "*Virgi-*

lium vidi tantum," as Ovid said (*Trist. lib. iv. Eleg. x.*) and as Sir W. Scott states of himself and Burns, on Pope of Dryden. Patriot as he was, it was quite natural for him to hope, as at page 136, that Rome, his Rome and Scipio's, was again to be mistress of the world, and so, in many respects, she has continued to be.

"*Veuve d'un peuple roi, et reine encor du monde.*"

The two chapters of Gibbon already adverted to, and Sir J. C. Hobbhouse's notes to Lord Byron's *Childe Harold*, Canto iv. 25. ("*There is a tomb in Arqua*," &c.) are well worth perusing, in regard to our poet, and so, of course, are the Baron de Bastie's *Life of him*, in the fifteenth volume of the *Mémoires de l'Académie des Inscriptions*, (4^e), and Ginguenê's *Histoire de la Littérature d'Italie*, Mr. Hallam's late work, &c. When Petrarch wrote his poem, "*Africa, hoc est, de Bello Punico, libri ix.*," he was not aware that the same subject had been treated by Silius Italicus, whose manuscript had not then been discovered. Petrarch's epic remained, however, unfinished. His epitaph, composed by himself, like that of Dante, equally his own composition, is, singular enough, in *Latium rhyme*.

"*Frigida Francisci lapis hic tegit ossa Petraræ,
Suscipe, Virgo parens, animam; Sate Virgine parce;
Fessaque jam terris, cœli requiescat in arce.*"

Dante's is much more comprehensive and spirited:—

"*Jura monarchiæ, superos, Phlegetonta, lacusque,
Lustrando cecini; voluerunt fata quousque.
Sed quia pars cessit melioribus hospita castris
Auctoremque suum petit, felicior astris,
Hic claudor Dantes, patrius extorris ab oris,*
Quem genuit arvi Florentia mater amoris.*"

To the animadversions in the succeeding article, (page 140,) on the act and consequences of calling councils of war during an operative campaign, I may add that Wellington, I believe, never did; and Sir John Moore, we know, derived little honour or advantage from his consultation on the eve of his memorable retreat. Pompey assembled his officers preparatory to the battle of Pharsalia, while Cæsar

trusted to his own genius. The Emperor Charles V. also convened his generals before the victory of Mulberg in 1547, but was indebted for his success to a departure from their sentiments in crossing the Elbe. We do not find that Hannibal or Alexander ever resorted to the opinions of their subordinates; nor did Napoleon, until the disastrous expedition of Russia. Self-dependence, or moral courage, is an indispensable constituent in the formation of a Commander.

The Jesuit, Père Castel's advice to Roussau, in the same page, derives

* Dante died at Ravenna. See Poccianti, *de Scriptor. Florent.* p. 46.

confirmation from the similar recommendation of Madame de Tencin to Marivaux, on the threshold of his Parisian life, "*de se faire plutôt des amis que des amis ; car au moyen des femmes, on fait tout ce qu'on veut des hommes.*" The Jesuit was a very ingenious and virtuous man ; but the lady was a profligate woman and unnatural mother. (See G. M. for September 1840, p. 256.) Her son the celebrated D'Alembert's intercourse, or union, with Mademoiselle L'Espinasse, the fruit, like himself, of criminal passion, remains still undefined in character ; but if, though ostensibly ~~conjugal~~, yet unconsecrated, it transgressed not, as was generally believed, the bounds of Platonic attachment, the forbearance assuredly was not a sacrifice to moral principle or religious scruple, which both equally disregarded, but imposed by nature on the philosopher, and amply compensated to his impassioned companion by his subserviency to her licentious course with others. Here, in this self-styled philosophical age, we see its Parisian Coryphæus become the degraded instrument, and act the pander to the desires of his Platonic paramour ! She was the adulterine offspring of the Countess D'Albon—a noble house, of which some account will be found in the G. M. for March last, page 252, and one of the most remarkable females of her time.

I avail myself of this opportunity to rectify an error in the article for August 1840, page 131, on French Genealogies, where Racine's tragedy of Bajazet is supposed to refer to the imperial captive of Tamerlane, instead of the brother of the Ottoman Emperor, Amurath the Fourth, who was put to death by this Sultan, the hero of Knolles, or rather of Ricaut, the continuator of Johnson's favourite historian, (See Rambler, No. 122.) in 1638. This drama, in which Mademoiselle Rachel excited lately such admiration in the character of Roxane, is founded on a mixed intrigue of love and ambition in the seraglio. But within a short interval, a rival tragedy with a consonant title, "*Tamerlan, ou Mort de Bajazet,*" based on the memorable encounter, in 1402, of these mighty chiefs, alluded to in the quoted article of this Magazine,

was exhibited. It was the composition of Pradon, that ignoble competitor for the theatrical laurel then fading on the brow of Corneille, whom a patrician junto, headed by the Duke de Nevers, (Mazarin's nephew)—and, literature may blush for the association—Mesdames de Sévigné and Deshoulières, opposed to the rising fame of Racine. Under their auspices, this Mævius of the great poet, who, when reproved by the Prince de Conti for localizing the scene of action in Europe, which was in Asia (Natolia), replied that, indeed, he was not much conversant with *chronology* ! was not only urged to emulation, but deluded by an ephemeral preference. A triumph over such an adversary, Racine felt would be a humiliation.

" demit honorem

Æmulus,

Quod cum victus erit, mecum certasse feretur."

Ovid. Metam. xiii. 16.

and, in sensitive consciousness of this depreciation of his value, he withdrew, in 1677, from a contest, which had been irritatingly maintained against some of the noblest emanations of his genius. For twelve continuous years, consequently, the Muse of this admirable writer remained silent, as if eclipsed, until revived to light and exertion by the inspirations of Holy Writ, which, in 1689, produced Esther, and, in 1691, Athalie, the most perfect, perhaps, of French dramas. Boileau's tribute to his accomplished friend only expresses the general conviction of his countrymen.

" Du théâtre Français l'honneur et la merveille,

Il sut ressusciter Sophocle dans ses écrits ;
Et dans l'art d'enchanter les cœurs et les esprits,

Surpasser Euripide, et balancer Corneille."

If, as we may feel, our neighbours' national partiality prevents their acknowledgment of Shakspeare's supremacy in his art, we, possibly, may be arraigned of equally withholding the full measure of justice to which their dramatists are entitled. Yet, to refuse them a rank parallel with their models, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, or Aristophanes, would be to betray a subjection to prejudice, which, recoiling on ourselves, would impeach our critical discernment, proclaim our

disqualification as arbiters, and wholly invalidate our assertion for Shakspeare of that precedence and elevation which we fondly claim for him. But, placing him beyond all bounds of comparison, whom have we successfully to oppose to Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, and, above all, to Moliere; though these writers were alike fettered in the chains of their unpliant language and artificial rules? Of the productions of this last-mentioned consummate master of genuine comedy, several of the higher class are, with the exception of our great bard's, matchless by ours. Nor was he less fortunate in the minor department of the art, as his numerous farces prove; though it was by no means from choice that he descended to these compositions; but auditors of taste were comparatively few, and as he said himself, "J'ai vu le public quitter le Mi-anthrope pour Scaramouche, et j'en charge Scapin de le rappeler." Lope de Vega similarly observed, that as it was the *people* who filled the theatre, they had a right to be gratified in their fancy.

"Porque come les paga el volgo, e justo hablar le en nescio, para darle gusto."

And so felt and acted Shakspeare, whose all-commanding spirit could evoke at will every emotion, as it mastered every composition, and to whose versatile powers the transition from grave to gay, from the sublime to the ludicrous, was not less prompt, than Napoleon was wont to describe it in the contrasted evolutions of human fate—"Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas,"—swift in succession, said the deep observer, as the alternations of the atmosphere.

"X' ὁ Ζεὺς ἄλλοκα μὲν πέλει ἀνθρώπων,
ἄλλοκα δ' ἔτι." *Homer.*

Molière's death, it is known immediately followed his performance of his own *Malade Imaginaire*, (*Argan*.) the 17th of February 1673; (Taschereau, *Vie de Molière*, p. 293,) a fact and consequence expressed in the quatrain of his friend Etienne Bachat, by way of epitaph.

"Roscius hic situs est, parva Molierus
in urna,
Cui genus humanum ludere lusus erat;
Dum ludit mortem, mors indignata jo-
cantem

Corripit, et nimum fingere sacra vetat."

Yours, &c. J. R.

UNEDITED GRÆCO-EGYPTIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

1.
ON a granite altar in the possession of Signor Anastasi,
ΣΑΡΑΠΗΔΙΘΕΩΙΜΕΤΑΑΩΗΙΑΝ-
ΙΕΡΟΣΣΑΡΑΠΗΩΝΟ . . Λ'ΙΗΗΑΧ
ΩΝΚΖ.

This inscription is cut upon one edge of this sepulchral monument, which has been made in the form and shape of sepulchral monuments of square form, with a border of hieroglyphics running round; beneath are two lines of demotic. It is mentioned in the *Sale catalogue*, No. 387, p. 53, and it has been noticed, although not entirely published, in a former number of the *Magazine*. It reads, when entire, *Σαράπηδι Θεῷ μεγάλῳ Πανίσκῳ Σαραπίωνο(ς)*. L. III. *Παχῶν* KZ. To the great god Sarapis Paniskos, son of Serapion, the 19th year 27th of Pachon. The demotic inscription beneath, which is arranged in the same manner, cannot, in the

present state of the knowledge of demotic, be identified with the Greek text. Sarapis, like Isis, Osiris, and other names of the same class, was declined indifferently *Σαράπιδος* or *Σαραπίος*, as on the lamp of the Durand Collection, *Δαίσε με τὸν Ηλιοσάραπιν*.*

11.

On a tessera of wood, taken from a Græco-Egyptian mummy, from the collection recently acquired of Signor Anastasi by the British Museum. The letters appear to have been inlaid with red paint,

ΕΘΗΠΙC Ε ΒΙ
C C C N ΛΘ'

In a letter signed *ΕΘΥΡΤΙCΤΟC*, Gentleman's *Magazine*, three other tesserae

* De Witt. *Cat. Dur. Coll.* 8vo. Par. 1836, p. 329. Cf. *Archæologia*, vol. xxviii. p. 170, pl. xiv. E. Δαί μ[εγάλη] καὶ Βασιλεῖ Σαράπιδι.

of the same collection were published. The form of the letters is exactly as above, the engraver having omitted to insert the horizontal bar of the final E. It is 'Εσέρης ἐβίωσεν L. 8. "Esoëris has lived 8 years." The name Esoeria is of frequent occurrence in the hieroglyphical texts: it means the elder or greater Isis. Cf. Champollion. Gr. Eg. p. 131. Hieratical Papyrus, B. M. A tessera of the same kind has been engraved. Montfaucon. pl. cxxiv. à la p. 282. T. V. Διδύμης Διοσκουρίδου ἐβίωσεν. L. 18.

III.

The next inscription is also in the National Collection, upon a small monument with a triangular top. It came from Mr. Sams's collections. At the sides are branches and other leaves. It is of the Christian era.

ΕΙΣ ΘΕΟΝ — ΒΟΗΘΩΝ
ΜΟΥΣΗΣ . . . ΠΑΥΛΟΥ ΚΕ
ΝΤΗΡΙΟΝΕΚΟΙΜΗΘΗΕΤΩΝ
ΑΕ ΠΕΠΕΦΑΘΗΣΔΕΥΤΕΡΑΣ
ΙΝΔΙΚ' I.

Which probably has stood thus—

Εἰς Θεόν (δ) Βοήθων
Μούσης (καὶ) Παύλου Κε-
ντήριον ἐκοιμήθη ἐτών
• ΔΕ' ἐπειφθ' τῆς δευτέρας
ἰνδικτ. 1.

"Centerion, aged 35, has been laid to rest in God, the assister of Moses and Paul, on the fourth of Epiphi, the 2nd indiction." The character marking the end of indiction is indistinct. There is no need of remarking here at any length the extreme frequency of the use of the verb *κοιμῶ* among the early Christian monuments, in allusion, no doubt, to the parable of the rich man and Lazarus. Cf. also Archaeol. vol. xxviii. pl. xiv. p. 170. E. Μνήθητι κύριε τῆς κοιμηθείας (τῆς) δούλου σου Νιλανθίου, and following inscriptions.

IV.

+ ΤΗΤΟΥ ΘΥ ΔΕΧΟ
ΖΟΝΤΟC ΖΩΝΤΑC
ΔΕ ΚΑΙ ΝΕΚΡΟΥC
ΘΥ ΠΡΟΝΙΑ ΕΧΡΗ
CΑΤΟ ΜΑΚΑ
ΡΙΑ CΟΥΑΕΙΤΕΑΙ
ΤΟΥ ΒΙΟΥ ΤΟΥΤΟΥ
ΜΗΝΙ ΦΑΩΦΙ Ϊ

ΙΝ ΔΚΗΘΘ̄ Α
ΝΑΗΑΥCΙ ΕΝ
CΚΗΝΑΙC ΑΓΙΩ
ΑΜΗΝ+

Unedited, and likewise in the Museum. + τῇ τοῦ θεοῦ δεσπόζοντος ζώοντος δὲ καὶ νεκροῦ θεοῦ πρόνοια, ἐχρήσατο μακαρία Σουαὶ τέλει τοῦ βίου τούτου μηνὶ φάωφι ἰνδικτιωνος τ' ὁ θεὸς ἀναπαύσει ἐν σκηναῖς ἁγίαις ἀμήν+. In this inscription there is no difficulty of reading, although the Greek is corruptly written. ΘΥ indeed for Θεοῦ πα- sim in these inscriptions, its repetition in the 4th line unnecessary; τελεῖ for τελει. Thus βασιλεῖ for βασιλει, at a much earlier epoch; and Græco-Egyptian *προνοια* for *προνοια*. Σουαὶ, hardly Σουαί, and the name always follows μακάριος: thus ὁ μακάριος Πέτρος Διάκονος. L. 11. ἀναπαύσει like ἀναπαύσατο, or ψυχῇ, understood. Cf. following inscription, ἀνάπανσον τὴν ψυχὴν αἱ τοί, namely Θεός, or Κύριε.

V.

ΕΝΘΑΚΑΤΑΚΟΙΤΑ
ΟΜΑΚΑΡΙΟC ΠΕ
ΤΡΟCΔΙΑΚ' ΕΤΕ
ΑΕ ΩΘΗ-ΜΗΝ . . .
ΦΑΡΜΟΥΘΗ: Ϊ Γ . . .
ΙΝΔΙΚ'Δ; ΑΝΑ
ΗΑΥCΟΝ ΤΗΝΨ
ΑΥΤΟΥ ΕΙC ΚΟΛΗC
ΑΒΡΑΑΜ Κ' ΙCΑ
ΑΚ Κ' ΙΑΚΩΒ
ΑΜΗΝ.

Unedited, on a style of sandstone in the British Museum. The Greek of this inscription is terribly abused—it reads 'Ενθα κατακοιτά ὁ μακάριος Πέτρος διάκ[ονος] ἐτελεώθη μηνος φαρμουθῆ [ἡ] ἰνδικ[τιωνος] δ' ἀνάπανσον τὴν ψυχὴν αὐτῶν εἰς κόλπον Ἀβραάμ καὶ Ἰσαὰκ καὶ Ἰακώβ. Ἀμήν. L. 5, φαρμουθῆ, better φαρμουθι, but so in the inscription. If the letter following the ι having one upright bar remaining must be an η. L. 7, ψ, clearly ψυχῇ. L. 8, εἰς κόλ- πος, for εἰς κόλπον, what more abomi- nable—except ἐν κόλποις?

An inscription dedicated to the same deity Sarapis, as No. 1, has been published by Mr. H. Agnew, Archaeologia, vol. xxviii. pl. xiv. p. 170, who has not however explained it. It exhibits—

- 1 ΔΗ Μ...
 2 ΒΑCΙΑΙ CΑΡΑΗΙΑΙ
 3 CΑΡΑΠΟΔΩΡΟC ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝΕΠΑΓ...
 4 ΕΝΑΥΡΙΩ ΜΑΚΑΙΡΑΝΕΙCΙΝΕΞΟΧ...
 5 ΙΚ ΤΩΝ ΚΥΡΙΩΝ CΕΒΑCΤΑΝ ΦΑΡΜΟΥΘΙ...

which should probably be restored
 Δι' μ[εγαλῶ καὶ] βασιλεὶ Σαράπιδι Σα-
 πόδωρος ἀνέθηκεν ἐπ' [ἀγαθῶ] ἐν ἀγρίοις
 μακάρων εἰσὶν ἔξοχ[αι] L. 4; or rather,
 since the 3rd line is written on a plinth
 above the representation, and the 5th
 line beneath the first and third lines,
 which are upon the plane superficies,
 should be connected thus:—

- 1 Δι' μεγαλῶ καὶ βασιλεὶ Σαράπιδι
 3 Ἐν ἀγρίοις μακάρων εἰσὶν ἔξοχαι
 2 Σαπόδωρος ἀνέθηκεν ἐπ' ἀγαθῶ
 4 L. . . τῶν κυρίων Σεβαστῶν φαρμουθί.

The three first lines perhaps intended
 for trimeter iambic verses. The only
 question about this arrangement is,
 whether the second line applies to the
 children or the god. Mr. Agnew ob-
 serves that the inscriptions are suffi-
 ciently distinct, but according to his copy
 they are unintelligible, unless the pro-
 posed restoration of the second or third
 line be admitted. It however shews
 how prevalent dedications were to
 eponymous deities.

VI.
 +ΥΠΕΡΜΗΜΗΣ ΚΑΙ
 ΑΝΑΠΑΥCΕΩC
 ΤΑΑCΙΑ ΕΤΕΛΕ
 ΛΟΗ ΧΟΙΛΑΝΑ
 ΙΝΔΙΑ

On a plinth or* stele of sandstone in
 the Museum: +Υπὲρ μνημῆς καὶ ἀνα-
 παύσεως Ταλσία ἐτελεώθη χοῦαχ ἡ ἰνδικ-
 τῆνος ἰδ. Of course of the Christian
 era. The name appears to be Talsia.

VII.
 ΝΗΝ
 ΝΤΩΝ ΔΟΥΑΟΝ C
 ΜΑΡΚΟΥΕΝΚΟΛΗC
 ΤΩΝΑΓΙΩΝ ΠΑΤΕ
 ΡΟΝΑΒΡΑΜΚΑΙΗCΑΚ
 ΚΑΙΙΑΚΩΒΚΑΤΕΚΕΙ
 ΜΥΘΙCΕΝΕΝΝΑΡΑ ΔΥΟ
 Η Ε Δ
 Μ ΦΑΜΝΩΟΕ ΙΝ
 Β. ΔΙΟΚ. ΥΠΚ

The commencement of this inscription,
 which is upon a sandstone style, is very
 indistinct; and the corrupt state of the
 language does not allow us to pro-
 nounce distinctly whether it is δουλον
 σὸν Μάρκον, or Δούλον σ[οῦ] Μάρκον—
 ἐν κοιλῶ τῶν ἁγίων πατέρων Ἀβραάμ
 καὶ Ἰσαάκ καὶ Ἰακώβ καὶ ἐκεῖ μύθιζεν ἑνερα
 δύο* μῆνος φάρμουθι ἰνδικτῆνος, &c.
 Διοκλητιανῶν υπκ L. 1. ην . . . ἰ. ντων
 —σ. σον. Cf. Arch. vol. xxviii. pl. xiv.
 p. 170, της δουλης σου L. 3, ἐν κοιλίᾳ
 τοῦ εἰ κοιλῶ, thus εἰς κοιλίᾳς τοῦ εἰς κοιλῶν,
 following the corrupt Greek inserted
 into the Copt. L. 4, πατέρων for πατερῶν.
 L. 7, μύθιζεν for μύθιζε. Thus in ano-
 ther inscription ἀνέστη ἀναπαύσει spoken
 affirmatively, although the ἀναπαύσειν of
 these inscriptions replaces the εὐψυχει
 of the early times under the emperors.
 L. 7, ἑνερα, corruptly written for
 ἑνερα, the masses said for the dead:
 namely, he says or chaunts the two
 songs appertaining to the dead?

VIII.

The following inscriptions are taken
 from some lithographic drawings en-
 titled sketches of a collection of Anti-
 quities lately imported at Liverpool
 from Alexandria in Egypt, fol. 1828.
 They appear to have been merely in-
 tended for private distribution, and the
 inscriptions may consequently be con-
 sidered as practically unedited. No. 2,
 printed sheets.

ΑΔΑ.

On a sepulchral stele in statuary mar-
 ble, over a girl holding a bird. Ἀδα,
 the name of a female common in
 Asiatic inscriptions.

IX,

ΑΤΕΙΠΡΩΙ.

On a stele of statuary marble, ἀτεῖ ηρῶ
 de ηρῶς passim, in Asiatic inscriptions
 ἀτεῖ—termination of a proper name,
 for whom the tablet was erected, be-
 neath the name of a man in a military
 garb. No. 1, printed sheets.

Χ.
ΙΑΡΟΝ
ΗΡΑΚΛΕ
ΟΤΙΣ.

On a kind of marble pedestal, said to be imperfect; notwithstanding, it ap-

pears to form a complete inscription, *Ἰάρον Ἡρακλεώτης*. Hilaron of the nomos Heracleotes. Female proper names in *ov* being of common occurrence; thus, *Λυκαίνιον* Longin. Daph. & Chl.; and *Κερτήριον* in No. III.

XI.

- 1 ΜΝΗΜΕΙΟΝΚΑΤΕΣΤΗΣΑΝΕΡΜΗΣΚΑΙΘΟΙΟΔΟΤΗΑΠΟΔΑΔΩ-
ΡΟΥΜΗΕΞΕΣΤΟΔΕ
- 2 ΕΤΕΡΟΝΤΕΘΗΝΑΙΜΗΔΕΝΑΕΙΜΗΕΡΜΗΝΗΠΑΠΑΝΚΑΙΘΟΙΟΔΟ-
ΤΗΝΚΑΙΕΡΜΗΝ
- 3 ΤΟΟΝΟΜΑΤΟΕΡΜΗΔΟΣΘΡΕΠΤΟΝΑΥΤΩΝΕΙΔΕΤΙΣΕΠΗΚΕΙΡΗΣ-
ΙΘΕΙΝΑΙΤΙΝΑΜΗΔΕ
- 4 ΓΗΚΑΡΠΟΦΟΡΗΣΟΙΤΟΑΥΤΩΜΗΔΕΘΑΛΑΣΣΑΠΛΩΤΗΜΗΔΕΤΕ-
ΚΝΩΝΩΝΗΣΙΣ
- 5 ΜΗΔΕΒΙΟΥΚΡΑΤΗΣΙΣΑΛΑΛΩΔΗΠΑΝΩΔΗΕΙΤΙΣΔΕΕΠΗΚΕΙΡΗ-
ΣΙΑΙΘΟΝΑΡΑΙΗΑΥ
- 6 ΣΑΙΑΥΤΟΝΤΩΕΠΙΚΑΤΑΡΑΤΟΣΤΑΙΣΠΡΟΓΕΓΡΑΜΜΕΝΑΙΣΑΡΑΙ
ΣΟΥΔΕΕΞΕ
- 7 ΕΣΤΟΕΚΧΩΡΗΣΑΙΤΙΝΙΤΟΜΝΗΜΙΟΝΕΠΗΜΕΛΗΖΟΝΤΑΙΔΕΟΙΔΙΑ
ΚΑΤΕΧΟΝΤΕΣ
- 8 ΤΟ ΟΙΚΙΔΙΟΝΤΟΕΞΕΝΑΝΤΙΤΟΥΜΝΗΜΙΟΥ.

Said to be on a species of veined marble. This inscription is decidedly of the ordinary Asiatic tenor, except that a fine was generally the threat held out. The *θρεπτα*, too, are often mentioned on these monuments. Concerning the partiality for declining in *ros*, or *dos*, in Græco-Egyptian inscriptions—passim Cf. Papyri in the British Museum, part i. Lond. 1839.

Pap. iii. l. 2, *Τηγγρος*. Pap. vij. l. 4, *Θατήρος*. Coffin of Soter, B. M. Eg. 333. *Φιλουρος*. Coffin of Tphous. xx. *Τφουρος*, *Σαραπουρος*, all from nouns in s. L. 6, *αυτο*, for *αυτον*. L. 1, *Μνημιον*. L. 7 and 8, *μνημιον*. L. *θηραι*, rather *θειναι*. Cf. Boeck, Corp. Inscr. Græc. xiv. sec. ii. p. 627, ἡ ἑτερ[ον]

τινά θείναι. It is exceedingly clear, and reads thus:—*Μνημειον κατέστησαν Ἐρμης καὶ Θεοδότῃ Ἀπολλοδώρου μὴ ἐξέστω δὲ ἑτερόν τε θείναι μηδὲνα, εἰ μὴ Ἐρμην πάπαν καὶ Θεοδότῃ καὶ Ἐρμην τὸ δινυμι τῷ Ἐρμῆδιος θρεπτόναι τῶν; εἰ δέ τις ἐπιχειρήσει θείναι τινα, μὴδὲ γῆ καρποφορήσῃτο αὐτῷ, μὴδὲ θάλασσα πλώτῃ, μὴδὲ τέκνων ὄνησις, μὴδὲ βιοῦ κράτησις, ἀλλὰ ὅλη πανώλῃ· εἴ τις δὲ ἐπιχειρήσει λίθον ἀραι ἢ λύσαι αὐτὸ[ν] ἢ τῷ ἐπικατάρατος ταῖς προγεγραμμέναις ἀραῖς, οὐδὲ ἐξέστω ἐκχωρήσαι τινι τὸ μνημιον ἐπιμελήσανται δὲ οἱ διακατέχοντες τὸ οἰκίδιον τὸ ἐξεναντι τοῦ μνημίου.*

I remain, Mr. Urban,

Yours, &c.

Fitzroy Terrace. SAMUEL BIRCH.

MR. URBAN,

HUMPHREY WANLEY, in his "Catalogus Librorum Manuscriptorum Angliæ, 1697," gives an account of seventeen MSS. in the Free School Library, Coventry.

The 12th MS. he states to be well written, painted, and gilded. It contains as follows, by OCCLEVE, (with his whole-length portrait at the commencement): *De Regimine Principum* GARR. MAG. VOL. XVI.

—*De Incendio Amoris, sive Planetus Thomæ Occleve*—*Dialogus inter eundem Thomam et quendam Amicum suum*—*Fabula quædam de quâdam bona et nobili Imperatrice Romana* (all in English)—*The moralizing of the foresaid Tale* (partly prose)—*A Process to learn to dye*—*The Prologue of the 9th Lesson on Allhallowen-day* (part in prose)—*Prologue to the Tale of Jonathos*, and the moralizing of it—

The Dance of Machabre—A Preiour to our Ladye, made by Geffrie Chaucer, after the order of a b c—Three Ballads or Songs—Sir John Mandeville's Travels (much different from the printed books.) And by LYDGATE, the Siege of Jerusalem by Vespasian—and the Siege of Thebes.

The above MS. I believe has survived the wreck of nearly the greatest part of the seventeen. In your July Number, pp. 43, 58, you mention *Lydgate* and *Oocleve*, which is the reason I have sent you the above.*

I have frequently thought, that the books and songs said to have belonged to the Coventry Captain Cox, as described by Laneham, in Queen Elizabeth's Progresses,† deservesome bibliographical notice. If your correspondents conversant with the subject, would enter into the details, it might afford some amusing articles for your publication. A slight account of those which have been published and are well known, would be sufficient; but there are others which I am inclined to think are extremely scarce, if recoverable at all. At any rate, if they are in existence, it might be the means of bringing them to light.

You have alluded lately to Royal Arms in Churches. The arms of Elizabeth, about four or five feet in length, and proportionably broad, still remain, painted in fresco, on one of the towers, which formerly ascended to the roof-loft in St. Michael's Church, Coventry.

* Our correspondent refers to a remark made in our review of Eller's Belvoir Castle, respecting an assumed oil-painting of Chaucer by Oocleve. It was from an illumination made by Oocleve, contained in a MS. in the Harleian Library, No. 4866, that all the numberless engraved prints of Chaucer have been derived. (See Granger's Biogr. Dictionary of England.) It has thrice, at least, we suppose, been taken from the original, first by Vertue, in his set of Twelve Poets, "ad exemplar Thomæ Oocleve in libro suo de Regimine Principis;" 2. by J. Strutt 1775, in his *Regal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, pl. xxxvii.; and 3. by W. Finden, "from a limning in Oocleve's 'De Regimine Principis,' preserved in the Harleian Library." But Mr. Shaw may still supply us with a more accurate fac-simile.

† Nichols's Progresses, &c. of Queen Elizabeth, edit. 1823, vol. i. p. 454.

In Trinity Church, Coventry, there was discovered a few years ago, under the whitewash, at a considerable elevation on the tower, a very large painting in fresco of the "Mouth of Hell"—very likely similar to the one formerly existing in the Lady's Chapel at Warwick, and quite equal to any of those at Stratford-on-Avon, published by Fisher some years ago. I believe it has not yet been drawn by any person.

Yours, &c.

W. READER.

MR. URBAN,

THERE are some books which afford so rich and so varied a treat, that a reader not unfrequently feels some little uneasiness lest the absorbing and ever-changing interest of their contents should hurry him on too quickly. He experiences the utmost difficulty in checking his desire still to press forward, though he is aware that to benefit as he ought by the necessarily succinct detail of the subjects treated of in their pages, he must at intervals desist from their perusal, and turn over in his mind with due leisure and composure the eventful matters there recorded. And though, notwithstanding the utmost care, he may not even thus be able to retain in his memory every particular, yet he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has a clear perception of the general outline of the work which is riveting his attention, and that he is ever adding somewhat of real worth to his store of knowledge.

Such were some of the reflections which occurred to my mind while I was reading during the past winter the two first volumes of Mr. Hallam's Literary History of the 15th, &c. Centuries, a work which requires no encomium from so humble a pen as mine, since it is certain of holding a distinguished place in the annals of literature as long as letters shall endure.

In vol. i. pp. 471, 2, Mr. Hallam has this note: "In very recent publications I observe that attempts have been made to set up again the *lugubres sonbs et illud flebile iota* of the modern Greeks. To adopt their pronunciation, even if right, would be buying truth very dear."

It is not my intention to attempt to decide the "*vexata quæstio*" as to what was the pronunciation of the Greek during the time of Homer,

Aristophanes, Thucydides, or any of the later classical writers in this rich and copious and flexible language. Nor do I feel myself competent to say, that our having followed Erasmus in adopting the pronunciation according to quantity may not in some respects be better than if we had adopted the accentual pronunciation of Reuchlin, Melancthon, &c. At all events, it would be labour in vain to endeavour to alter the pronunciation which has been so long established among us :

————— "*frustra vitium vitaveris illud,
Si te aliud pravum detorseris.*"

Yet we may be allowed to entertain some doubt whether it at all closely resembles the pronunciation of the ancients; though Smith, Cheke, and other writers, may have seemed to prove, by testimonies of antiquity, that the school of Erasmus had the stronger arguments in favour of its hypothesis.

But the part of the note already quoted which most forcibly attracted my attention, were the words "*lucubres sonos et illud flebile iota* of the modern Greeks," words which, I conceive, repeated by so high an authority as that of Mr. H., must tend to impress one with a very unfavourable idea of the present Romaic language. It has, it is true, lost much of the "*plenitudo*" of its parent language, its variety of vowels, its grandeur of diphthongs; for "*letters are like soldiers, apt to drop off in a long march,*"—and since

————— "*mortalia facta peribunt,
Nedum sermonum sit honos, et gratia
viva.*"

Yet, in point of flexibility, in power of coining at the moment words suitable to every new discovery, either in art or in science, without the necessity of having recourse to any foreign tongue for aid, it may fairly be said to rival its progenitor. For, though the Romaic has dismissed some of the moods, tenses, and cases of the ancient Greek, and rejected its dual number, yet the original words themselves still remain, though thorn of these their buds and branches, and, according to the genius of the living tongue, are as easily made to run into each other and unite as felicitously as they ever did. As an apt illustration of this remark, the modern term for "*freedom of the press*" is *λευθεροτυπία*, which would have been

the precise word employed by the most fastidious ancient author, had circumstances ever occurred to render it necessary for him to express such an idea.

With respect to the "*lucubres sonos*" of the modern Greeks, if the epithet "*lucubres*" is to be taken in a bad sense, or rather by way of sarcasm, as it evidently is intended to be from the context, "*lugubrious, doleful sounds,*" it assuredly is an incorrect one. The tone of the Romaic language may indeed be said to be plaintive, but it is a sweet plaintiveness, a touching softness, which, so far from offending the ear, falls upon it with a mellow pleasing sound. Of the numerous Italian dialects there is none, with the exception of the *lingua Romana*, which is not more harsh than the Romaic. Of course, I am not now speaking of the pronunciation of the common people, for in most countries this is anything but agreeable, but of the pronunciation of the educated classes, or of those persons who move in good society. Those who were fortunate enough to be acquainted with the family of the "*Maid of Athens*"—the lady who has the honour of being the subject of the well-known verses by Lord Byron—during their residence in the island of Corfu, cannot fail to remember the unexpectedly favourable impression which the language made on them, not only in the conversation of the Athenian maid and her two fair sisters, but in that also of the sterner sex, who frequented these light and agreeable réunions. And it has often been remarked to the writer of these lines by Englishmen whom he met there, gentlemen by no means prejudiced in favour of the modern Greek, that the language possessed a softness, a copiousness, a winning grace, and a resemblance to its parent tongue, beyond anything they had previously been led to imagine.

I am at a loss also to conceive how the terms "*illud flebile iota,*" "*the doleful iota,*" can by any possibility have reference to the modern Greek language. We indeed give the sound of our letter *i* to the ancient Greek *iota*; but in modern Greek, though the form of the letter itself is preserved, it is invariably pronounced like our *e* in the personal pronoun *me*. And not

only so, but even the diphthongs of which it forms a part are always sounded like our long *e*. However doleful a ditty, then, the modern Greek language may be supposed by some to chaunt, the lugubrious sound of our *i* at least must be excepted from the burden of its song.

What induced me to apply myself to the study of the modern Greek was the delight I have ever had in prosecuting that of the ancient, since the time when I quitted the banks of the *Iais*. And during a protracted sojourn in Greece, interrupted at intervals, I made myself familiar with its present language—at least, I have vanity enough to suppose so. During my intercourse with the natives, it struck me very forcibly that the feelings of the modern Greek with respect to his parent tongue are much such as ours are with respect to the language of our Saxon forefathers. Notwithstanding the changes and vicissitudes his country has undergone, the conquest by the Romans, the sway of the now-fallen Venice, and its till recently utter subjection to the Ottoman rule, there are numberless remains of its once brilliant language. These tones seem to come more home to his heart than those derived from a foreign source, just as with us the words of Saxon origin appeal with much greater force to the feelings than those which are exotic. He knows it not, perhaps, but the short conventional forms of address are almost all from the pure stock. The words themselves, though colloquially abbreviated, or, from the similar sounds of several vowels and diphthongs, altered slightly in their orthography, are nevertheless the same words which were in use when Greece existed in all her pride, and they are the same words, marked with the same accent, and that, too, over the same syllable, which we still find in all our editions of her classics.

In a small volume of the most popular songs, the name of whose author, to my regret, has escaped my memory, though I was at the pains to make a manuscript copy of his production, with the exception of the introduction of the few strange little words which now serve to mark the distinction in the moods, and the liberty taken with prepositions, a

liberty which would wofully offend the ears of all sticklers for the grammatical rules of Porson, and other such eminent scholars,) the rest so nearly resembles the ancient Greek, that, exceptis excipiendis, one might at times fancy that he was perusing an *odé* of Anacreon, so few are the words which are not pure ancient Greek.

To any one who is a tolerable Greek scholar, when he has once mastered the distinctive little words I have just noticed, and accustomed himself to the prepositional solecisms, the learning the Romaic is an easy matter; indeed the whole affair requires but little time in comparison with that which is necessary for the acquirement of most other foreign languages.

The leading articles in the public journals printed at Missolonghi during the period of the Greek revolution were models of the language, and, as far as the subjects would admit of it, they might be said to be almost pure ancient Greek. M. Tricoupi, the late ambassador from King Otho to the court of St. James's, and Prince Mavrocordato, who at present holds that exalted post, were, I believe, the principal contributors to them.

The first time that my ingenuity was put to the test, as to whether an acquaintance with the ancient would give me any clue to the comprehension of the modern Greek, was by the accident of a dentist's card being put into my hand at Corsù, and I was very agreeably surprised to find, that though I had not as yet even commenced the study of the latter language, I perfectly caught the general meaning of the notice, though I was utterly at a loss to define the construction of its sentences.

In another note, vol. i. p. 120, Mr. Hallam has mentioned a MS. in the British Museum (Cott. Galba, I. xviii.) of some importance in relation to the present subject, if it be truly referred to the 8th century. "It contains the Lord's Prayer in Greek, written in Anglo-Saxon characters, and appears to have belonged to King Athelstan. The manner in which the words are divided shews a perfect ignorance of Greek in the writer: but the Saxon is curious in another respect, as it proves the pronunciation of Greek, in the

eighth century, to have been the modern or Romaic, and not what we hold to be ancient."

In my present retirement I have no means of applying to books for information on the much debated subject of accentual pronunciation, but I am strongly inclined to think that its antiquity might be satisfactorily traced so far back as the sixth century. And I ground this opinion on the authority of a gentleman, who has been long resident in Greece, and has made the Romaic language the object of his profound study. His opinion may be considered of no little weight, since, though a native of Scotland, he is so perfectly master of the Romaic, that he has long been one of the most eloquent pleaders at the Greek bar, and it is owing solely to his high, perhaps too high sense of independence, that he has not retained one of the highest legal appointments which King Otho has in his gift. In an interesting conversation we once held on this subject during a walk over the plains of Argos, the scene of the fabled Lemæan hydra, he assured me he had the most positive evidence that the accentual pronunciation might be clearly proved to have been the common usage in the sixth century.

I confess, though I might not be willing to go the whole length in favour of the accent, yet it would certainly appear that it must have had greater weight in the pronunciation of the ancients than we are inclined to allow. Otherwise, how happens it that the Greeks of the present day, in whatever quarter they are found, speak according to accent? The same rule in this respect governs the native of Constantinople and Alexandria, the Greek of the coast of Syria, and him of Athens or the Ionian islands. There is no more difference in the pronunciation of the inhabitants of these several distant parts than there is in that of the uneducated classes in the different counties of England—no more difference than between the Portuguese spoken at Lisbon and that spoken at Madeira. Surely then, if the accent were a matter of such slight import in pronunciation as we make it, it could not have gained so universal a sway as it now has—some fraction of the modern Greeks would have retained

the same, or nearly the same pronunciation as their forefathers used, or at least, there would not be that great uniformity of speech which now prevails among tribes descended from a common stock, though living so remote from each other.

Even if it be not advisable to alter our present pronunciation, more attention to accent would be of infinite service, since the Romaic is guided in it by precisely the same rules as those laid down in our grammars. But how few are there on quitting Oxford or Cambridge who know even the mere rudiments of these rules! Their utility is obvious in many points of view; and more particularly in this—that an occasional exercise in the pronunciation according to accent would make the Romaic grate far less harshly on the ear of the stranger on his first arrival in Greece than it now does—the knowledge of the dead language would in fact go more than half way towards understanding the conversation in a living one—especially as the fashion in Greece is now to employ as many pure Greek words as possible, rejecting, as far as may be, the Italian and Turkish barbarisms which had intruded themselves into its vocabulary. Certainly the new-comer would instantly comprehend very many of the short phrases which are continually in the mouths of the natives, and which now, when explained, he discovers to his great surprise to be pure Greek, pronounced according to accent, and not according to quantity.

Allow me, Mr. Ushan, to mention one other point of resemblance between the modern Greeks and their forefathers—they still possess the same natural quickness of talent which so greatly distinguished the latter; and an American episcopalian clergyman, who some five or six years since was at the head of the national normal schools at Athens, found no other difficulty in teaching the youths who frequented them than that of fixing their attention sufficiently on those elementary principles which form the groundwork of a solid and useful education. Their fault, like that of the Athenians in St. Paul's time, was the excessive desire for novelty. T. Q.

MR. URBAN, Ballitore, co. Kildare.

NEAR the opening of the *Æneid* is a passage which appears to have baffled the most acute commentators, and of which I propose the following exposition; which also having found favour with some literary friends, I am encouraged to solicit for it, through your Magazine, a more general patronage from the learned community; any of whose strictures, finding a place in your pages, will be duly appreciated by Yours, &c. RICHARD SHACKLETON.

SORTES VIRGILIANÆ.

"Sciadit se nubes, et in æthera purgat apertum." Lib. I. 591.

I am tempted, in the face of so much learned and laborious research, but which has proved fruitless, to approach a passage in the *Æneid*, with a view to expound it: an undertaking, under the circumstances, not only pardonable, as I opine, but laudable.

Quasi in limine, at least not far from the exordium, we read,

"*Progeniem, sed enim, Trojano a sanguine duci*

*Audierat, Tyrias olim quæ verteret arces :
Hinc populum latè regem, belloque superbum,*

Venturum excidio Libya: sic volvere Parcas."

Servius thinks that *duci* is put for *ductum iri*, the present for the future: one commentator is ready to accuse the poet of tautology; while another is at infinite pains to save him from the imputation. But the great error into which I am compelled to say they have universally fallen, is their inducing a supposition that the oracular voice is to be understood *ad literam*. Thus they go coldly to history for a solution of what is purely poetical.

But, if I do not much deceive myself, this passage is susceptible of an interpretation far worthier of the poet; the communication of which may, I would presume, induce a closer inspection of it, and cause it to be set in its proper light.

The subject of an oracle that so engrossed the attention of the Queen of Heaven, should be one on whom the poet wishes to confer the highest honour. Nor should it be, as indeed it was not, in the present instance, less than *Æneas* himself, to whose sword the Fates had decreed the in-

flicting the first calamity on Carthage; the very citadel of which he, with the aid of his half-brother, consumed with fire, in the heart of its queen; causing no less dismay than if, the enemy having made good his footing, all Carthage, or even old Tyre, tottered to their foundations, and fell a prey to the flames.

We are not then to resort to history alone for an interpretation of this oracle: the former part of it is certainly to be understood as satisfied in the ejaculation of Anna:

*Extincti me teque, soror, populumque,
pulverisque
Sidonios urbemque tuam.* Lib. iv. v. 682.

Besides, did not *Æneas* virtually overthrow Carthage in its queen, as much as the Roman people cut off Libya in its capital, one event involving the other?

No: history alone could never have saved the credit of the oracle. Besides, art called for some such fulfilment of the presage to appear in the poem: and so, to accomplish this, the poet causes extreme grief to extort the fatal confession from the sister of the dying queen: for, surely, we are not to suppose that those portentous words, put into the mouth of the second person in the realm, by so grave a poet, are for nought, or to be ascribed to mere loquaciousness, and to be accounted of no more than as forming a part of the general lament.

Thus art we furnished by the poet himself, with a key, which easily unlocks the meaning of a passage, long buried in obscurity, at least for the generality of readers, and the beauty of which could, of course, never before, without such aid, have been fully appreciated.

I would fain hope that Donatus took the same view of this subject; as it is certain, by plain inference from his words, that he understood *Progeniem* to signify *Æneas* himself.

And yet Ascensius, after quoting Donatus,—"*Hæc Donatus,*" says he, "*quibus nihil disertius,*" plainly shews, in his own subjoined familiar exposition, that he did not profit by what he so commended; but, on the contrary, suffered himself to be betrayed into the vulgar error.

PAINTED SCREENS IN CHURCHES.

MR. URBAN, *Brunswick Square,*
Sept. 1.

I HAVE lately had the satisfaction of inspecting a beautiful volume of antiquarian drawings, the property of a well-known Norfolk collector; and have been thereby led to so interesting a train of thought on the subject of pictorial-art as it existed in England four or five centuries ago, that I am particularly anxious to call the attention of your readers to this neglected branch of antiquarian inquiry.

You will anticipate, from the heading of this short communication, that the drawings alluded to are drawings of painted screens; but I beg to say that the volume in question, albeit a very thick one, perpetuated the memory of one single screen—the screen of a church in Norfolk but little known, and consequently but rarely visited. The screen, therein depicted in such minute detail, is by no means the only object of interest in Ranworth Church; but I shall at present confine myself to this singular monument. I must be content to state concerning it, that it is divided into a multitude of compartments, each of which contains the representation, in fresco, of some saint, angel, or legendary personage; and that these paintings have a distinct character of their own, and altogether aspire to the rank of works of art. The other parts of the screen exhibit, in fresco, Gothic ornaments and details of great interest (not to say beauty); and the whole, notwithstanding the ravages of time, and of a far more destructive agent which shall be nameless, retain enough of the brilliancy and force of the original colouring to be distinctly appealed to as a monument of early English pictorial art.

Now, though this particular screen has been singled out for remark, I happen to know, on the best of all evidence, that Ranworth is by no means the only church in Norfolk where such curiosities are to be met with. On the contrary, painted screens are common in Norfolk. I leave to antiquaries better skilled in the history of the arts to decide whether this county be indebted to its geographical position for its pre-eminence in this particular. It does, indeed, seem quite

natural that the artists of the Low Countries should have brought over to a county where they are known to have settled in such large numbers, those arts for which they were so famous; and for the exercise of which the churches afforded such ample scope: but before such an opinion, however plausible, be adopted, great caution must be employed. Permit me to explain; and, in explaining, to state what is the object of this letter.

I gather from Lysons's History of Devonshire, that in that county painted screens are not uncommon; and my own casual observation has convinced me, that in other counties, equally remote, such relics exist, or have existed. Now is it not high time that something should be done, on rather a grand scale, towards rescuing from oblivion these perishable and perishing monuments? You, Mr. Urban, will not require to be reminded what is the usual march of events in remote country churches where mouldering relics exist. When they grow discoloured by damp, the paint-pot is put in requisition; and when they grow crazy through age and want of care, the village carpenter (who is generally in want of a job) is called in to take them away. Meanwhile, Messrs. Marall and Burnem, the churchwardens, enjoy the immortality of an inscription—to the effect that during their dynasty, the church was “repaired, the Reverend Mister Such-an-one being Rector.” How rapidly the work of devastation is going forward, few persons would believe. The Norfolk screens are fast disappearing. Within the memory of man, *half* of Ranworth screen has been removed; besides a multitude of other antiquities in the same church. St. Christopher was to be seen on its walls three years ago—but his effigy likewise is now obliterated. Scarcely less painful is the process in parishes where men of taste (!) reside. A youthful correspondent writes me from Bedfordshire as follows: “I went to see ——— church, which had been beautified, or, as I should say, *beastified*, for the screen had been removed and stuck over the altar, and painted to imitate marble.”

It strikes me, as an extraordinary circumstance, that Horace Walpole,

himself a Norfolk man, a professed admirer of art, and engaged on a work which was intended to relate immediately to the state of painting at an early period in England, should, in his *Anecdotes*, have made no mention of these Norfolk screens. It argued extraordinary ignorance, or extraordinary apathy, and certainly shews how incompetent he was for his task.

Allow me finally, Mr. Urban, to ask whether you are aware of any extensive collections calculated to illustrate this interesting class of monuments? What would be the best means of making them generally known? Can any of your correspondents furnish us with documentary evidence concerning their antiquity and their authors? Could it not be contrived by some means to call national attention to so large, so perishable, so beautiful, so important, but apparently so ill-appreciated a branch of the antiquities of England?

Yours, &c. J. W. B.

MR. URBAN, *Cambridge, Sept. 2.*

DURING the last month two severe blows have been inflicted on the antiquaries of Cambridge by the complete demolition of one, and the partial ruin of another, of the most interesting specimens of architecture which our University had to boast. I allude to the destruction of the Castle, which has fallen a prey to the modern spirit of innovation and improvement,* and to the fall of part of the exceedingly interesting Church of St. Sepulchre's (or, as it is commonly called, the Round Church)* which has filled all true lovers of antiquity with alarm lest one of the few examples of this style of ecclesiastical architecture should be allowed to perish unheeded. This, I am happy to say, cannot now be the case: there is a better spirit

abroad in the land, though still there is too much to lament; there are far too many who, though prone enough to declaim against the apathy and want of liberality of the members of our Church, and dealing in professions of the utmost generosity generally, yet when any particular case is brought immediately under their notice, we hear that they "are very sorry; but really there are so many similar claims—if they gave to one, they must to all,"—and such excuses.

But I am wandering away from the immediate object of this letter, which is to draw the attention of your readers to a printed appeal issued in behalf of the above-mentioned sacred edifice, as by so doing you will ensure for it a far wider circulation among the lovers of antiquity than as individuals we could expect to effect.

The circumstances are briefly these. It appears that some time back, owing to the still far too common practice of burying in churches, a vault was dug very incautiously in such a direction as materially to weaken the foundations of the southern part of the circular aisle, which seems originally to have been very slight, relying rather on its thickness, and massy structure, than its depth: this rash proceeding was soon followed, as might be expected, by symptoms of approaching ruin, and about three weeks back the vaulting of this portion of the building fell in, leaving the adjoining walls in a very crazy, unstable state. It was now evident that something must be done, and the parish immediately set about investigating the extent of the damage, preparatory to its repair; when, the state of the case being made known to some members of the Camden Society, and other spirited individuals connected with the University, it struck them that now a favourable opportunity was offered for rescuing the Church, not only from its then state of ruin, but also from the barbarisms and abominations which years of the grossest neglect had heaped upon it. Nothing indeed can be possibly more shabby and wretched than the appearance the exterior of St. Sepulchre's has presented for some years past,—the Norman parapet pulled down, and one of red brick substituted—with which

* County Courts are to be erected on the site of the interesting gateway tower, for so long time the only relic of Cambridge castle. Its loss is greatly to be regretted; it was a fine specimen of early English castellated architecture, and interesting from the remembrances connected with it. Its appearance is perpetuated in Grose, and also in *Le Keux's Memorials*.

material, by way of an elegant variety, any defect in the walls has been repaired—all the original Norman windows replaced by very ugly and debased insertions of a later age—the true mouldings of the fine doorway hidden with cement and begrimed with soot and dirt—the north wall of the chancel rebuilt in a most mean manner with plain square casement windows, likewise in red brick—in short, all that time and neglect could do to injure this interesting Church had been done, and it cried shame upon the lovers of ancient art for not endeavouring, in some measure at least, to restore it to its prime beauty. This, it is now to be hoped, will be effected, and effected thoroughly; for I cannot but expect that many, very many, will yet come forward in aid of this interesting object in addition to those who have already testified their regard to our time-hallowed Church, by contributing to the re-edification of this sacred edifice, where, for so many hundred years, prayer and praise have been offered up to the Most High.*

Perhaps it may be interesting to some of your readers if I subjoin a few particulars with regard to the structure, as possibly all may not be aware that St. Sepulchre's is one of the only four round churches now remaining in England, viz. the Temple Church, which is now appearing in its prime beauty, thanks to the noble society who worship within its walls, and the masterly designs of Mr. Willement—St. Sepulchre's, Northampton—Little Maplestead, Essex, and that now under consideration. Of these, St. Sepulchre's, Cambridge, is the most ancient, being the only one decidedly in the Norman style; as by their pointed arches, the Temple Church and St. Sepulchre's, Northampton, evidently show the Transition period, and Little Maplestead is of Early Decorated character. The Church consists of a circular aisle, groined in the Norman style, divided from the central space by a peristyle of eight very short and mas-

sive Norman columns, whose bases are probably concealed beneath the present black marble pavement; the ornaments of the capitals are such as are usually found in Norman buildings, and vary in the different columns; these support semicircular arches, above which rises a triforium, originally open to the roof of the aisle, but now walled up, and almost entirely concealed by a gallery, just one seat deep, which accommodates the Sunday school children, and a miserable little organ. This sadly spoils the proportions of the Church, and gives the interior a very crowded and confined appearance: indeed, as a whole, no Church can be well conceived more thoroughly inconvenient, and worse adapted for congregational purposes, than this. The intention is, at present, if a sufficient sum be raised, to build an additional aisle to the chancel, thus increasing its dimensions so much as to enable it to contain the whole congregation, leaving the circular part as a vestibule, as in the Temple Church, which will render the edifice a far more convenient and effective structure. But to return,—above the triforium are similar debased windows to those mentioned above, save in one instance, in which the original Norman light is preserved, but repaired with *compo*; the original groining was probably destroyed when the additional story was added to the building to serve as a belfry, which was probably in the 14th century. The chancel, we learn from a deed, was erected in 1313; but I can hardly conceive that any part now remaining is of that date, as it would appear rather to be of the latest Perpendicular style. On each side of the chancel arch is an bagioscope, i. e. one of those arched openings so frequently found in such situations, by means of which a view was given to the congregation of the ministering priest at the altar.

Such is the edifice which we are at present hoping to restore, for which object we now make this appeal, confident that it will be readily responded to by many who are desirous of repaying, in some small measure, the debt of gratitude which they owe to our revered Church: trusting that, however small the service be, yet if it flow from

* Among these I cannot but mention the Bp. of Durham, who unasked sent us a donation of £10. It is to be hoped his example may be followed by others on the bench.

a pure, holy principle within, of a desire to communicate to others the blessings we ourselves enjoy, it will not be wholly unacceptable to the Most High.

Yours, &c. V. M. C. S.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 16.

YOUR learned Correspondent from the College of Arms has directed the attention of your readers to the history of Wycliffe, the celebrated Reformer, by his communication in your number for August, p. 146. He is of opinion that Wycliffe, the vicar of Mayfield, and not Wycliffe the Reformer, was the ejected Warden of Canterbury Hall in 1367. Allow me to state the result of my researches on this interesting question.

On the 14th of May, 1361, Master John Wycliffe, *priest*, was admitted to the living of Fillingham, in the diocese of Lincoln, on the presentation of the Master and Fellows of Baliol Hall,* and on the 21st of July of the same year, John Wycliffe, *priest*, was collated to the vicarage of Mayfield in Sussex by Archbishop Islip. The first of these John Wycliffes kept possession of Fillingham till 1368, when he exchanged it for Lutgersal in the same diocese; the other kept possession of Mayfield till 1380, when he exchanged it for the rectory of Horsted Keynes, in the same county.† Hence it is plain that they were different persons.

In 1364 Archbishop Islip appointed to one of the eight secular scholarships which he had founded in Canterbury Hall, a John Wycliffe, *clerk*, of the diocese of York. Wodehall, a monk of Christ Church, was at the same time Warden. On Dec. 9, 1365, the Archbishop signed an instrument, appointing the same John Wycliffe Warden of the Hall, without any mention of Wodehall. On the 23rd of the April following Islip died: Wodehall appealed to his successor Langham, and that prelate, on the 22d of April, 1367, sent an order to Wycliffe to surrender the wardenship to Wodehall. Wycliffe appealed to the Pope, and on the 11th of May,

after a protracted litigation, judgment was pronounced against him in the papal court at Viterbo. This was carried into effect during the same year by the Archdeacon of Oxford, who ousted Wycliffe, and put Wodehall in possession.‡

The first question now is, was this John Wycliffe the same person with either of the two John Wycliffes already mentioned? To me it is plain that he was not. They were both in priest's orders: he was simply a clerk of the diocese of York. They had both of them livings with cure of souls: he was nothing more than "a certain scholar in the said Hall,"—*quid scholaris dictæ aulæ*.§ We have a number of instruments in which he is mentioned—instruments connected with his appointment, removal, appeal and ejection; and in none of them is he described in any other manner than as a clerk of the diocese of York, and scholar of Canterbury Hall.|| Now it must be evident to every one acquainted with the forms of similar instruments in that age, that, had he been either Rector of Fillingham or Vicar of Mayfield, he would have been described accordingly, as being in possession of such living.

Two years after the ejection of Wycliffe from Canterbury Hall, we meet with a John Wycliffe, professor of divinity in Oxford, who in 1375 was made Prebendary of Aust in the collegiate Church of Westbury and diocese of Worcester, and soon afterwards Rector of Lutterworth, in the county of Leicester, where he died on the last day of December, 1384. This John Wycliffe was the Reformer, and by all his biographers hitherto has been identified with the John Wycliffe the ejected Warden. What reason is there now to believe that they are in error?

1st. It is said that no man, who, like Wycliffe the Reformer, was in the habit of disseminating doctrines considered heretical in the papal court, would have had the folly to appeal to

† Lewis, 8—16; Vaughan, i. 260, 301.

§ Lewis, 247, 8.

|| Lewis, 240, 241, 242—251. The same documents have been reprinted in Vaughan, i. 406, 7—16.

* Vaughan, i. 258, note 9. The same person was also at some time Master of Baliol, but the date is not mentioned. Ibid.

† Gent. Mag. for August, p. 147.

that court from the decree of the Archbishop. The answer is obvious. There is no proof that he began to disseminate such doctrines before he became professor of theology, which was two years after judgment had been pronounced against him.

2nd. It is moreover said that neither Knyghton nor Walsingham, nearly contemporaries with Wycliffe the reformer, make any mention of his having been engaged in the contest for the wardenship of Canterbury Hall. But such negative testimony is of little value, especially as they do not mention him till long after that contest was finished; nor can it be put in competition with the positive assertion of a contemporary, who tells us of his irritation and resentment "for that he was justly deprived by the archbishop of Canterburie of a certayne benefice."*

Should it appear to any of your readers extraordinary that there were at the same time three clergymen of the name of John Wycliffe, let him recollect that Wycliffe points out, not the family to which they belonged, but the place from which they came.

Yours, &c. L.

MR. URBAN, *Brighton, July 16.*

I SHOULD feel obliged to any of your Correspondents who can give me answers to the following queries regarding the family of Yallop, formerly seated at Bowthorpe Hall in Norfolk.

According to Blomefield, Sir Robert Yallop, who was knighted about 1660, married Dorothy, daughter of Clement Spelman, of Gray's Inn (2d son of the great Sir Henry Spelman). Whether a marriage was or was not solemnized between these parties I should like to know; for, when their only surviving son Charles died intestate at Rotterdam about 1736, and Letters of Administration were granted by the Prerogative Court of Canterbury to his only son Edward, both father and son are styled "Spelman, alias Yallop." There is certainly a monumental inscription to Sir Robert Yallop's widow in Bowthorpe Church. However, I shall feel very much obliged to any one who can inform me whether the

aforesaid Charles Spelman, alias Yallop, was legitimate or illegitimate.

Again:—Mr. Hadley D'Oyly, of Castleyard, Holborn, (whose 3rd son, the Rev. Hadley D'Oyly, became the Baronet and representative of D'Oyly of Shottisham, in 1763,) married one Elizabeth Yallop, stated in the Baronetages to have been a granddaughter of Sir Robert Yallop, and by her husband's will, proved at Doctors' Commons, 1725, I find she was sister of one Mr. Gyles Yallop. Who was her father? The aforesaid Charles Spelman, alias Yallop? I should also feel obliged by being informed with what family the representation of the Yallops of Bowthorpe rests? Elizabeth, the wife of Hadley D'Oyly, is the latest female Yallop of this branch of the family (which is certainly extinct in the male line) I can find to have married and left issue. Hoping, Mr. Urban, you will pardon the trouble I am giving you, I am,

Yours, &c. B. D. W.

MR. URBAN, *Southport, Lancashire, Sept. 14.*

READING in your July number an article by a correspondent about the proposed removal of the Broadway Chapel at Westminster, I found the following observation: "It is probable that the Chapel was consecrated at this period, as there are numerous flat stones on the floor inscribed with the names of persons who have been buried beneath—a sufficient evidence, I should consider, of the fact of the consecration." Now I cannot say how far burials may be a test of consecration in buildings of a century or two gone by, but certainly they are no proof if we include our more modern churches. I will just adduce three examples for disproof in the parish of Manchester.

The first is a dependant Chapel at Chorlton-on-the-Medlock, called St. Luke's. On the south side of this chapel there is a pretty large burial ground, which has been in use since the year 1804 (the date of the church), although both church and yard are without the rite of consecration.

A second instance is the Chapelry of Cheetham Hill; there is a very extensive cemetery, and which has always been a favourite place of sepulture,

though, like the preceding, both church and churchyard still want the Episcopal blessing.

A third instance is a church in the town of Manchester called St. George's, which was not consecrated until forty years after its erection. Long before that period the dead were deposited there both externally and internally.

In all the above places clergy as well as laity lie buried; in the two first, the founders and patrons of the churches.

Perhaps some of your numerous correspondents can say whether examples of burial in and around unconsecrated churches are to be found elsewhere than in the extensive parish of which I am a native.

Yours, &c. A NEW SUBSCRIBER.

MR. URBAN, *Ripon, June 7.*

THE following particulars of Wensley church, in the Wapentake of Hang-West, in Yorkshire, are omitted in Dr. Whitaker's History of Richmondshire.

The Doctor's description of the architecture of the church, is quite correct; but he says nothing about the tower, which appears from a date over the west window of the bottom story, to have been erected in 1719. The windows are plain copies of those in St. Paul's Cathedral. In it are three very fine-toned bells, which are severally inscribed. 1st. + *han'it* *St'i petri*. 2nd. VT TVBA SIC SONIV DOMINI CONDVCO COHORTES 1725. 3rd. SVRSVM CORDIA I. CLAYTON RECTOR 1725. The two last are also ornamented with fillets of scroll-work, small figures of bells, and roundels, with the initials of the founder.—S.S. Ebor.

Near the splendid chantry-screen of the Scropes, which was brought from Easby Abbey, is the basin of the old font. It is octangular, and appears to have had nearly all the older ornaments chiseled off, to make room for initials, shields, and this rude sentence, cut on two of the sides:

CHVRC	TERS · L · KE
H MVS	To yoVR · C
	HARGEIS

which may be read, "Church-masters looke to your chargeis." Next to this is a plain shield, with the

letters G.S.—probably the initials of the Rev. George Scott, A.M. Rector of Wensley from 1643 to 1679. On another face is the date 1662, with I.P. C:L above it. The remaining sides have beautifully carved roses on them, which warrant the conjecture, that this font was made when the nave underwent a complete renovation about the time of Henry the Seventh.

The curious head of the cross, with the word *Domsfrid* inscribed on it, in Saxon characters, (engraved in Whitaker's Richmondshire, vol. i. p. 371, and in a recent vol. of your Magazine), has been removed from the vestry to the rectory, by the present incumbent.

The beautiful brass of one of the Rectors of Wensley, fixed on a large blue marble flag, has been placed *without* the altar rails. There has been a broad inscription round it, which is unfortunately gone. Whitaker's work contains a very fine engraving of this splendid relic. Near it is another large stone of the same material, the brass plate of which has also been torn off.

In the church-yard are two ancient coffin-shaped gravestones. The top part of each is formed like a plain shield, the remaining portion being rounded off on both sides, leaving a slight ridge in the centre, which gives it the appearance of a large shovel. The shape of these humble memorials of the dead has been copied in later days, for on one of exactly the same form, is the following inscription:

"Mr. William Parkam Gardiner to the Duke of Bolton left to the poor of Wensley the use of a 100 Pounds for ever March 20th 1670. Repair'd in the Year 1731, James Scott Church Warden. Repair'd in the Year 1790, Francis Pearson Church Warden. Repair'd in the year 1821, Christopher Scott Church Warden."

Near the south wall of the nave is this:

"Here lie interred the Remains of George Boustead, who died at Leyburn, Jan. 6th, 1798, Aged 73. A good and pious Christian. This stone was erected by the family in which he lived 46 years, as a token of their respect and affection, and as a Tribute of Gratitude Due to his memory, for his long attachment and faithful services."

Yours, &c. W. HARRISON.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Aug. 25.*

RUDING, in his great work on the English Coinage, speaking of the coins of our Saxon Eadred, says, "the only Mint yet discovered, was situated at Norwich, unless *ax*, on the reverse of one penny, should be supposed to mean Exeter."

Mr. Hawkins, in his recent excellent work on the English Coinage, copies Ruding's statement, which, as a Devonian, I contend, is erroneous. At the sale of the coins of the late Robert Surtees, esq. in London, July 17, 1837, Lot 89, was "Eadred with Head. Clac Moneta On Exone, fine and very rare." This coin was bought by Mr. Young for £1 15s. I had written to Mr. Young, (who most probably drew up the catalogue,) to buy the coin for me, but he replied, that he had been previously com-

missioned. I myself have a penny of Eadmuad (the successor of Eadred). It bears his bust, inscribed "Eadmuad Reptx : " Reverse, "Clacmone Monetit X," clearly the same moneyer and mint (Exeter).

As Mr. Hawkins refuses to admit the evidence of the catalogue of Mr. Surtees' sale, as any proof that Exeter was a mint of Eadred's, and I am unable to make out who had the coin from Mr. Young, I trespass on you with this statement, in the hope that it may meet the eye of the gentleman in whose cabinet the coin now is; and if it does, I have to request that he will oblige me with an impression in sealing-wax of the coin, and a list of any other Saxon and English coins that he may possess, struck at Exeter. Yours, &c.

RICHARD SAINTHILL.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

EARLY ENGLISH MYSTERIES.

Ludus Coventrie. A Collection of Mysteries, formerly represented at Coventry on the Feast of Corpus Christi. Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. &c. 8vo. London: printed for the Shakespeare Society, 1841.

The Harrowing of Hell, a Miracle-Play written in the reign of Edward the Second. Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S., &c. 8vo. London, 1840.

MR. HALLIWELL has presented us with a very valuable contribution to the history of the stage during the Middle Ages, in the volume published by the Shakespeare Society. With the Chester Mysteries, which we believe are also preparing for publication, we shall now have all the works of this kind in the English language, which are known to exist, laid before us in a tangible form.

The early history of the stage in modern Europe, is an interesting subject; and it is a remarkable circumstance that a profession, which in after ages was frequently the object of hostility and persecution from the more religious part of mankind, seems to have originated with the church. In the earlier ages of Christianity, among the nations of the great Teutonic race, a large portion of the people was too little instructed to be able to profit by the written lore. At first the scripture history and doc-

trine was represented to their eyes by pictorial delineations: but after a time, the Ecclesiastics, who were not unacquainted with the dramatic writings of ancient Rome, found a still more vivid mode of conveying scriptural information to the minds of the multitude by means of animated representations. On certain festal occasions, the clergy and monks "acted" particular scenes out of the Old and New Testaments. At first the subjects were generally taken from the latter source, or they were furnished from the martyrology of the saints. The first of these classes of productions were called *mysteries*, because their object was to make ignorant people acquainted with the mysteries of holy writ. The others, from their subjects, were termed *miracle plays*, because the plot was always some remarkable miracle of a popular saint. In the earlier times the dialogue was carried on in Latin, which was not under-

stood by the people; but it was very brief and concise, and the principal effect of the representation consisted probably in decoration and dumb show.

The texts of several of these curious Latin dramas are preserved in old manuscripts. Among the poems of Hilarius, a monkish writer of the first half of the twelfth century, which were first published at Paris in 1838 by M. Champollion-Figeac,* we have three. Two of them are taken from the Old and New Testament, the story of Daniel, and the raising of Lazarus; the other is a miracle in the strictest sense of the word, and is taken from the history of St. Nicholas. Ten other pieces of this kind, composed in the twelfth century, were published about the same time in a collection of "Early Mysteries and other Latin Poems,"† consisting of four miracles, taken like that of Hilarius from the life of St. Nicholas, and six plays on subjects taken from the New Testament. The latter are curious, as forming a regular series, and containing the embryo of the larger series of later times, such as the Townley, Coventry, and Chester Mysteries: they are, Herod, or the Adoration of the Magi; the Slaughter of the Innocents; the Resurrection of our Saviour; his appearance to the two disciples at Emmaus; the Conversion of St. Paul; and the Resurrection of Lazarus. It appears from the stage directions of these pieces, that they were performed in the churches, and that the actors were very splendidly attired in robes which belonged to the church.

In the thirteenth century, these plays began to be written in the language of the people. There are preserved several sets in Old French. The first traces of them which we find in English only goes back as far as the beginning of the fourteenth century, and occurs in the play of the Harrowing of Hell, published from a MS. in the British Museum by Mr. Halli-

well, and of which more than one old copy exists. This appears to be more of a dialogue than a play, yet we can hardly doubt that it was intended to be acted. The earliest and most valuable collection of English Mysteries now preserved is the Townley Mysteries, printed recently by the Surtees Society, and dating probably from near the beginning of the fifteenth century. Next to this come the Coventry Mysteries, so carefully and well edited by Mr. Halliwell, who has discovered that the MS. was written in the year 1468; and lastly come the Chester Mysteries, of which there are several manuscripts, but all written so late as the end of the sixteenth century.

It is a very remarkable circumstance that, although we find so many English Mysteries, we find scarcely any English Miracle Plays, particularly as it would appear from the allusions in old writers, that the performance of Miracle Plays was very common in this country, particularly towards the end of the fourteenth century, and at the beginning of the fifteenth. Chaucer speaks of the "plays of Miracles," and the Friar in Piers Ploughman's Crede, says,

"We haunten no tavernes,
Ne hobelen abouten;
Att markets and miracles
We medeleth nevere."

It is probable, however, that at that time the name of Miracles had begun to be given rather indiscriminately to both classes of plays; in fact, many of the subjects taken from the New Testament, were miracles in every sense of the word. The Wicliffites condemned these performances with great bitterness, as being profanations of the sacred word of God, and there is preserved a very singular sermon on the subject by one of these early reformers, which is a curious illustration of our subject.* From this tract we are led to conclude that it had become the practice to give the name of Miracle Plays to the Mysteries.

The composition of these Mysteries frequently exhibits great skill in their author. They were now no longer acted by the clergy in their churches,

* Hilarii Versus et Ludi. 8vo. Lut. Paris. 1838.

† Early Mysteries, and other Latin Poems, of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries; edited . . . by Thomas Wright, Esq. &c. 8vo. London, Nichols and Son, 1838.

* It is published in the Reliquiæ Antiquæ, vol. ii. pp. 42—57. 8vo. Pickering, 1841.

but were, like the effusions of Thespia, performed on carts, which were dressed up as stages, and moved along in procession, during the representation by laymen. The writer frequently indulges his audience with a salty, of wit; and in some of them droll scenes are introduced for the amusement of the audience. One of the plays of the Shepherds in the Townley Collection, is a remarkable piece of comic humour. Among the persons who acted droll parts in these primitive dramas, one of the most singular is Noah's wife. Her part is very slight in the Coventry Mysteries; in the Townley Mysteries it is much more extended and very amusing, as well as in the Chester Mysteries. We are tempted to give the passage from the latter collection (MS. Harl. 2013). It is rather a curious coincidence, that the play of Noah's Flood was performed at Chester "by the water leaders and the drawers of Dee," Noah's wife being rather dilatory in coming to the Ark, her husband becomes vexed, and calls after her:—

"Noe. Wife, come in, why standes thou there?"

Thou arte ever frowarde, I dare well sweare:

Come in, one Godes name! halfe tyme it were,

For feare least that thou drown.

"Noes wiffe. Yes, Sir, set up your sayle, And row fourth with evill haile!

For with-oute faile I will not Out Out of this towne.

But I have my gossippes every eichone, One foote further I will not gone;

The shall not drown, by saint John!

And I maye save there life. The loved me full well, by Christ! But thou wyll let them into that cheist, Case, nowe: forth, Noe, where thou list, And get thee a new wife.

"Noe. Sem, sonne, lo! thy mother is ny, By God! such an other I doe not see.

"Sem. Father, I will fetch her in, I trow,

With-oute any fayle.— Mother, my father after thee sende, And prayes thee into yonder shipp wende; Like up, and see the wynde, For we bene ready to sayle.

"Noes Wiffe. Sem, goe againe to him: I saye I will not come therein to day.

"Noe. Come in, wife, in twenty devills way;

Or else stande there all day.

"Cam. Shall we all fetch her in?

"Noe. Yea, sonnes, in Christes blessing and myne!

I woulde ye hied you betyme; For of this floude I ame in doubte.

"The good Gossippes. The floude comes flettinge in full fast,

One every syde that spreadeth full farr; For feare of drowninge I ame agaste; Good gossippes, let us drawe neere.

And let us drinke er we departe; For ofte tymes we have done soe; For at a draught thou drinkest a quarte, And soe will I doe er I goe.

Here is a pottell full of malmesey gode and stronge;

Yt will rejoyce bouth harte and tonge; Though Noe thinke us never so longe, Yet we will drinke alike.

"Japhath. Mother, we praye you all to-gether,

For we are here your owne children, Come into the shipp for feare of the weather,

For his love that you bought.

"Noes Wiffe. That will I not for all your call,

But I have my gossippes all.

"Sem. In sayth, mother, yet thou shall Whether thou wyll or not.

"Noe. Welcome, wife, into this boate!

"Noes Wiffe. Have thou that for thy note! [she strikes him.]

"Noe. Ha! ha! Marye, this is hott! It is good for to be still."

In the Towneley Mysteries there is much drollery in the play of Cain and Abel. But the regular buffoons of the Mysteries were the devils, who were made an object of ridicule, rather than fear, to the audience. There are many remarkable examples of this in the Coventry Mysteries. When the devil one has been discomfited in his project, or disappointed in his expectations, he makes his exit with an action which, to say the least, is far from being decorous, although it no doubt excited the risibility of those who witnessed it. Thus in the play of "The Fall of Man," when the Creator condemns the tempter to be a crawling reptile, and tells him that his head shall be bruised by the offspring of Eve, he answers,

"*Diabolus*. At thi byddyng fowle I falle,
I kreve hom to my stynkyng stalle,
Helle pyt and hevyn halle,
zul do thi byddyng bone.
I falle downe here a fowle freke,
for this falle I gynne to qweke,
With a flart my breche I breke,
My sorwe comyth ful sone."

And in a similar manner, in the play of "The Temptation," when the tempter, having totally failed in his purpose, is driven away by the Saviour, he is made to exclaim as he departs,

"*Sathan*. Out, out, harrow! alas! alas!
I woundyr sore what is he this?
I cannot brynge hym to no trespas,
Nere be no synne to don amys,
He byddyth me gon abakke!
What that he is I kannot se,
Whethyr God or man, what that he be
I kannot telle in no degre:
for sorwe I lete a crakke."

There were certain of the subjects of these plays which were particularly chosen for the introduction of scenes which were no doubt intended to excite mirth. We have just said that

"Withe syde lokkys I schrewe thin here to thi colere hangyng downe,
To herborwe qweke bestys that tekele men o nyth;
An hey smal bonet for curyng (*covering*) of the crowne,
And alle beggeres and pore pepyll have hem in dyepyt;
Onto the grete othys and lycherie gyf thi delyte;
To maynteyn thin astate lete brybory be present;
And yf the lawe reprove the, say thou wylt flyth,
And gadere the a felachep after thin entent."

Among the most singular and ingenious contrivances to raise the interest of these rude pieces, and to give them some dramatic effect, is the introduction of the parts of the two detractors in the play of the Trial of Joseph and Mary, in the Coventry Mysteries. Another very remarkable passage is that in the Slaughter of the Innocents, where the personage of Death is introduced, who puts an end to the mirth and vain-glory of King Herod and his courtiers. This passage must, without doubt, have been entirely spoilt in the acting; but in the text of the play it is distinguished by a very considerable share of true sublimity. It may be observed, that in the old French Mysteries and Miracle Plays, an ale-house scene is frequently introduced to enliven the subject: in the Miracle Plays the buffoons were the gualers and "tormentors."

in the Old Testament the story of Cain, and the entrance of Noah's wife into the Ark, were selected for this purpose. Among the pieces taken from the New Testament, the most ludicrous scenes are, besides the play of the Shepherds, the lamentations of the women in the play of the Slaughter of the Innocents, the trial of Mary in the Coventry Mysteries, the scene of the Woman taken in Adultery in the same collection, and generally the exultations of the devils at the Day of Judgment. The latter piece generally contains remarkable satirical allusions to the fashions and vices of the time: in the Coventry Mysteries it is imperfect, but in the piece entitled the Council of the Jews (in that collection) the fiend is introduced giving a very singular and detailed description of the extravagant fashions in dress prevalent at the time of its composition. The following lines may serve as a specimen; they relate to the head-dress of the time, and particularly to the long hair then in use.

Before we quit the subject, we must give our meed of praise to the editor of this valuable volume (the Coventry Mysteries). Mr. Halliwell has already conferred great benefits on history, both political and literary, by his publications, and we trust he will not slacken in his exertions in this fair road. He has published the text with great fidelity from the manuscript; he has prefixed to it an interesting preface, and in a few brief notes he has illustrated several curious allusions, and, which is more important, pointed out and corrected some of the errors of the manuscript which he considered it his duty to reproduce in the text; and finally, which is by no means the least useful part of the book, he has completed it by adding a copious glossary of the difficult and uncommon words, and such as are rendered obscure by their orthography.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Nestorians; or, the Lost Tribes, &c. By J. Ashael Grant.

THE object of this work is to show that the Nestorian Christians inhabiting the country between Mesopotamia and Media, called Ovrooniah, are the descendants of the Ten lost Tribes of Israel. This province is separated by a lofty chain of snowy mountains from West Assyria, or central Koordistan, on the west, while on the east the lake extends for a length of 80 miles. The city of Ovrooniah contains a population of about 20,000 souls, most Mahommedan. The main body of Nestorian Christians have their abode in the most difficult fastnesses of the Koordish mountains, in the centre of West Assyria. The account of the author's journey through Madin and Mosul, and the country of the Yezidees, is highly interesting. The Nestorians have preserved the Scriptures in MS., but only one of the patriarchs possessed an entire Bible—the whole account of the intercourse with whom will be read with curiosity and pleasure. The tradition that exists among these Nestorian Christians that they are descendants of Israel, and came from Palestine, is supported by the testimony of Jews and Mahommedans. The historians say to their alienated brethren, the Jews, "We are children of the same father—will you own us as brethren?" "Yes," they answer: "you are brethren of the stock of Israel; we are a part of the Ten Tribes, and you are no less really so." The antipathy existing between the Jews and Nestorians is mutual and strong, so that there can be no motive on the part of either to wish to be regarded as of the same origin. The state of feeling they cherish towards each other is much like that which existed between the Samaritans and Jews, and thus on both sides the motive to disclaim the other is strong. The places, too, to which the Ten Tribes were exiled, as Halah, Habor, and Gozan, &c. are now inhabited by the Nestorian Christians, and in the most central parts, to the exclusion of every other

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class of people. The next step in the author's argument is, that there is no proof from history that the Ten Tribes have been removed from Assyria. They have been lost sight of as a distinct people, indeed, but no one pretends to have heard of their removal; further, the author proves they were in the land of their captivity in the first and fifth centuries. They were carried into Assyria: their return from Assyria is still future: they are therefore in Assyria at the present time, and the Nestorians are the only people in Assyria who can be identified with the Ten Tribes; consequently, they must be their descendants. The author then proceeds to prove that they are descendants of *Israel*, and not of Judah. Further proofs are brought from the names applied to them—from their religious observances, and their ceremonial customs—from their physiognomy and appearance—from their government—their names—the division of tribes—their abhorrence of idolatry—their marriages, occupations—all resembling those of the ancient Israelites, and forming a bond of union between them. The author lastly turns towards the subject of their conversion to Christianity in the Apostolic age—the scriptural proof of it, and the prophecies relating to it. We have been obliged to go in a most cursory manner over the heads of the different branches of the author's arguments; but in detail, the work will repay a diligent and attentive perusal. The evidence is fairly and acutely stated; the subject itself is most important, and forms one of the most curious problems of history, and we think the balance of the argument is strongly in favour of the author's views. We do not know a subject of more dignity, or a people of more interest.

The Remnant found; or, the Place of Israel's Hiding discovered, &c. By Rev. Jacob Samuel.

THE result of the author's missionary tour of eight months in

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Georgia has been, he informs us, the discovery that the Jews of *Daghistan on the Caspian sea* are the remnant of the Ten Tribes. There were, our author observes, strictly speaking, three deportations of the Ten Tribes. 1. Of the two and half tribes, on the other side of Jordan, by Pul, and Tilgath-pilneser; 2. Of the bulk of the seven and half tribes, by Shalmaneser; 3. Of the remains of the latter by Esarhaddon, who swept the land of even the poor lingerers on the mountains of Israel. (See Isaiah vii. 8, 1 Chron. v. 26.) To make the riddance complete, Esarhaddon "brought men from Babylon, and from Cuthah, and from Ava, and from Hamath, and from Sepharvaim, and placed them in the cities of Samaria, instead of the children of Israel." (Vide Ezra iv. 2, 10, 2 Kings xvii. 24.) These tribes never returned, though individuals of the tribes did, when Judah and Benjamin were restored, as Amon, who was of the tribe of Asshur, and the Apostles were selected from four different tribes of Galilee. The authority of Josephus is to the same effect, (vide Antiq. pt. 2, c. 5) and the Talmud affirms that only the dregs of the people followed Ezra. It is not, says the author, a matter of speculation to conclude that the great mass of the Persian Jews are of Ephraim, or the Ten Tribes. In fact, the traditions of the Jews of Salmas and the Koord countries affirm this fact. *The Jews of Babylon to this day preserve a distance from their brethren in Persia and Georgia* under this conviction. The seven and half tribes scattered and sold in Mesopotamia, Media, &c. are never likely to return to the land of their forefathers, or to be incorporated in the true stock of Israel, as it is not clear from Scripture whether the return of the whole tribes is foretold. In the time of Jeroboam the two and a half tribes amounted to 80,000 mighty men of valour. The seven and a half tribes must have increased to an immense mass of people. What has become of this multitude, none have yet been able satisfactorily to show. The Indians, the Scythians, the Tartars, have all in turn been put forward as the long-lost tribes, because of some identity of physiognomy, customs, and character; but *something else*, our author properly remarks, is required, besides isolated

traits. The Scriptures, the Hebrew letters, the sabbath, the new moons, clean and unclean animals, the expectation of a Messiah, and circumcision, are the distinguishing circumstances which are required to identify the family of Abraham, in whose seed all the nations of the earth are to be blessed.

The author also has an important observation, that there is a clear distinction between Israel and Judah in the historical parts of Scripture, which were written subsequently to the revolt of the tribes. This obtains equally in the prophetic books. This confusion has been caused by indiscriminately using the names Jerusalem, Zion, Ephraim, Israel, Judah, &c. to signify the whole house of Israel. Isaiah (xi. 12) distinguishes Judah as *dispersed*, but Israel as *outcast*. This is an important distinction. Israel is not only scattered and sifted among the nations, but he is swallowed up amongst the Gentiles: he is as a people doomed from God; he has lost the only signs of the covenant which distinguish the seed of Abraham, and his name and memorial are perished. The descendants of Judah and Benjamin, on the contrary, are everywhere and by all nations acknowledged as the Israel of God, and will remain distinct till the day when the Deliverer shall appear out of Zion, to turn away ungodliness from Jacob. The majority of the Ten Tribes, therefore, according to prophecy, have been sown among the Gentiles, as an outcast of the Israel of God, and form a part of the population in nearly every country under heaven. If the Ten Tribes are to be found in a body, the Scriptures would be contradicted; for the sacred penman foretold that the Ten Tribes should cease to be a nation, and no longer be reckoned as a people, for a mere remnant is promised, one of a city, and two of a family, to be brought to Zion, and this remnant is to be brought out of the land of the north. Dr. Giles Fletcher, Envoy from Queen Elizabeth to Moscow, supposed the Tartars near the Caspian sea to belong to the ten tribes. Cities and places, he says, in that region, are called by the same names as those in Canaan.* He mentions that Tamerlané boasts that he was de-

* As Gerico and Thaber.

scooped from the tribe of Dan, and the present deposed King of Georgia, who is a prisoner of Persia, told our author that he considered that he and his family were descended from the *Danites*. The best writers on Jewish antiquities allow that the distinction of tribes and families can no longer be made out incontrovertibly. Maimonides affirms that they no longer existed from the time of Sennacherib. The Talmudists of Babylon arrogate to themselves a peculiar nationality of descent, at a depreciation of the whole Jewish family elsewhere. "Ezra carried with him, (say they,) the chaff of the nation, and kept the pure wheat in Babylon." What is wanted, is a body, entitled, from incontrovertible internal proof, to be considered as the *nucleus* and representatives of these tribes. The author thinks that the Jews of Daghistan will fulfil the expectation in question—to be the escaped of Israel. Some writers have pointed out the Afghans as the lineal descendants of the Ten Tribes. Foster, in his journey from India, was struck with their Jewish physiognomy. Sir W. Jones suggested to the same purpose. The Serampore missionaries declare, that in no Eastern language have they discovered so many Hebrew roots, as in the Pushtoo, or Afghan. Bruce thought that the black Jews of Abyssinia were the descendants of the Ten Tribes: Dr. Claudius Buchanan holds the same opinion of the black Jews of Bombay and Cochin. William Penn was of opinion that the red Indians of North America were descendants of the Ten Tribes, and other writers agree in this.

We cannot follow our author in his personal narrative. He was at Tehran when our Anglo-Indian army was preparing to march into Cabul, and he had to overcome the repugnance of the Russian authorities at his presence. He, however, acted bravely, and says, "I read such a lesson to General Radzinski, son of the celebrated diplomatist, in the presence of the Russo-Georgian court, which he will not easily forget." Daghistan, the land of the exiles, is on the west coast of the Caspian, lying between the rivers Koisan and Rubas, about 134 miles long, by 30 or 40 in width, very mountainous, and inhabited by a fierce

and warlike people, the Leaghies, who acknowledge the Jews to be the *original inhabitants of the mountains*. It is worthy of remark, that the Caucasian Jews are the only ones who observe the institution of the Paschal Lamb in its primitive requirements, in respect of actually and *fully sacrificing* the Paschal Lamb. Their manner of keeping the other fasts is mentioned by our author with accuracy and fulness, from p. 66 to p. 103.

We add to this work *The Restoration of the Jews to their own Land, in connexion with their future Conversion, &c. By the Rev. E. Bickersteth,*

which is modelled in the form of Sermons, and which contemplates the subject in a devotional point of view, the preacher exhorting his brethren to assist in fulfilling the declarations of Scripture and the designs of God, by offering all human means for the deliverance of the once chosen people of God, and for their restoration to their long-forfeited inheritance, now that in the fulness of approaching time the bow of merciful promise seems to shine with brighter colours, and the "still small voice" to be heard in more distinct and emphatic sounds.

The Chinese as they are, &c. By G. Tradescant Lay, Esq.

THIS is the work of a man of scientific acquirement, literary information, and much practical knowledge of society under different aspects, and modified by different institutions. Mr. Lay, it appears, was naturalist in Beechey's expedition, and lately a resident at Canton. His book, though moderate in size, has given us a clearer knowledge of the singular people of whom it treats, than any we have before met with, and we must also add, that it has much elevated our previous estimate of the Chinese character. Those who have written on the same subject before Mr. Lay, it is clear, possessed but very slender and superficial knowledge from which they could draw their observations, and thus they could only give us a vague, general description of what demanded an accurate observation and a minute analysis of individual character, local customs and observances, as well as a broad and philosophical view of those circum-

stances, whether in the original race of the people, in climate, situation, the character of the country, or in civil institutions, in their social relations, which stamp their strongly marked features as a nation, and serve to separate it from all others. Mr. Lay has in some measure filled up this deficiency, and entered into the character of the people, and their history, more fully than any previous writer has done; he has given a new and ingenious analysis of the language, and a short view of their principal arts and sciences. We wish that he had added some account also of their botany and zoology, which are so little known. The work is divided into thirty-six chapters, each embracing a separate subject, and in conjunction conveying no inadequate representation of the national features. Among others, we were much pleased to find the very favourable report which the author gives of the character of the Chinese *females*, which proves, that though they have little mouths, and little feet, their minds are of a larger expansion. A Chinese, who was a distributor of the translated Scriptures, said to the author,—

“The ladies within read these books: they say they are good books. They understand them”—is not this good? added he, with an air of triumph. ‘Yes,’ replied I, ‘ten times told;’ for while I had heard some complain that they did not know what to make of the sense among the males, it was in the highest degree gratifying to hear that *females* in China were reading the Scriptures with the understanding. It was a little fact, when taken by itself, but it gave me the most unfeigned pleasure, because it was unsought for and unexpected, and seemed like a symptom of something that may in its development fill the Christian and the philanthropist with wonder and delight. The amount of successful labour that *females* have contributed to, the advancement of the bible, missionary, and other causes in *this country* is truly astonishing, and in face of all that has been said about the degraded state of *females*, I will take a hint from this very circumstance, and venture to predict, that they will be the first to welcome the Gospel, and to set it fairly agoing in China.”

Of the *Japanese*, the author says, that meeting with one of that nation who acted the part of teacher to him,

he learned many things about the domestic history of his countrymen.

“It appears that they have a large allowance of that bloodthirsty feeling which makes a man unwilling to receive any expiation for the most trifling insult short of the life of the delinquent. In other respects, they seem to adorn a love of freedom with much that is highly commendable, both in theory and practice. The independence of their spirit is kept down by a mighty incubus, not a little aided by the policy of the Dutch. Our doings in China may chance to make an explosion in the administrative system of Japan, and then we shall find a people most willing to avail themselves of our superiority in the arts and sciences, and to buy our manufactures. We found the language very melodious in its sounds, and from a peculiar happiness in the composition of words, capable of expressing any thought with the utmost accuracy. As this language is very copious, and singularly ductile, it affords admirable facilities for an accurate transfusion of the thoughts and sentiments contained in the Holy Scriptures.”

There is a very interesting chapter (xxx.) in Mr. Lay's book on the *thrifty habits of the Chinese*, as influential on their situation and comfort, which may be expanded into an argument of extended application. China is a most densely populated country, yet careworn and half-starved faces are rare things in China. The happiness and prosperity of the people are, indeed, so conspicuous, that they merit a short analysis, and Mr. Lay gives what he considers the elements of which they are composed:—1. An habitual readiness to labour; 2. Frugality in the use of worldly goods; 3. Skill competent to enable the people to turn all advantages to the best account; 4. An exact conception of money's worth. Under this aspect, the author justly says,—

“I look upon men as the great capital of a nation—a view which is based on what I see in China, where a swarm of people is encircled with a swarm of comforts. In no country do the inhabitants crowd every habitable spot as in China; in no country do the poor people abound with so many of the elegances and luxuries of life. A nation is stirred up to industrious habits, not by the iron hand of compulsion, but by the cheering hopes of enjoyment. The worth of his money

engenders frugality, and thus adds a sister grace to industry. Early marriage encourages fertility and augments the population, already vast, and consequently the means of living, which bear a ratio to that population. Thus we are carried round in a circle, and brought back to man with this benediction, 'Be fruitful and multiply,' as the corner-stones of all the *foison* stores of plenty."

True, but under what circumstances is such a state practicable? and to what modifications, and how important, must this proposition, when applied to countries under different climates, and even forms of government, submit?

Retrospection; or, the Light of Days gone by, &c. By Rev. W. Liddiard.

THIS volume has appeared under the high patronage of Mr. T. Campbell, to whom it is dedicated. The poems themselves are by no means finished productions, such as may look down with safety on all critical attacks, but they show a feeling and taste which require only to be worked out with that steady thought and labour that the successful cultivation of an art like poetry requires from its votaries. The "Lord of the Valley" does not want much of being an elegant and pleasing little drama; and some of the poems descriptive of the mountain scenery of Switzerland are written with spirit, and a tone of moral feeling akin to the sublimity of nature by which they were called forth. We should advise the author, when he sits down to compose his poems, to imagine that they will be submitted to the refined and finished taste of his friend Mr. Campbell. This will stimulate him to put forth his strength, and will *oblige* him to correct his verses with an impartial and severe hand. We shall extract one poem as a specimen from p. 237.

Lines written at Ryde, Sept. 1840.

A prisoner of pain, my doom,
I would not covet happier room—
Would seek no better destiny [thee
Than the small spot, from whence, soon
I now look down, sweet silent sea!
To view the ever-changing sky,
To see the skiff glide idly by,
Filling the sails the gentle breeze,
As wooing now the talking trees,
Like love when seeking most to please.

Vesta! a Queen thou art most rare!
Set round by ocean, cloud and air,
Which meet in harmony divine;
To make the charm complete, combine,
As summer suns upon thee shine.

Seen on thy mirror, still and deep,
Green woods thy graceful margin sweep;
A smiling peace dwells on thy shore—
A calm amid the ocean roar—
Amid the fret of surges hoar.

Sprung from thy waves, here sudden rise
Steep pointed crags that seek the skies,
To which the dark-wing'd sea-birds cling,
As food to their unfledg'd they bring,
Below their dirge while sea-maids sing.

Thy rocks protect the fostering bed
Where anchor'd navies lie—that head,
Whence to and fro the Giants sweep,
The mighty Titans of the deep,
Or war to breathe, or peace to keep.

With low-breath'd sigh, and tear-dimm'd
sight,

Aroused by memory's chequer'd light,
O'er ocean bound, whence, passing by,
Thy woods oft catch the transient eye,—
Thy cottages which nestling lie.

Seen from the deck in some still nook,
Fixing the last, the latest look,
Till night's dark curtain, with its fall,
Spreads o'er the land, the sea its pall—
Above—below—then darkness all!

England's Trust, and other Poems. By
Lord John Manners.

THERE is good sense, right feeling, and sound knowledge, in the leading poem of this volume, expressed in language which is generally elegant, and adorned with imagery pleasing and well selected. As a poet, there is no mannerism, imitation, or affectation of style about Lord J. Manners: his verses are harmonious and well constructed, neither reminding us of Wordsworth or Byron, or any other fashionable model, but formed by a good ear and a good taste. With his sentiments as a Churchman we entirely agree. We will give an extract as a pattern.

Deign on rich Arno's vale to turn thine eyes,
And mark her sons, industrious, strong, and
wise;

Behold the vineyards telling of their toil—
The luscious olive and the cultur'd soil.
The lovely maiden shrinks not from her part,
But helps her father with her ready art;
The jocund urchin adds his little aid, [spade:
And breaks the clods, with huge paternal
Plenty and peace their happy labours crown.
(Ah! sight uncommon now in Christian town.)
Yet as each high and holy day comes round
The poorest peasant in the Church is found:

Nor deigns to reckon up devotion's cost ;
Nor deems the day unprofitably lost.
But now the summer days long courses run,
Fair Florence glitters in the setting sun ;
The vesper bells are hush'd—the mutter'd
prayer

Floats up to Heaven on the evening air,
And now the merry dance and gladsome lay
Wind up with mirth their Christian holyday.
Lo ! on the land where Tuscan Virgil sung,
O'er which old Fame her lightest glory flung,
Land rich in old traditionary lore—
Still are her children what they were of yore ;
Still does the moralist delight to trace
Their gentle sternness and their native grace.
And by fair Arno's bank does Virtue hold
Her honour'd court, as in the days of old :—
Albeit a gentler spirit hovers o'er [yore ;
Their temple's shrine than bover'd there of
And a far holier faith now triumphs there,
Seeking the one true God with praise and
prayer, &c.

Among the smaller poems we select
the following :

EASTER.

The tiny flowers that cower'd beneath
The winter's angry wind,
Call'd by young Spring's re-freshing breath,
To life their entrance find.

The tender blades spring out again,
To bless the hungry earth,
While modest sun and genial rain
Watch fondly o'er their birth.

All gentle things that move above
The freshly-budding ground,
The pledges sure of Parent's love,
At Easter tide are found.

As bursts the flower from wintry bands
To sweetness and to bloom,
So the Redeemer of all lands
Bursts from His risen tomb.

Thus does all Nature speak a voice,
That all who run may hear ;
And bids the Christian's heart rejoice
Beside his Saviour's bier.

And thus the Church doth raise each year
Her high triumphant song,
Whose notes her faithful sons may hear
All the bright summer long.

The trees that spread abroad their leaves
Beneath the sun of June,
The red ripe corn that stands in sheaves
Beneath the harvest moon,

The warblings of the feather'd race,
The glowing garden's pride,
Are but fulfilments of the grace
Shed fresh at Easter tide.

So grant us, Lord, thy fresh'ning dew,
Our drooping hearts to raise,
And still their Easter grace renew
Throughout our length of days.

So may our Spring's fresh promise speak
Our Summer's brightening bloom,
Until in Autumn's fall we seek
An Easter-conquer'd tomb.

There are a few imperfect rhymes—
quas incuria fudit—in the volume,
which it would be right to correct.
As p. 2, *horde*, *laud*, which might
be rectified by a slight alteration—
“through treason leagued with fraud ;”
and in p. 8, *hearth*, *path*, which might
be altered—

‘ Have seen the peasant's hearth all desolate,
Which mark'd too well the fierce Destroyer's
hate.”

We moreover do not like the line,
p. 29—

“Dared to play some unhesitating part ;”

nor, p. 38—

“And Faith stands there in Education's
stead.”

Sketches and Legends amid the Mountains of North Wales ; in Verse. By Janet W. Wilkinson.

THE dedication prefixed to this volume is as follows:—“To the Critics of the British Press. I feel that a girl of fifteen cannot do better than dedicate her first literary effusions to you, in the hope, that, profiting by your judgment in kindly pointing out her faults, she may in riper years produce something more worthy of your notice,” &c.

Now, if we augur rightly, the critics of the British press will have a very easy and pleasant task in answering this youthful muse, and informing her that they have met in grave and august consultation on her poems, and have arrived at the conclusion that she should persist strenuously in her elegant and noble pursuit ; they have the pleasure of informing her that her present volume has received their decided approbation ; that they pronounce *ex cathedra* (and from this decision there is no appeal) that she is possessed of a remarkable command of poetical language, at so early an age ; that her versification is in general correct and harmonious—her imagery distinct, and her expression animated and appropriate ; and they cannot help saying, that they believe there are very few young ladies (in

or out of boarding schools) who could write so well. Her object, they also add, must now be, to make what is good still better, and must be done by study, care, and selection—by dismissing what is common, pruning what is luxuriant, and patiently working out her thoughts till all that is irrelevant or useless gradually falls away, or is rejected, and the *residuum* is of the purest and most refined character. With these impressions, if they are received by her, she would have altered the concluding lines of the following stanza :

Long through the fresh sequester'd lanes we
weld, [birth :

Glowing with hope, wild fancy, and glad
Where trailing buds have clustering circlets
twin'd, [earth.

And blush along the dark, deep-furrow'd
The fields are golden with the waving grain ;
The streamlets bubble gaily in the breeze ;
*Happiness seems to shine along the plain,
And ripening fruits hang thickly on the trees.*

She would also have improved the concluding line of the following :

A moment but for silent, pensive thought,

Like those which oft across the fancy sweep,
As if from other worlds the night had caught

A hallow'd influence from the dawn of sleep.
So consecrated for poetic joys unbroken,

Save by the murmur of some antique song ;
Or whispering words, like liquid music spoken,
Faint links of memory, *sinking along.*

And she would have added another foot to the concluding line of the following :

Yet still the sunlight ventures here to dart

Through the small chasm that is cleft above ;
Lingers around, as *loathful* to depart,

And draw aside the splendour of its love—
Making all beautiful on which it tings

Its momentary radiance ; horror fades
From ghastly peak or crevice where it clings
Gladly, and howling seeks the shades.

Again : the penultimate line of the following stanza is a foot too long :

Unbounded realms of beauty round her shed

Their cloudless lustre ; yet she glides alone,
Unrival'd by the beaming train she led

Of old to gem the night : bright then she
shone,

And silvers now the ripples of the Dee, [wide,

Which joyous spreads its dimpled surface

Over the verdant bank, kissing the flowery lea,
Or pebbly shoal, in glad fantastic pride.

These, however, are faults not inherent in the composition ; showing, not a defect of judgment, or of ear, but

arising from haste or carelessness. We now turn to a more pleasing department of our craft, and give as a specimen of style and manner a few lines on Wynstay.

Now, Wynstay, comes thy wide, far-spreading park,

With its green bosom, grateful to the eye—
Stately, all *lightly*, to the valley dark, [high.

And shelter'd from the scorching beams on
Still through the old rich-tinted trees we gaze

Down the wild vistas of the encircling wood ;

While startled deer and fawn, in sportive mase,

Fly from the knolls where they have browsing
stood.

Through that enchanting and most fair domain

In summer hours have I full often stray'd ;

Yet to each spot whither I come again

It ever seems with beauties fresh array'd ;

Smiling unto my pleas'd and wondering view

Some novel charm I heeded not before.

The haunts, the groves, still wear some softer
hue ;

The very skies a brighter radiance pour.

Though since my foot last trod its fertile bowers

Dark shades have pass'd o'er all with weep-

ing gloom— [towers,

The wing of Death has brush'd the princely

And Heaven sent forth irrevocable doom ;

Along the stately path a train hath wound

In funeral pomp, with noiseless steps and

slow ; [around,

Thousands have throng'd in long lament

And mingled in one sob of heartfelt woe.

There need no proud memorials here to tell

The worth of him whose noble soul has fled.

His deeds outlive him, and for ever dwell

His loftiest monuments ; his virtues shed

A veil of hallow'd radiance o'er his name ;

While still responsive from each mournful

breast,

And from a grateful country, swells his fame.

Who was of Cambria's sons the first and

best, &c.

Had we room we should quote from the Dreamer of Snowden, and some other parts ; but we have said enough, we trust, to satisfy our readers, and to animate Miss Wilkinson in her further pursuit of an art which she has so successfully commenced.

Poems, Religious and Elegiac. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

Pocahontas, and other Poems. By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

WE have on some previous occasions expressed our opinion that Mrs. Sigourney possessed true poetical feeling, with a power of expressing it in language generally elegant and correct, and with a versification harmonious,

and accordant to the subject. After the perusal of these volumes, we find, not only our former opinion confirmed, but are led to form a higher estimate of the powers of the author than we previously had made. Not that all the poems are equally good—nor that, if minutely and scrupulously criticised, many blemishes might not be pointed out; and like most of the poets of the age, Mrs. Sigourney trusts more to her strong feeling, and the impressions made on her poetic sensibilities, than to the artist-like care and sedulity with which to embody her conceptions in that adorned and select expression which the older poets used to cultivate, sometimes to excess, but more often with a just feeling of its being the proper and appropriate language in which poetic thoughts should be enrobed. The subjects of these poems are very various, the style, of course, varying with them. But we prefer those in which tender and gentle feeling is expressed in simple versification, and plain though select language. Let us give a specimen or two—as

A COTTAGE SCENE.

I saw a cradle at a cottage door,
Where the fair mother with her cheerful wheel
Caroll'd so sweet a song, that the young bird,
Which timid near the threshold sought for
seeds,

Paus'd on its lifted foot, and raised its head,
As if to listen; the rejoicing bees
Nestled in througs amid the woodbine cups
That o'er the lattice cluster'd; a clear stream
Came leaping from its sylvan height, and
pour'd

Music upon the pebbles, and the winds,
Which gently 'mid the vernal branches play'd
Their idle freaks, brought showery blossoms
down,

Surfing earth with sweetness.

Had I came,

From weary commerce with the heartless
world;

But when I felt upon my wither'd cheek
My mother Nature's breath, and heard the
trump

Of those gay insects at their honied toil,
Shining like winged jewelry, and drank
The healthful odour of the flowery trees
And bright-eyed violets; but most of all,
When I beheld mild slumbering innocence,
And on that young maternal brow the smile
Of those affections which do purify
And renovate the soul, I turn'd me back
In gladness, and with added strength to run
My morning race—lifting a thankful prayer
To Him that show'd me some bright tints of
heaven

Here on the earth, that I might safer walk,
And firmer combat sin, and surer rise
From earth to heaven."

The following little poem is, we think, worthy of selection for the ease and gracefulness of the expression;

CONTENTMENT.

Think'st thou the steed that restless roves
O'er rocks and mountains, fields and groves,
With wild, unbridled bound,
Finds fresher pasture than the bee
On thymy bank or vernal tree,
Intent to store her industry
Within her waxen round?

Think'st thou the fountain forc'd to turn
Through marbled vase or sculptur'd urn
Affords a sweeter draught
Than that, which, in its native sphere,
Perennial, undisturb'd, and clear,
Flows the lone traveller's thirst to cheer,
And wake his grateful thought?

Think'st thou the man whose mansions hold
The worldling's pomp and miser's gold
Obtains a richer prize
Than he, who in his cot at rest,
Finds heavenly peace a willing guest,
And bears the promise in his breast
Of treasure in the skies?

We must give one more of the same character:

KEEP SILENCE.

Keep silence, Pride! what dost thou here
With the frail sons of clay?
How dar'st thou th' God's courts appear,
Where contrite spirits pray?

Keep silence, wild and vexing Care!
Six measur'd days are thine,
Thy seed to sow, thy chaff to share:
Steal not the day divine.

Keep silence, Sorrow! Faith can tell
With what sublime intent
Thou to the bosom's inmost cell
By heaven's right hand wert sent.

Keep silence, Avarice! with thy hoard,
So boasted, yet so base.
Think'st thou the money-changer's board
Hath here a fitting place?

Keep silence, vain and worldly Joy!
Foam on, time's tossing wave!
Why lure him with a treacherous toy
Who trembles o'er the grave?

Keep silence, Earth! the Lord is here,
Thy great Creator blest.
His work of wisdom form'd thy sphere—
Keep then His day of rest.

*The Primitive Doctrine of Regeneration
sought for in Holy Scripture, &c. By
G. S. Faber, B.D.*

THIS treatise, like Mr. Faber's

other works, is written with great theological learning, sound reasoning, and candid judgment. The question is one, as is well known, in which the opinions of divines are divided, according to the theological systems they have adopted or formed. Mr. Faber, in investigating the question, says, that in the first place he has consulted Scripture; but having no very implicit confidence in the mere insulated private judgment, either of himself or of any other man, he has, in the second place, followed *Scripture interpreted by Catholic written tradition*. The conclusions he arrives at are these:—1. According to the statements contained in *Scripture*, the true ideality of regeneration is properly a *moral change of disposition*, and then, subordinately and connectedly, a *federal change of relative condition*; 2. The true ideality of regeneration, as it may be collected from the *early fathers*. The witnesses of the first class show that *regeneration is a moral change of disposition*. The witnesses of the second class show that regeneration is also a *federal change of condition*. In the term "regeneration" the ancients included those two ideas of a moral change and a federal change; but they taught, that a man through baptism might be admitted to the *federal change* without partaking of the *moral change*.

But there can be no difference of opinion as to the channel or mode by which regeneration, used only as a *federal change of condition*, comes: the only difference may be, when regeneration is understood to impart a *moral change of disposition*. Now this channel the Scripture considers threefold: 1st. Baptism, as one appointed channel; 2nd. A believing reception of Christ, however produced; 3rd. The revealed Word of God. Therefore, *moral regeneration is not the inseparable concomitant of outward baptism*. In Chapter IV. the author shows how the mercy of God is displayed by these three several channels by which regeneration is bestowed; for if outward baptism were the sole means, he who had unworthily received it could never hereafter obtain it. From this statement we might anticipate that the *early Church* officially would declare all baptized persons regenerate, carefully guarding against misapprehen-

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sion of her language. The *early fathers* describe baptism as the visible mean by which the grace of *moral regeneration* is communicated; but also, the *early fathers* taught that on *repentance and conversion* a person may be merely *regenerated* after baptism who had failed from unfitness to receive regeneration in baptism. Then are noticed the doctrines of the *early fathers* on the possibility of a reception of moral regeneration, either *before baptism* or *without baptism*, which is given in the affirmative. St. Augustine says, "The sons of God and the sons of the Devil are only distinguished from each other by *charity*. They who have charity, have been born of God: they who have it not, have not been born of God." The third book is employed on the subject of infant baptism, and on the conflicting arguments in favour and against the absolute inseparability of outward baptism and moral regeneration in the case of infant recipients. This discussion is thrown into the form of a disputation, and is very closely examined. The author, at the conclusion, p. 271, confesses that he is not able to find an answer to those "who deny the inviolable concomitancy of moral regeneration upon outward baptism, in the case of baptized infants." It is remarked that the *early fathers* are altogether silent on the subject. The fourth and last book is on the subject of the doctrine of the Church of England touching regeneration, together with an appendix, containing the statements of the old Anglican divines on baptism and regeneration, down to the 19th century, from Cranmer to Horsley.

Archæologia: or, Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, &c. vol. XXIX. Part 1. 4to. pp. 191.

A Letter from John Gage Rokewode, Esq. F.R.S. Director S.A. with an account of the final Excavations made at the Bartlow Hills.

WE rejoice that it has fallen to the lot of the Director of the Society of Antiquaries to complete the researches which he at various periods has prosecuted with so much success at these remarkable sepulchral mounds. Of the four great barrows at Bartlow, two still remained unopened; these

were the northernmost, and these, says Mr. Gage Rokewode,

"We have lately excavated by means of a tunnel, or gully, in each, on a plan similar to that adopted on former occasions.

"We found, as was suspected, that the northernmost hill had been disturbed at some former time. It will be seen in the plan of the hills, that the head of this tumulus is lowered, and it appears to have sunk in consequence of a section having been made down the side of it. In the centre of the base of this hill some portions of earthenware were observed, and it was manifest from different circumstances, that the deposit had been removed.

"Our attention was therefore solely directed to the remaining hill, where the gallery opened had reached the hollow, indicative on former occasions of a sepulchral deposit, and on the 21st of April we proceeded to examine the tomb. . . . The gallery extends forty-six feet, and nothing was found in clearing it out, except a *flint arrow-head*. It was observed that the base of the mound was not constructed of such decided alternate layers of earth and chalk as composed the other great barrows; there was less chalk, and in consequence there was generally more damp. It was also observed that a larger quantity of loose earth than on former excavations had fallen into the cavity, which, as in other instances, we found to be occasioned by the decomposition of some wooden chest. This chest, the wood of which was about two inches thick, measured three feet eight inches square, and two feet six inches high, and lay, north and south, rather below the natural soil, and not precisely in the centre of the barrow, the diameter of which is 101 feet at the base. The earth lay thick within the tomb, and it required some nicety to clear it away; at length we discovered a variety of sepulchral objects." (p. 2.)

These are described—*a square wide-mouthed greenish glass urn, with the usual reeded handle, filled with burnt bones,—a beautiful bronze pitcher or prefericulum,—a bronze patera,—some earthenware vases, cups, and dishes. On the smaller cup a potter's mark POTTACVΣ.*

The whole deposit, in our view, as in the former discoveries, indicate an early period of the Roman occupation of Britain, and when we remember the bronze curule chair and splendid utensils discovered in one of the former explorations at this spot, we

hesitate not to maintain our opinion that at the Bartlow Hills were interred the Reguli or the Proprietary of the Icenian province, and that the period of their construction was not later than that of Titus or Vespasian.

Doubtless the villa of the British tributary Prince or of the Rofaan Prætor was not very remote from the tombs, and we are glad to turn attention to the inquiry whether some indications of the site of such an edifice near the Bartlow Hills do not exist.

An Account of some Ancient Remains existing in the District adjacent to the confluence of the Wyre and the Severn, in the Counties of Gloucester and Monmouth; namely, the probable line of the British Akeman Street, the southern Termination of Offa's Dyke, the Earthworks of Butlindune, the leaden Fonts of Llancaut and Tidenham, and an identification of the Estrighoiel of Domesday. By George Ormerod, Esq. D.C.L. &c.

The two curious fonts here described and delineated are evidently from the same mould; the Tidenham font is the much better preserved of the two. The decorations are of the Byzantine Greek School, and give these relics every claim to a very early period in the chronology of ecclesiastical remains. The figure with the book represents the first person in the Trinity, and resembles that over the door of Barfreston Church, Kent: we should therefore refer these fonts to the 11th century.

The correction given relative to the locality of the Castle of Striguil is very curious, and worthy of the particular notice of every topographical antiquary. The venerable Camden fell into the error of placing the fortress of the Earls of Pembroke and Striguil at Troggy, a castellet near Usk. Our author most clearly shews that the Castle of Striguil was no other than Chepstow Castle: even in a document as late as 1614 the place is described as "*Strugulle alias Chepstowe*," and the claim of Chepstow to the ancient name of Striguil has been, within our own days, legally confirmed. The Court Baron and Court of Survey of the honour of Chepstow, alias Striguil, in 1824, returned Cas. Troggy or Striguil Castle as one of the extreme boundaries of perambulation;

but, in answer to the question what is the chief or capital mansion of this manor? it formally returns from the old surveys that the same is "Striguil, alias Chepstow Castle." We must leave the notices of Offa's Dyke and of the various ancient earthworks adjacent to the confluence of the Wye and Severn, to the reader's personal examination; they afford valuable topographical hints and data, but cannot intelligibly be followed without the assistance of the portion of the Ordnance map which we are pleased to see attached to the author's remarks.

Observations on the Heraldic Devices discovered on the Effigies of Richard the Second and his Queen in Westminster Abbey, and upon the Mode in which those Ornaments were executed; including some remarks on the surname Plantagenet, and on the Ostrich Feathers of the Prince of Wales. By John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.

It appears that Mr. Geo. Hollis, son-in-law of Mr. John Buckler, F.S.A. and his son Mr. Thomas Hollis, have commenced a work on the plan of the Monumental Effigies of the late Chas. Alfred Stothard, adopting the same form and size of illustrative plates, and, without any deviation, the same identical title. Some little distinction in this point seems expedient. The design therefore seems to be a kind of supplementary continuation of Mr. Stothard's unrivalled work, they taking up and supplying such subjects as would have undoubtedly been delineated and published by him, had not his mortal career of honourable fame been cut short by a lamentable and fatal accident.

In the course of making drawings from the monument of Richard the Second, Mr. Thomas Hollis discovered that the robes of the effigies, and the platform or bed upon which they are placed, are ornamented with various patterns punctured upon the metal, which had become so entirely concealed by the accumulated dirt of centuries, that they were at length forgotten and unknown. Mr. Nichols, after this statement, by way of introduction to his ingenious paper, makes the following observations on the well-known practice of ornamenting the furniture, tapestry, vestments, &c. of persons of rank and station in the

Middle Ages, with devices allusive to the armorial insignia of their respective families.

"In 1375 the Black Prince bequeathed to his son Richard his hangings for a hall, embroidered with mermen, and a border of red and black impaled, embroidered with swans having lady's heads, and ostrich feathers: to his wife, the Princess, he bequeathed a hall of red worsted, embroidered with eagles and griffins, with a border of swans having lady's heads; and to Mons. Aleyne Cheyne a bed of camoca, powdered with blue eagles. In 1385, Joan Princess of Wales bequeathed 'To my dear son, the King, my new bed of red velvet, embroidered with ostrich feathers of silver, and heads of leopards of gold, with boughs and leaves issuing out of their mouths.' Edward, Earl of March, in 1380, bequeathed to his son and heir, 'our large bed of black satin, embroidered with white lions and gold roses, with escutcheons of the arms of Mortimer and Ulster;' and John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1397, bequeathed to the altar of St. Paul's cathedral 'his great bed of cloth of gold, the champepiers powdered with golden roses, placed upon pipes of gold, and in each pipe two white ostrich feathers;' and again, to his daughter the Duchess of Exeter, his 'white bed of silk, with blue eagles displayed.' In 1415, Edward Duke of York bequeathed to his wife 'my bed of feathers and leopards, with the furniture appertaining to the same; also my white and red tapestry of garters, fetterlocks, and falcons.'

"Bequests of articles of dress, being neither so appropriate nor of so much value as beds and furniture, or plate and jewellery, are not frequent in the wills of persons of high rank. In that of Robert Earl of Suffolk, in 1568, we find mentioned together, 'my bed with the eagle, and my summer vestment, powdered with leopards,' by which, perhaps, the summer bedfurniture was intended. We are not, however, destitute of instances of ornamented dresses, more immediately illustrative of the royal robes before us.

"Two ladies, engraved in Strutt's *Dresses*, vol. II. plates xvi. and xvii. have their robes powdered with swans, with wings erect. They are both copied from a French MS. in the Royal Collection, 15 D 111. which is a superbly illuminated copy of the *Histoire Scholastique*, or *Scholastic Bible*.

"Ashmole, in his *History of the Order of the Garter*, tells us that at the time of instituting the order, and for a long time after, the vestments were garnished or powdered all over with little garters, embroidered with silk and gold plate, with

buckles and pendants of silver gilt. Of these there were laid upon the first surcoat and hood, made for the royal Founder, no less than 168. In King Richard the Second's reign, the little garters which then adorned the surcoats of the Sovereign and Knights Companions, were wrought in embroidery upon blue taffaty, with Cyprus gold, and silk of divers colours, and letters of gold.

"This fashion of the robes of the Garter was continued to the reign of Henry the Sixth, when the surcoat and hood of the King took 173, and those of the King of Portugal 120 Garters; but it went out of use shortly after.

"A representation of a Knight, attired in this original robe of the Garter, will be seen in Strutt's *Dresses*, vol. ii. pl. cviii. it being the figure of Sir Nigel Loring, one of the first knights of the order, and a benefactor to the Abbey of St. Alban's, commemorated and depicted in a Register of the monastery, now the Cottonian MS. Nero D. vii.; and another instance is that of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, presenting the volume now the Royal MS. 15 E VI. to Margaret, Queen of Henry the Sixth, engraved in Strutt's *Royal and Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, pl. xliii., in Walpole's *Royal and Noble Authors*, and in Mr. Planché's interesting little volume on *British Costume*, p. 191. In the series of portraits of the Sovereign and first twenty-five knights, engraved in *Ashmole's History of the Order*, p. 642, the artist, who was apparently of a century at least after the time, has given them the modern mantles with the badge only on the left shoulder, but he has represented several of their turban-like hoods as sprinkled with garters, though not all, his aim evidently being to make as much variety as could be allowed in their head-attires."

The writer proceeds to detail the several devices with which the robes of the Effigies of Richard II. are adorned—those of the King, with the white hart, the broom-plant, the rising sun, among them intermixed the letters R and A as the initials of the king and his queen. The borders of the robes bear running scrolls of the broom plant, &c. On the effigy of Richard's consort Ann, are found the letters crowned R and A, united in some places by a love knot; the ostrich collared and chained, and holding in its beak a nail; with a running border of leaves, supposed those of the linden or lime, a badge of the house of Bohemia.

These decorations are executed by an instrument which pricked and indented the metal, an operation called "pounced work, in French *poinçonner* or *poinçonné*, in Latin *punctatum*, although a more accurate word would have been *punctatum*, that is, pricked." The author says he was led to the word by a passage in the will of Joan Lady Bergavenny dated 1434, "my round bason of silver *pounced*." The plain English term we would suggest is undoubtedly *punched*, and whether implying the raising a pattern or indenting a frosted ground, is an operation well known to working goldsmiths in the present day. Bailey defines *punch* as from *Poinçon*, French, a tool to make holes with.*

The badges thus elaborately wrought on the robes of Richard and his Queen, lead the writer to a series of curious and instructive remarks on the subject of badges, more especially of those which appear on this tomb. Into these our limits do not allow us to digress so far as to do them justice.

The broom-plant on Richard's robe suggests the query whether the surname of Plantagenet was really applied to the royal descendants of Geoffrey, Earl of Anjou, and the Empress Matilda, until the 15th century, when it was adopted by the house of York? The result of the inquiry is, that in speaking of Henry II. many modern historians style him *Plantagenet*, without, as far as appears, any ancient contemporary authority; his father was distinguished by the appellation, as Mr. Nichols shews from certain monkish historians of the 12th century; but his son (King Henry) was surnamed *Curt mantle*, and Henry's brother, Geoffrey, Count of Nantes, *Martel*. It is true that some things are adopted into history on good foundation, though often the foundation may be lost, and the fact itself remain insulated and unsupported. The story of Fulk, Earl of Anjou, scourging himself with *Planeta Genista* at the tomb of Christ, is trite and universally adopted, yet we can trace it to no early authority. Rapi-

* Dict. in voce.

says, with Richard III. ended the reign of Angevin Kings, surnamed *Plantagenet*, and the note tells the story of the broom-stalk on the authority of Sir Geo. Buck* in his life of Richard III!

When assertions therefore are so loosely grounded, we cannot be too thankful to those antiquarian critics who will take the pains to trace the rise and progress of all matters bearing on history to the fountain-head. Such research is the marked feature of Mr. Nichols's elaborate essay, replete with new and solid information.

Observations, in a letter from Rev. Charles Henry Hartshorne, M.A. upon the present state of Orford Castle, in the County of Suffolk; with some conjectures as to the probable uses to which the Building was assigned.

The details of this very perfect Norman edifice are most accurately and elaborately defined. There is no portcullis to this castle; the writer considers that this kind of defence was not introduced till about the time of Edward I. The machine bore the name of Cataract from its sudden fall; Sarrazine or Sarracenecca, showing, we should think, its eastern origin; and Herse. There was also the Orgue, which was composed of perpendicular stakes only, and bore some resemblance to the parallel pipes of an organ. Thence the name.

A Letter by Charles Roach Smith, Esq. on an ancient enamelled Ouche in Gold.

This beautiful specimen of ancient goldsmiths' work was found in excavating a sewer opposite Dowgate Hill in Thames Street, at the depth of about nine feet from the surface. Mr. Smith says,

"It came immediately into my hands in the fine condition in which it now appears, the only cleansing process required being the application of a soft brush and water. The measure of the Ouche is four inches and a half in circumference. It is composed of a circular compartment, one inch and a quarter in diameter, set with variegated enamel, representing a full-faced head and bust, the outlines of which, with a crown on the head and the drapery of a mantle and tunic, are formed of threads of gold, effectively arranged so as

to mark the features of the face and the folds of the drapery; this is inclosed in a border of rich gold filigree-work, set at equal distances with four pearls.

"The enamel work is composed of a green and blue semi-transparent material of a vitreous character for the garments, and a white opaque substance of the same nature for the face. The hair, indicated by a darker colour, is divided in two bands over the forehead. A crown, with three globes, surrounds the head, the fillets of which appear pendant on either side, with a foliated termination. The bust is arrayed with the chlamys or mantle over a tunic, gracefully attached to each shoulder. Whether the base be metallic or siliceous, analysis can alone determine. It exhibits distinct characters from the material used in the ordinary enamelled productions of the 9th to the 16th centuries, which are invariably opaque. It is almost transparent, possesses little hardness (as a fine steel point will scratch it), has a fractured texture, and presents the appearance of an imperfect crystallization.

"In the absence of means for making an analysis of the materials, or for ascertaining the mode of the construction of this work, we must rest contented with a close superficial observation.

"It would seem that a kind of box had first been prepared, and in it arranged the outlines or skeleton-work of the figure, formed of thin plates of gold, and constituting cells for the reception of the vitreous substance, which appears to have been poured in when in a semi-fluid state, and subsequently ground down to the required thickness. This is the opinion of Mr. Bridge, the eminent goldsmith. Mr. Albert Way thinks that the coloured material was introduced into the lodgments in a pulverised form, which melted on exposure to heat at a low temperature, and assumed a vitreous appearance."

All this is very curious, and the high state of art which the Saxon artificers had obtained, is shewn by the jewel before us; for we have very little doubt of its Saxon origin, and we think Mr. Smith quite right in his conjecture that it may be contemporary with the Alfred jewel in the Ashmolean collection. There was a palace near the spot where it was found, Dowgate Hill, the memory of which is still preserved in the name Tower Royal. We can by no means, however, agree with Mr. Smith in the hint which he throws out that the Saxons were not indebted to artists of the Byzantine school for their know-

* Tindal's Rapin, vol. i. p. 647.

ledge of art for we think that it would not be difficult to shew that that was the very quarter whence all their ideas of pictorial decoration or ornamental sculpture was derived.

Further Notes on the Runic Cross at Lancaster ; by John Mitchell Kemble, Esq.

The runes on this venerable relic are in remarkably good preservation, and offer no difficulties at all to their experienced reader ; at the same time their contents are of much interest, as strongly confirming the views put forward in Mr. Kemble's former memoir respecting the use of runes for Christian inscriptions. Like all the rest which we possess, they supply us also with examples of the Northumbrian dialect of Anglo-Saxon, at a very early period. The meaning of the inscription on the Lancaster cross, Mr. Kemble says, is perfectly clear, as the common epitaph of Catholic times, and must be rendered

Orate pro Cynbaldo [et] Cuthberhto.

or,

Orate pro Cynibaldo Cuthberhti [filio.]

We should give our suffrage, considering the analogy of other sepulchral inscriptions of this age, in favour of the last reading.

(To be continued.)

Memoirs of John Napier of Merchiston, his Lineage, Life, and Times, with a history of the Invention of Logarithms.

By Mark Napier, Esq. 4to. pp. 534.

History of the Partition of the Lennox.

By Mark Napier, Esq. Advocate.

8vo. pp. 256.

THESE volumes are the production of the biographer of Montrose, and although earlier in point of time, are necessarily noticed afterwards, as they have come in our way more recently. It was, indeed, in the course of a search for family documents relative to the celebrated Napier of Merchiston, that other papers were discovered, which form the substance of the *Memoirs* of Montrose. The works which have resulted from those inquiries form in connection a cycle of Scottish history, as the opening character in the Life of Montrose, viz. the first Lord Napier, is the closing personage in that of the philosopher of Merchiston, who was his father.

The biography of John Napier has been singularly neglected, or at best inadequately supplied, till the appearance of Mr. Napier's work. Notwithstanding the destruction of most of his MSS. by fire, at Milleken, in Renfrewshire, sufficient materials have been collected to furnish a work of no ordinary interest. The great subject of it appears in a suitable light, and his most earnest admirers have every reason to be satisfied.

The genealogical part of the *Memoirs* is involved in controversy, as the origin of the family is by no means clear. Mr. Napier modestly rejects the genealogies which have hitherto passed current, and is content to begin with Alexander Napier, provost of Edinburgh in 1437. The name of Napier is well known as a descriptive appellation, before that period, as well in England as in Scotland ; but Mr. N. has forborne to make out a descent. In fact, such names are not always conclusive of relationship : the Botellers of Oversley and Wem derived their name from Ralph, the boteler or butler to Robert, Earl of Mellent and Leicester, while those of Werington came of Robert Le Boteler, who held the same office under Ranulph de Gereons, Earl of Chester. As the name will not warrant an idea of relationship in these cases, so neither can it be sanguinely interpreted, in that of Napier, and Mr. N. has done wisely to waive the point.

Sir Alexander Napier, eldest son of the provost, distinguished himself, in the true spirit of chivalry, by attempting to rescue the Queen dowager of James I. from the Livingston faction. Had this incident met the eyes of Edmund Burke, when he was writing his splendid passage about Marie Antoinette, he might have cited it appropriately. Sir Alexander was concerned in the negotiations concerning the duchy of Guelders, to which James II. hoped to succeed, but was anticipated by Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy. While we write, it occurs to us that these tragical events, in which Adolphus of Guelders imprisons his aged father, may have suggested to Schiller the principal idea in his "Robbers," which, however, he has placed in another rank of life, perhaps to allow his imagination greater scope,

and to escape the trammels of the actual history. Mr. N. says, that "for a long period of the fifteenth century that unhappy dutchy presented the revolting spectacle of a son leagued in deadly enmity against his father." (p. 31.) But the shocking history goes still farther back, for we find in the previous century that Edward, the first duke, was continually at war with Rensselaer III. of Nassau, his brother, and is said to have been murdered in 1371, by a gentleman who had the honour of his wife to avenge.

Sir A. Napier held of the Crown some lands called the Poultry-lands, to which was attached the hereditary office of King's poulterer, by the tenure of an annual present in kind, if required.

John Napier, son of Sir Alexander, attracted the notice of Henry VI. when that unfortunate monarch was a refugee in Edinburgh; he is supposed to have perished in the rebellious battle of Sauchieburn. His son Archibald was present at Flodden field, and escaped the carnage, but with the loss of his eldest son, Sir Alexander. His son Alexander fell in the battle of Pinkie, so that every generation is connected with the national history, on which the documents discovered by Mr. N. throw no little light; and a careful tracing of matrimonial connections inlays these memoirs richly with illustrious names and interesting details. We give an instance. Archibald Napier, son of Alexander, was married to Janet Bothwell, sister to Adam Bothwell, Bishop of Orkney, the prelate who married Queen Mary to the Earl of Bothwell, and who makes a conspicuous figure in these pages, as several of his letters are given. Janet Bothwell's mother, Katharine Bellenden, was wife by another marriage to Oliver Sinclair, the favourite of James V.

"Our philosopher's mother must have been reared in the family of this unfortunate minion of James V. It is also worthy of remark, that by other near relatives of Merchiston, the same monarch was attended and soothed at the moment the news reached him of the defeat of his favourite at Solway. Helen Napier, eldest daughter of Sir Alexander, killed at Flodden, had married Sir John Melville of Raith, who was particularly distinguished in the reign of James V. and one of the

early Protestant martyrs of the Reformation in Scotland. Their daughter Janet, thus the cousin-german of our philosopher's father, became the wife of Sir James Kirkaldy of Grange, high treasurer of Scotland. Towards this lady and her son William, so remarkably celebrated as the champion at once of the Reformation and of Queen Mary, James V. entertained the same affectionate regard with which he honoured the treasurer, and the most friendly intercourse seems to have passed betwixt the monarch and these cousins of Merchiston. It was to their residence in Fife that he first betook himself, accompanied by young William Kirkaldy, upon hearing of the rout at Solway. Grange was from home; but his lady received her sovereign (conducted by her son) as became one in whose veins flowed the united loyal blood of Melville of Raith and Napier of Merchiston; and who was, besides, the spouse of his best and most faithful counsellor. She exerted herself to calm his ruffled spirits, and to persuade him to take nourishment. During supper she endeavoured to soothe and comfort him by every means in her power. 'It is the will of God,' said the good lady, 'take not his will amiss.' 'My portion,' was the reply, 'of this world is short. I will not be with you fifteen days.' His servants tried to rouse him with the idea of festivities. 'Where shall we prepare the approaching Christmas?' said they; to which the King answered, with a smile of derision, 'Choose your place—but this I know, before Christmas arrives you will be masterless, and the realm without a King.' Shortly after, he went to his own palace at Falkland, where he lay down to die." (pp. 50, 51.)

Francis Bothwell, the father of John Napier's mother, "presided over the councils of his native town (Edinburgh), and aided those of the state, both legislative and judicial, with an honest energy of character and talents that had fallen on evil times." (p. 52.) It affords a curious specimen of the customs of the age that he was chosen to bear the part of *Little John* (Robin Hood's companion), for to make sports and jousts in the towns, in 1518, which he declined to do, and the letter of the Earl of Arran, then provost of Edinburgh, discharging him from the penalties incurred by the refusal, is inserted in this volume.

Among the relatives of John Napier were the Melvilles, James and Robert, the former well known by his memoirs, the latter ambassador at the court of Elizabeth from Scotland.

Another relative, as we have seen, was Kirkaldy of Grange, second cousin of the philosopher. "He had participated in the murder of Cardinal Beaton—the only stain upon a shield which dazzled even the chivalry of France with the valour of a Scottish knight." (p. 78.) The constable Montmorency would not address him without uncovering, and Henry II. of France pointing to him, with these words, "Yonder is one of the most valiant men of our time."

"John Napier is the great landmark of the most important epoch of letters in Scotland. He is the first who, in the early struggles of our church, gave a decided impulse to biblical lore, by a commentary on the most abstruse book of the sacred Scriptures, which, for learning and research, has never been equalled by any of his countrymen. At the same time, alone and unaided, he placed his sterile country upon a level in mathematical learning with those more propitious climes, Germany and Italy—the cradle of astronomy, and the hotbed of letters." (p. 85.)

The impulse which urged him to explore the depths of the Apocalypse, arose from the lectures of Goodman, an English divine, at St. Andrew's, when he was only fourteen. He had a Romanist friend, and not only did he begin to argue with him immediately, from the exposition of the seven-hilled city, but determined to devote himself to the study of the book. It is remarkable, we may observe, that the most recondite book in Scripture almost opens with the words "Blessed is he that readeth," an argument which we have known employed more than once with effect on the Continent, in justification of reading the Scriptures in general. Mr. Napier has ably vindicated the philosopher from the sneers which even great men have cast upon him for an attempt

"With which all Europe rang from side to side;"

sneers which Newton has not escaped, whereas the fact of these two luminaries, at the distance of nearly a century, devoting their minds to the same subject, ought rather to have secured respect to it than insult to themselves. It is remarkable that Dr. McCrie, who has done so much for history in this point of view, has left that work un-

noticed, "while he traced minutely the progress of learning, from its fountain at St. Andrew's through Scotland, during the first years of the Reformation." "The Church of Scotland (says Mr. N.) became dignified in the eyes of Protestant Europe by its first and greatest theologian, John Napier." We hardly understand the meaning of the term *first*, but some partiality may be excused in writing the life of an ancestor.

The biography of Napier, which has hitherto been so meagrely written, is now become so copious, that even to condense it would be a task. The following passage, however, furnishes us with a convenient analysis.

"When, as we shall find, the General Assembly of the Church wished to overcome King James, they sent John Napier at the head of a mission from which the sturdy school of Knox held themselves excused. When King James's courtly lawyer, Sir John Skene, met with a word whose signification required more than ordinary talent to elucidate, he selected John Napier from among all the learned of a learned age to frame answers to his queries. When tidings came from the enchanted palace of science at Uraniberg how Tycho and his satellites, Longomontanus and Kepler, had been groaning under the tyranny of Logistic, their grievances were submitted by a mutual friend [Dr. John Craig] to this Scottish oracle, who returned them for a response a *promise of the logarithms*. The learned Robert Pont would seek his aid to disclose the times of a prophetic text; and the stormy Robert Logan craves his 'ingyne,' to discover a hidden treasure at Fastcastle. . . . Besides agricultural and other occupations, we shall have to contemplate him, one while drawing the horoscope of an infant brother, and again framing an elaborate epistle to reclaim an unruly one." (p. 147.)

Our readers are probably well acquainted with the story of a conjuror, who detected a thief by causing the servants of the house to touch the back of a cock in the dark, professing that the bird would crow when touched by the guilty person. The cock remained silent, but when the light was let in all their hands were found to be black, except one person's, who, being conscious of guilt, forbore to touch the bird, and, though he could safely do so in the dark, was detected by his manoeuvre. This story has been given in a dramatic form by Berguin, in his

Ami des Enfans, with some little variation, if we recollect aright. But the reader will be agreeably surprised to learn that the conjuror was no other than John Napier, in whose own house the theft occurred. Traditions were current ~~not~~ long ago that he kept this bird as a magical *familiar*; but Mr. N. observes justly, that it was probably cherished as the badge of his hereditary office, as royal poulterer. However we may be contented with this explanation, he did not escape a suspicion of being in *compact with the Devil* from his contemporaries, owing to his meditative habits, and other peculiarities.

In 1506, when great fear prevailed in Scotland of a Spanish invasion, we find Napier constructing machines for burning the ships, and devising means of breaking the enemy's line of battle on land. It is remarkable that he speaks, not of Scotland, but of "this island," which shows he was superior to any selfish considerations respecting England, then a separate kingdom.

In 1598 he published a plan for improving tillage by means of salt as manure; and Mr. N. justly adduces the fact against Dr. Johnson's reflections on the culture of land in Scotland before the Union.

The philosopher was not permitted to enjoy the quiet which is so congenial to study. The events of his family history are tragical. His brother Archibald was murdered by the Scotts of Bowhill, one of whose family he had killed, when defied by him to a combat. King James declared that he would as soon pardon the Gowrie conspiracy as this felonious murder, but no redress appears to have really been obtained. Napier, in the dedication of his "*Plain Discovery*" to James in 1593, had boldly said "for partialitie, prolixitie, dearth and deceitfulness of lowes, the poore perishe, the proud triumphe, and justice is no where to be found." He was now to experience bitterly the truth of this remonstrance. The mysterious death of a connection, Francis Mowbray, (one of the family whose memory is associated with that of Queen Mary), took place soon after, in 1602-3; but as it is mentioned in Archbishop Spotswood's history, we need not enlarge upon it.

The question, whether Napier was
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the actual inventor of logarithms, has been rather perversely agitated, and Mr. N. has devoted some space to examining the question, which should never have been raised. While we write this we are glad to cite the French "*Biographie Universelle Classique, ou Dictionnaire Historique Portatif*," 1829, edited by General Beauvais, which decidedly terms the philosopher "mathématicien célèbre par l'invention des logarithmes, dont la découverte, en simplifiant la science du calcul, à merveilleusement servi aux progrès de l'astronomie, de la géométrie pratique et de la navigation." Fuller, too, who lived in the next generation, speaks of it as an undoubted fact, in a passage which we shall quote, when speaking of Mr. Napier's History of the Lennox. A history of the invention of Logarithms and of Napier's mathematical studies is subjoined to the life. The appendix contains a long note on Sir John Monteith, the reputed betrayer of Wallace. Mr. N. has shown the falsity of the current accounts by the fact, that *after* Wallace's death, Monteith was joined with Randolph and Sir Nigel Campbell in negotiating with England. In 1320 he signed the memorable manifesto of Scottish independence, and in 1323 he was one of the conservators of the truce. It is strange indeed that he should have thus been trusted in own life-time, if he has been justly execrated afterwards. Mr. N. has also shown that much of the evidence which has been brought against him is erroneous, and regards the real amount of fact to be this, that "Monteith was at the head of the executive in the district where Wallace was captured, and held for England the castle of Dumbarton, to which Wallace was at first conveyed." (p. 529.) The dissertation finds its place in this volume, owing to the marriage of John Napier to Elizabeth Monteith, in the reign of James II.

The least pleasing part of our task is to point out inaccuracies or inadvertencies. Owing, as we learn, to changes made while the work was in progress, some of the notes originally intended are omitted. At p. 2 we have Hadyn for Haydn; at p. 31 it is said that Adolphus of Guelders returned from the Holy Land. But as the Cru-

*ades had ceased, did he go as a pilgrim? At p. 35 he is termed a knight-templar; but as that order was then abolished, it is obvious that the order of St. John of Jerusalem (see p. 31) is meant. At p. 115 it is said that the house where Darnley was murdered belonged to the Balfours; but Sir Walter Scott (Hist. Scot. ii. 171) says that Archibald Hamilton was the proprietor. Mr. Tytler, however, (Hist. Scot. vii. 80) agrees with Mr. Napier. At pp. 192 and 195 the Latin and French quotations are misprinted. At p. 206, in the two last lines, would it not be better simply to say, How beautiful is Napier's reconciliation (or adjustment) of conflicting doctrines concerning faith and good works? It is not against the good works, but against the confident reliance on them, that the objection alluded to is made. "Point de salut (says M. Malan, happily) pour les œuvres, et point de salut sans œuvres." At p. 208, is the inference correct? for if the thousand years mean *eternity*, how shall we explain the events which happen *after*? At p. 240 (note) Edward should be Edmund: * the person was Edmund Waller the poet. Perhaps the author would do well to correct occasional exuberances of style; see p. 281, l. 4 and 5; also p. 323, l. 20, and p. 359, l. 9. At p. 334 Eudoxes should be Eudoxus.

It is now time to conclude our notice of this valuable work, nor can we give our opinion of it in better terms than by saying that it ought to have a place in every historical and in every scientific library. Were we to step into any public collection of books, and not to find it in the catalogue, we should feel inclined to point out the deficiency.

It still remains to speak of the History of the Lennox, which is not a distinct work, but a sequel to the former, or rather a defence of the genealogical part of it. But as it contains some matters of interest, which we do not wish to slur over, it must be deferred for the present. We would, however, notice a curious mistake in Gorton's Biographical Dictionary, where it is said that Napier died at *Manchester*, evidently a mistake for Merchiston.

* The mistake is not Mr. Napier's, but Aubrey's.

Mr. Napier is the editor of *Johannis Naperi Merchistonii Baronis, De Arte Logistica libri quatuordecim*, 4to. Edinab. 1829, printed for the members of the Maitland Club only. We must not omit to mention the plates which enrich the Life of Napier, viz. Portraits of Napier, his son, and the astrologer Dr. Napier of Great Linford (Backs), and of Queen Mary, when about twelve years old, from a painting in the possession of Lord Napier. There is also a view of Merchiston Castle, plates of seals, royal and noble autographs, astrological diagrams, &c. and facsimiles of cuts in the original work on Logarithms, 1614; and various others.

Biblical Researches in Palestine, Mount Sinai and Arabia Petraea. A Journal of Travels in the year 1838 by E. Robinson and E. Smith. Undertaken in reference to Biblical Geography. Drawn up from the Original Diaries, with Historical Illustrations, by E. Robinson, D.D. 8vo. 3 vols. pp. 571, 679, 475 (with Appendix of 248.)

THE author of these volumes is Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary at New York, and author of the Greek and English Lexicon to the New Testament. The journey, on which they are founded, he tells us, had been the object of his wishes, and had entered into his plans of life for more than fifteen years. After such an announcement the reader will naturally ask with Horace,

"Quid dignum tanto feret hic promissor hiatu?"

And the answer must be, one of the most valuable works we possess on Syrian geography. Let us quote the author's own words:

"As here presented to the public, these volumes may be said to exhibit an historical review of the sacred geography of Palestine, since the times of the New Testament, pointing out, under each place described, how far and in what period it has been hitherto known." p. ix. preface.

Concerning the principles adopted in surveying and narrating, he says,

"One branch of these historical investigations, which I cannot but consider as important for the future geographer and traveller, presents a field comparatively untrodden. I refer to the mass of topo-

graphical tradition, long since fastened upon the Holy Land by foreign ecclesiastics and monks, in distinction from the ordinary tradition or preservation of ancient names among the native population.... This view has been silently carried out.... and the attempt made to point out in most cases, not only what is truth and what is mere legendary tradition, but also to shew how far the latter reaches back." p. vii.

In illustration of these remarks, he observes (sect. vii. p. 371) that in the time of Constantine and his mother Helena, "it became a passion among the multitudes of priests and monks, who resorted to the Holy City, to trace out and assign the site of every event, however trivial or legendary, which could be brought into connection with the Scriptures or with pious tradition." The attempt, we may remark, was commendable, indeed inevitable, for who could feel interested in past events, and be in the vicinity, without feeling anxious to assign the actual locality? Judgment, however, in such a case, was too likely to give place to fancy, and hence the correctives of our enlightened travellers are necessary toward displacing intrusive traditions and ascertaining genuine ones. To go through with such a purpose, laudable as it is, requires some firmness, for it is hard to part with local associations, which have become consecrated by time. Perhaps for firmness we should say *sternness*, as the following passage will shew:

"Whoever has had occasion to look into these matters for himself, will not be slow to admit that the views here expressed are in no degree overcharged. It follows from them, and this is the point to which I would especially direct the reader's attention, that all ecclesiastical tradition respecting the ancient places in and around Jerusalem and throughout Palestine is of no value, except so far as it is supported by circumstances known to us from the Scripture or from other contemporary testimony. Thus one of the very earliest traditions on record, that which points out the place of our Lord's ascension on the summit of the Mount of Olives, and which certainly existed in the third century, long before the visit of Helena, is obviously false; because it stands in contradiction to the Scriptural account, which relates that Christ led out his disciples 'as far as to Bethany,' and

there ascended from thence into heaven. On the other hand I would not venture to disturb the traditional location of Rachel's grave or the way to Bethlehem; for, although this is first mentioned by the *Itin. Hieros.*, and by Jerome in the fourth century, yet the Scriptural narrative necessarily limits the spot to that vicinity." Vol. i. pp. 374, 5.

This passage appears to require some elucidation, which may be supplied from vol. ii. p. 101, where we learn that Bethany lies on a slope of the Mount of Olives. This accords with the words of Acts i. 12, where it is said, that the disciples returned from Mount Olives. The traditional error, therefore, lies not in assigning Mount Olives generally, but the summit of it, as the place of the ascension. Dr. Robinson afterwards observes,

"There is in Palestine another kind of tradition, with which the monasteries have nothing to do, and of which they have, apparently in every age, known little or nothing; I mean the preservation of the ancient names of places among the common people. This is a truly national and native tradition, not derived in any degree from the influence of foreign convents or masters, but drawn in by the peasant with his mother's milk, and deeply seated in the genius of the Semitic languages." pp. 375, 6. vol. i.

It would be difficult to analyse the mass of information, whether chorographical or historical, which these volumes contain. Perhaps we shall give the best idea of their contents, when we state that about a hundred places (on a rough computation) have been first visited or identified by these travellers. There is a copious chronological list of books on Palestine, with critical notes, among which we find Volney described as lively and imaginative, yet containing much valuable information; Clarke, as diligent in research, but wanting judgment; Chateaubriand as eloquent and superficial, and the references to authorities mostly worthless; Niebuhr as the prince of Oriental travellers, exact, judicious, and persevering; Maundrell as shrewd and keen; Sandys as writing with quaint simplicity and undoubted fidelity; Doubdan as exhibiting learning and research. We do not know why Le Bruyn should be called *De Bruyn*, and to call him, as is sometimes done, *Le Brun*, without

the letter y, impairs the identity still more. Neither was he a *Flemish* artist, but Dutch, being a native of the Hague. The appendix contains also a memoir on the maps by M. Kiepert; an itinerary, with meteorological notes; and an essay on the pronunciation of Arabic in Syria. There are indexes of Arabic names and words, of ancient geographical names, and of Scripture passages, illustrated in the course of the work. The author's hardness in differing from many received accounts, will, no doubt, ex-

pose him to controversy; but we remember, that the learned Lightfoot was led, from the study of the Jewish Rabbies, to do the same; though, singular enough, Dr. Robinson has omitted his chorographical writings in the list of works on the geography of Palestine.*

We have abstained from making descriptive extracts, as travels in Palestine are not uncommon, and have thought it best to announce on what principles this work is written.

Notes on the Book of Genesis, by George Bush, 8vo. pp. 495. (Ward's Library of Standard Divinity, No. 20.)—The author is Professor of Hebrew and Oriental Literature in the New York City University. The commentary he has produced comprises a fund of illustration with solidity of tone and sentiment. If we do not find our ideas on the opening chapters of Genesis, (which are at present a *locus vexatus*) exactly repeated, we must acknowledge the ability and the appropriate seriousness with which they are treated. We should not, at first sight, have regarded Prov. ii. 17, as illustrative of Gen. ii. 22, but the reference in our Bibles to Mal. ii. 4, supports it. The notes at chap. iv. 7, on the phrase *sin lieth at the door*, remove the difficulty which Parkhurst sees in it. At pp. 75 and 79 the terms *following* and *previous* are used of chapters not immediately so; but this indefinite language may possibly be local. We rather demur to the interpretation of Gen. xlix. 10, which differs in words (rather than in scope) from the received one, though, to speak justly, Mr. Bush has some great names on his side. The passages adduced do not appear directly parallel to us, and to make כ and כן convertible particles, is a bold expedient. The best interpretation is that of Bishop Newton, in his Dissertation on the Prophecies. Waving, however, the consideration of minor points, we can safely say, that the student will learn much from this commentary, whether he uses it, as supplying materials for memory, or for further reflection.

A New Method of learning to read, write, and speak a Language in Six Months, adapted to the German. Part II. By H. G. Ollendorff, Professor of the German Language and Literature.—To those who would buy a complete German

Grammar at once, so that they may not find it necessary to get a second to supply the defects of a first, we would recommend Mr. Ollendorff's as containing all that they would want, and all unfolded on so orderly and intelligible a plan as to be comprehended without stretch of thought, and referred to without difficulty. The author has not only put exercises into the body of the work, but given a large appendix of tales, satires, and dramatic pieces, with selections of poetry and history, from some of the best German authors, forming a good introduction to the rich stores of German literature. We are not sufficiently acquainted with M. Ollendorff's system to state how far we think it would be likely to qualify a student to read, write, and speak German in six months.

The Powers of the Greek Tenses, and other Papers. By Francis Whaley Harper, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.—We like the first two papers excessively; and, having heretofore directed our attention to the subjects of them, the powers of the Greek Tenses and Moods, with the mood particles *ai, es, iya, oias*, etc. we are happy to find our researches anticipated by so penetrating a mind: and, as we think that no one unacquainted with the principles shown in these papers, whether learnt from them or elsewhere, can "readily and at once, in reading a passage of Greek, receive the full force of its verbal forms," to use the author's own words, and, as we do not know where those principles are shown in so orderly and convincing a form as in Mr. Harper's book, we would recommend it not only to "the higher classes of schools, and the younger part of the students at our universities," but to those teachers who may not yet have studied the subjects of it. Mr. Harper's

* They are entitled a Chorographical Century, Decad and Inquiry.

earnestness and admiration of the Greek mind in its love of the beautiful, makes his book far from dry; and his innumerable Greek examples, with his well-found illustrations in English, form a good praxis in Greek reading. Mr. Harper is, indeed, very severe on the tense nomenclature of our Greek grammars, though, it must be allowed, not without some cause, as we ourselves have known cases of boys writing, and undermasters correcting Greek exercises, without knowing the distinct powers of the imperfect and aorist tenses, or whether the first and second aorists and futures have different powers, or are two forms of the same tenses; at which we cannot wonder, when our Grammar tells us that "in the active and middle voices there are eight tenses," of which the first and second aorists are two. We take the two aorists to differ in power about as much as our English first aorists *I spoke, I bid*, and our second aorists, *I spake, I bade*. Before dismissing this subject we cannot help saying that the grammar rule, "*Quum duo substantiva diversæ significationis concurrent, posterius in genitivo ponitur*," would authorise a boy to say that in such a sentence as "*Villarum culmina fumant*," *culmina* is a noun in the genitive case. Cannot the genitive case be defined?

Abridgment of Murray's English Grammar. Improved, with an Enlarged Appendix. By J. Harvey. — Those teachers who still use Murray's well-known small school grammar, upon which the public have bestowed, and, notwithstanding its many new rivals, seem still to bestow, so large a portion of their favour, will find this neat edition cleared from some errors and redundancies of former ones, and enlarged by a succinct account of English versification, and the figures of speech, as well as by some judiciously inserted notes.

A New English Grammar, with very Copious Exercises, and a Systematic View of the Formation and Derivation of Words. By Alexander Allen, P. A. D. and James Cornwell. — This intelligible and very useful little work realises, we think, more of our conception of a good school grammar than any other we know. We like very much the authors' system of exercises, as well as their tense tabulation of the verbs and their derivation, with their classification of the irregular verbs, taken from the German philologists, and recommended by us in our review of Apoll's German Grammar in our number for May. We have detected what, with our own philological notions, we deem to be a few small errors

of theory, though not such as can lessen the usefulness of the work. In article 64 we are told that "a pronoun," that is, any pronoun, "is a word used instead of a noun," which is not true of an indefinite pronoun. In the expression "few men are happy," *few* does not nor could it stand instead of *men*, as it limits the predicate to a part of men. In article 40 it is said that the *possessive* or *genitive* case is the case "of whose" or "of what," and yet in article 359 in the expression "the genius of the poet," the *poet*, which is the case of *what*, is called the *objective* case. We cannot say we like, in art. 253, the expression "he was shewn her," for "she was shewn to him." In the sentence "The horse has been shewn her this morning," would it be understood that the horse was shewn to the lady, or the lady to the horse? Forms of expression bearing two opposite meanings should not be allowed by grammatic authority.

The French School, Part I. L'Echo de Paris, a Selection of Familiar Phrases which a person would hear among French People, with a Vocabulary. By M. Lepage. Professor of the French Language in London. — We have spoken favourably of Parts II. and III. of M. Lepage's French School, and we can do so of the one before us. His phrases are natural and lively; and likely, as well as his neat little cuts of the cries of Paris, to engage the young student's mind.

The History of the Resurrection authenticated. A Review of the Four Gospels on the Resurrection of our Lord. By the Rev. H. M. Grover. 8vo. pp. 28. — The object of this pamphlet, as expressed in the titlepage, is laudable, but the author must excuse us, if after examination, we hesitate to pronounce upon its execution. It is, we fear, more likely to draw the reader's attention to difficulties, than to solve them; but the author's mind may, in some degree, be relieved, when he reflects that the same is said of the writings of very eminent persons. To suppose that the apostles adopted different accounts, involves the extraordinary supposition, that they, who gave witness of the resurrection (Acts iv. 33,) were not themselves agreed in the circumstances of it. For our own part we would say, that it is better to let a piece of wood remain crooked, than by trying to straighten it to break it. Experience has taught us to be contented to find difficulties, satisfied that the time will come when "there is nothing hid that shall not be known."

FINE ARTS.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN, SOMERSET HOUSE.

Aug. 23. The annual distribution of prizes took place, H. R. H. Prince Albert in the chair. Present, Marq. of Conyngham, Lords Colburne, Duncannon, Portman, and Sydney, Bishop of Norwich, Sir R. Inglis, Messrs. Labouchere, Maule, Ewart, Williams, Gillon, S. Rogers, Wyse, Baring Wall, Gally Knight, Basil Montagne, R. Haydon, &c. His Royal Highness, after some observations by Lord Colburne, eulogising the institution, and commending the progress which the students had made, proceeded to distribute the prizes as follows:

1. To Mr. G. F. Lambert for the best lithograph from nature. Given by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade—5*l.* 5*s.* 2. To Mr. J. Patterson, for the best painting of a group of flowers from nature. Given by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Trade—5*l.* 5*s.* 3. To Master C. King, for the best design for a salver. Given by Mr. J. G. Bridge—3*l.* 3*s.* 4. To Master G. Dyer, for the best design for a silver tankard. Given by Mr. J. G. Bridge—2*l.* 2*s.* 5. To Mr. O. Hudson, for a large design for painted glass. Given by Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P.—5*l.* 5*s.* 6. To Mr. G. Thompson, for a specimen of arabesque painting. Given by Mr. H. T. Hope—5*l.* 5*s.* 7. To Mr. J. Evans, for the best design for Mouseline de Laine. Given by Mr. J. Thomson—5*l.* 5*s.* 8. To Mr. W. C. Wild, for the best design for a drawing-room paper. Given by Mr. J. Thomson—3*l.* 3*s.* 9. To Mr. H. Durrant, for the best plaster model of leaves and flowers from nature. Given by the Council—3*l.* 3*s.* Various rewards of books for good conduct, regularity of attendance, and general attention to study, were also distributed.

Mr. Labouchere moved a vote of thanks to Prince Albert, and his Royal Highness expressed his gratification at the proceedings of the day, and also a confident hope that this institution would meet with the encouragement it merited.

ART UNION.

Aug. 14. The Society of British Artists having offered the use of their Gallery in Suffolk-street for the purpose, the pictures which have been purchased through the medium of the Art Union were exhibited this day. We were delighted with the exhibition. There were 133 subjects on the walls, the majority landscapes, but still a redeeming variety of history, poetry, and familiar life. In the front No. 1 stood

Macise's "Sleeping Beauty," purchased by Mr. G. Fry, as the first prize, for £300, to which he added £300, to become the proprietor of this splendid work. Mr. Haghe's admirable water-colour picture, the "Oak of Vargas," was chosen by Mr. T. D. Light, the holder of the £200 prize; and an Arcadian nymph, by E. Lanbilla, was selected by Mr. W. R. Stanton, who drew a prize of £100. Two of £80 each, two of £75, four of £60, six of £30, and the rest from £40 to £10, led to the disposal of the number we have mentioned, and must thus have tended materially to the encouragement of deserving artists. In many cases the owners of the prizes have added considerably to the sums to which they were entitled, in order to obtain productions of higher merit than those sums would reach, though they this year amounted to no less than £3,650, leaving a balance of £1325 12*s.* 5*d.* reserved for the engraving, a copy of which is presented to every subscriber, and is indeed worth more than the £1 subscription.

GALVANO-PLASTIC PROCESS.

A letter from Munich informs us, that the celebrated Bavarian sculptor, Stigelmayer, has brought to such perfection his galvano-plastic process, that its effects would be deemed fabulous were they not publicly exhibited in the museum at the Gallery of Arts. In the space of two or three hours colossal statues in plaster are covered with a coat of copper, which takes with the greatest accuracy the most minute and delicate touches, giving the whole all the appearance and solidity of the finest casts in bronze. M. Stigelmayer has also applied his process to the smallest objects, as flowers, plants, and even insects, bringing these out with such accuracy that they seem to have been executed by the hands of the most skilful artists.

LITHOCHROMY.

M. Krewel, a painter at Bonn, has been engaged for many years in making experiments on lithochromy, or stone painting, by means of which copies of original oil paintings have been produced by the customary mode of impression. This discovery is described as particularly calculated for copying pictures of the old German school, and succeeds remarkably in portraits. Several of these lithochromatic pictures have already appeared—particularly the St. John, known already by Müller's copper-plate engraving. The impression is taken on linen, and has

absolutely the appearance of a painting. The drapery, both in colour and folds, leaves nothing to be desired.

MONUMENTAL BRASSER.

A revival of the ancient art of engraving on brass for monumental purposes is about to be attempted in the church of Pagham, in Sussex, to the memory of the late Rector, who is buried there. Mr. Thomas King, the well-known antiquary of Chichester, is engaged on the work. The experience of this gentleman in this line of art for many years, his illustrations for the county histories, and his later *Cathedral Antiquities*, are a warranty for the proper execution of the task entrusted to him.

We have seen the drawing for the brass intended to be inlaid in the stone slab. It is of the size of life, and represents the clergyman in his robes, with his hands clasped in prayer, standing under a pointed canopy, crocketed, with a foliated finial, and supported on each side by a pillar, ornamented in the elaborate florid work of the 15th century. These two pillars reach as high as the canopy and are adorned with finials to harmonize therewith. An inscription will run round the margin of the slab.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, WINDSOR.

The alterations of the windows in the choir are now sufficiently advanced to allow of an opinion to be formed of the effect which will be produced when the whole are completed. The two windows immediately adjoining the altar (formerly closed up with stone) have been opened. Each window contains the arms, helmet, crest and lambrequin of twelve knights of the Garter, filling the twelve divisions formed between the mullions and transoms. The general ground being in quarries, bearing the initials of the patron saint, St. George, gives great relief to the splendid tints of the heraldic devices. In the glass of the old windows, so much of the space was absorbed by a huge star and garter, repeated in each opening, that the armorial bearings themselves were nearly imperceptible from below, and the general effect was poor, heavy, and monotonous. This error appears to have been studiously avoided in the new designs. In these the part of most importance, the shield of arms, has been made the most conspicuous, and the several bearings are clear and distinct. The chapter of St. George deserves great praise for the judicious and liberal manner in which they have commenced these works, and their execution is calculated to enhance the celebrity of Mr. Willement.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

J. N. Franklyn, Esq. has erected on his lawn, at Henbury-hill, near Bristol, an admirably-executed statue, by Abraham of London, of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. The statue is of stone, and, with the pedestal, stands fourteen feet high, and is seen from the road leading to the Passage.

COLUMN OF NAPOLEON.

On the 15th Aug. the inauguration of the column and statue of Napoleon, on the spot where the army of Boulogne was formerly encamped, took place. The ceremony was almost wholly a military one; it lasted five hours. Generals Combeaux, Gourgaud, and Galbois presided. The Bishop of Angers officiated. The whole was conducted with great pomp. Many troops were present, and an immense assemblage of spectators.

The column stands upon a hill, within a quadrangular enclosure of about two acres, and is rendered more conspicuous by being placed upon a square pedestal, to which the ascent is by a flight of steps on each of its sides. The whole is constructed of a species of dark grey marble, dug from the neighbouring quarries at Marquise; and, as a piece of architecture, is very beautiful, being built after the model of Trajan's Column at Rome.

The statue by Bono is of bronze, excellently wrought, and an admirable likeness of Napoleon; its weight is (12,000lbs. French) about six tons; its height about 16 feet, English measure. The height of the column is (150 feet French) upwards of 160 feet English, diameter 13 feet; and from a gallery at the top of its doric capital, protected by an iron balustrade, the spectator commands a most extensive view of the city, harbour, and vicinity of Boulogne, of the adjacent departments of France, and of the sea, terminating in the white cliffs of Great Britain and Dover Castle.

On the east and west sides of the pedestal are to be carved inscriptions in Latin and French, the former of which is as follows:

Inscription on the Eastern side of the Pedestal.

LVDOVICVS • PHILIPPVS • I.
FRANCORVM • REX
QUIRVS • IN • LOCIS • NEAPOLIO • IMP.
EXERCITVI • FLORENTISSIMO • INVICTO
PROFVGNATORI • PATRIAE
INSIGNIA • LEGIONIS • HONORATORVM
DE • SVGGESTV • DISTREHUIT
VTI • MEMORIA • RIVS • DIKI • QVI • FVIT
D • XVI • AVGVST • ANN. M.DCCC.IV.
GLORIA • QVE • EXERCITVS
MONVMENTO • CONSECRATVM • POSTERIS
TRADEHENTVM • COLUMNAM

AB EXERCITV D IX NOVEMBER ANN.
M.DCCC.IV INOHOATAM
OPERE DIV INTERMISSO
PERRICIENDAM CYRAVIT DEBICARI
QVE PRARCEPIT ANN. M.DCC.XLI.

STATUE OF MARSHAL SOULT.

M. Pradier, member of the Royal Institute, is charged with the execution of a colossal statue in Carrara marble, representing the Duke of Dalmatia in the full costume of a Marshal of France. This statue of Sout is destined to be placed in the grand court of the Royal Castle at Versailles, where are collected the statues that were formerly on the Pont de la Concorde.

MONUMENT OF CUVIER.

The fountain erected in honour of Cuvier on the Place de la Piété at Paris was uncovered and inaugurated on the 29th of July. The effect of the monument is truly beautiful. The whole invention and design is the work of M. Alphonso Vigoreux, one of the architects of the municipality of Paris. The principal group is in marble and colossal, and represents a woman personifying natural history, seated on the terrestrial globe. Around are finely distributed many animals in the same proportions: this is the work of M. Feucheres. All the ornaments and attributes belonging to the other kingdoms of nature are sculptured by M. Jules Pommatou.

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Classical Literature.

Thucydides Historia belli Peloponnesiaci ed. Haase. Cum nova translatione Latinâ F. HAASII. 8vo. 18s. (Vol. IX. of DIDOT's Bibliotheca Scriptorum Græcorum.)

Theophrasti Characteres, Marcus Antoninus, Epictetus, Arrianus, Simplicius, Cebes, Maximus Tyrinus. Græcè et Latinè, cum indicibus. 8vo. 18s. (Vol. X. of the same series.)

ETON COLLEGE.

An important arrangement has just been determined upon by the authorities of Eton College. The fellowships of King's College, Cambridge, are exclusively bestowed upon the boys on the Royal foundation. The succession, however, to these fellowships has not always been regulated by the superior merits and attainments of the respective candidates. Priority of standing was, with some occasional and unimportant exceptions, the rule by which the succession to King's College was governed. It by no means followed that the most gifted and industrious youths gained the preferment. In the last century, the

incomparable Forson was a superannuated collegier; and, not to multiply instances, in one year (1809), two such distinguished scholars as Judge Coleridge and Mr. Milman were both superannuated. The elections of the two Colleges have now determined to have recourse to an entirely new arrangement, and this year they have accordingly placed all the candidates for King's College fellowships exactly in their order of merit. The first on the list is the youth who gained the Newcastle scholarship last Easter; and the two next greatly distinguished themselves on the same occasion. This must be admitted to be an immense improvement; and when the benevolent intention of increasing the physical and personal comforts of the boys on the foundation, and diminishing, at the same time, their expenses to a vast extent, by large and additional buildings, have been carried into effect, the education of a collegier at Eton will be, in every respect, the most desirable and the most honourable that any parent could provide for his child. The first examination for his Royal Highness Prince Albert's prizes for the best proficient in modern literature at Eton College, took place on Sept. the 27th, in French and German; next year it will be in French and Italian, and will hereafter alternate in these languages.

PUBLIC RECORDS.

The second annual report to Parliament of the Deputy-Keeper of Public Records has been issued. It sets forth what has been done during the past year, relating to the several offices or repositories of records, brought wholly or partially within the operation of the act. Amongst these are the offices at the Tower; the Rolls'-chapel; the Rolls'-house; Carlton-ride; the house No. 3, Whitehall-yard; the Court of Exchequer; the Augmentation-office; the Controller of the Exchequer's-office; and the Chapter-house, Westminster.—Two copious Appendices are given, the first of which contains all the material correspondence of the office during the period of the Report. The second is made up chiefly of inventories: for example, the first part of an inventory of the records in the Tower; inventories of the Doggett Rolls, and Doggett Books in the Common Pleas; of the records of the Exchequer Pleas; of the rolls accounts, assessments, and other documents in the Queen's Remembrancer's-office; and of those in the custody of the Controller of the Exchequer. This Appendix also contains a specimen of the text of the proposed Calendar of the Patent Rolls, which promises to be of great utility.

One of the most interesting portions of

the Report is the correspondence which has taken place on the subject of a general repository, and from which it appears that Victoria Tower, and several portions of the new Houses of Parliament, are to be devoted to that purpose. In concluding, Sir Francis Palgrave says, "I again most humbly submit to your Majesty that until the consolidation into one building is effected, it will be impracticable to give unto the service the efficacy which the importance of its objects demands, and the utility which it may probably acquire, by rendering such a repository the treasury, not merely of your Majesty's legal records, but of the archives, in the most extended application of the term, of your Majesty's state and realm, any in which, under proper authority, the various public departments may deposit, as well for safe custody on behalf of the Crown, as for the use and benefit of your Majesty's subjects, whatever state or public documents, papers, and records may be found worthy of preservation, either on account of their legal utility or the information which the same may contain."

The following rules and regulations have been, pursuant to act of Parliament, made by the Master of the Rolls for the management of the Public Record-office, and for the admission of persons to the use of the records, calendars, and indexes:

"1. The Public-office, the Record-offices in the Tower, Rolls'-chapel, and Chapter-house, and the repositories of the records of the King's Bench at the Rolls-house, Common Pleas, and the Carlton-ride, and the Repository, No. 3, Whitehall-yard, and all such other record offices and repositories as shall hereafter be brought under the regulations of the act for keeping safely the public records, shall be kept open daily from ten till four o'clock, except on Sundays and the following holydays: viz. Her Majesty's birthday, May 24; June 28, Her Majesty's coronation; Good Friday and Saturday following; Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday, Christmas-day to New Year's-day inclusive; and such days as may be appointed for public fasts or thanksgivings.

"2. A book to be kept at each of the said record-offices and repositories, in which each party requiring the use of records is to enter the following particulars: viz. date, name of party making the application, reference to the record, and the service which he requires; viz. inspection, extract, copy, or attendance with a record.

"3. Upon the inspection of a record the party may take notes, extracts, or

copies therefrom in pencil as he may think fit.

"4. Copies are to be made and delivered according to the priority of application, or as near thereto as the nature of the copy will admit of, except in special cases, for particular reasons assigned.

"5. No assistant-keeper, clerk, or other officer is to act as a record solicitor, or as a record agent for individuals otherwise than in the discharge of his official duties.

"6. No stranger is to be allowed to have any use of a record, excepting in the presence and under the inspection of an assistant-keeper or other officer of the establishment; and in all cases where the record may be liable to be injured or damaged, the assistant-keeper is to give such directions for preventing such injury or damage as the case may require.

"7. Except the fees allowed under these regulations, no fee, or any gratuity or reward, is to be received by any officer of the establishment from any person consulting or using the records, save only that if any party should desire to obtain information respecting any records in the Rolls-chapel from the indexes heretofore belonging to the late Mr. Kipling, the assistant-keeper of the records at the Rolls'-chapel shall (until further arrangement can be made) be at liberty to receive for the parties who may be entitled thereto, such fees as have been heretofore paid for the use of such indexes."

"With respect to a general repository for the safe custody of our public records, the noble Victoria Tower of the new houses of Parliament is the building proposed, and the following are extracts from Mr. Barry's report on the subject:—"The space that may, in my opinion, be appropriated to the above-mentioned purposes, in the new houses of Parliament, includes the whole of the upper part of the Victoria Tower, a portion of the south front adjoining the royal entrance vestibule, portions of the building above and below this vestibule, and over the royal staircase, together with the whole of the basement story, between the wings of the river front. As a place of deposit for records, the several stories of the Victoria Tower may be conveniently fitted up with racks or cases, to contain records, amounting in bulk to 247,258 cubic feet. As to the binders' workshops and storehouse—a binding-room, seventy-five feet by twenty-five feet, with convenience for washing, cleaning, and repairing records, may be obtained over the royal staircase, immediately adjoining and upon a level with the public or examining-rooms. The storehouse for records of secondary im-

portance may be obtained in the basement of the river front, between the wings, the cubic contents of which amount to 142,848 feet. Thus it will be seen that the whole of the records now in existence may be placed in the Victoria Tower, and accommodation afforded therein for an annual increase of them for many years to come; but, as it is probable that a very considerable diminution of their bulk will be occasioned by abstracting those which are of secondary importance to be placed in the storehouse, the accommodation afforded by the tower would be likely to prove sufficient for several centuries. The whole of the accommodation for records, as well as the offices, work-rooms, and rooms for resident officers of the record establishment, would be perfectly fire-proof, entirely independent of the offices and other accommodation of the houses of Parliament, capable of being thoroughly lighted and warmed and ventilated, and convenient both as to external and internal access. The first-class records may be conveniently arranged and classified in the several stories of the Tower, where they will be effectually separated from the rest of the record establishment, as before mentioned, and thereby admit of being placed completely under the care and control of the superior officer of the record establishment; and as no other materials will be employed in the construction of the tower than brick, stone, iron, and slate, there would not be the slightest risk of the destruction of the records by fire. The second-class records would, for the same reason, be equally safe, and as completely under the care and control of the superior officers as those of the first class."

GRESHAM COLLEGE.

The removal of Gresham College to Basinghall-street has been resolved upon by a recent decision of the Trustees. Their plans are said to contemplate not merely accommodation for the public delivery of lectures, but also to provide for the future extension of the college, by affording the usual facilities for academical instruction. The complete though gradual re-establishment of the college, and its restoration to the purposes intended by its enlightened founder, will be thus secured. Many of our readers will learn with regret that this decision has broken off a long-pending treaty for the appropriation of Crosby Hall as the site of the intended College. The peculiar claims of this beautiful and venerable building were strongly advocated in the Gresham Committee, and in the Court of Common Council, and were negatived by a very

small majority,* in favour of a locality remote from all associations with the name of the honoured founder. The trustees of Crosby Hall are now therefore at liberty, as will be seen by our advertising pages, to receive proposals from other parties.

SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION.

Her Majesty's ships Erebus and Terror returned from their first trip to the South Pole on the 9th of April, Captain Ross having endeavoured in vain to get a place to winter in. The expedition sailed from Van Diemen's Land on the 12th of November, and after touching at one or two places in the Pacific, reached the first ice on the 5th Jan. in lat. 66 deg. 45 S., lon. 174 deg. 18 E. The main field of ice was made on the 12th, in lat. 68 deg. 15, and lon. 176 deg. 22. Land was then discovered in lat. 71 deg. 56, and lon. 171 deg. 17, which was named "Victoria." It consists of valleys of ice and snow, with highlands covered with the same. Along this land they sailed 300 miles continuously, in fact, to 78 deg. 4 S. beyond which there was no passing, and in this distance not one opening presented itself in which to winter. The magnetic Pole is determined to be within ten miles (inland) of lat. 74 deg. and 143 deg. the meridian of this place. The barrier of ice down which the ships sailed for 300 miles, and which adhered so closely to the land, was between 150 and 200 feet above water, so that, seven-eighths being below, the mass must be wonderful indeed. In latitude 77 deg. 31, long. 167 deg. two volcanoes were discovered, and were named "Erebus" and "Terror;" the former was very active, sending forth clouds of smoke, and the effect in the white region was beautiful. The density of the atmosphere in the southern polar regions is great, quite different, in this respect, from the northern. The seat of the Aurora, which is beyond description fine, is to the northward not near the pole. The officers and men returned quite well, having suffered but little excepting chilblains. The ships

* The numbers on the final division were 22 and 20.

return to the ice early in the spring to look for a place to winter in 1842.

THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

Intelligence has been received at the India Board of the arrival of the Hon. East India Company's armed iron "zamboats" Nimrod and Nitocris at Beles on the Euphrates. This gratifying event took place on the 31st of May, 1841, thus completing an enterprise of much danger and difficulty, and which had been looked upon as impracticable. The actual distance of the voyage up the river was 1130 miles; the ascent occupied 273 hours, or about nineteen days and a half. The average rate of steaming was three miles and seven furlongs an hour. The Tigris and the Euphrates have now been opened to vessels of considerable burden, and the ascent and descent of these noble streams may be made available for the purposes of commerce as well as of civilisation; for, although the success of this splendid experiment reflects honour on the British name alone, the advantages which may be derived from it will be shared with us by many nations, and, it is hoped, by the inhabitants of the once famous regions watered by the great rivers of Mesopotamia. The expedition was commanded by Lieut. Campbell, assisted by Lieuts. Jones and Grounds. The behaviour of the crews was most exemplary, and not a single casualty occurred during the whole voyage.

NEW EGYPTIAN TYPOGRAPHY.

Among the most curious examples of progress in the means of diffusing information, none yields to the splendid enterprise of M. Nies of Leipsic, who has cast a fount of moveable hieroglyphic types, representing all those which are known, and to which he adds the characters just discovered. By these means the interesting remains of ancient Egypt, its history and literature, will be printed with the same facility as any common character. About 3000 of these hieroglyphic characters are finished, and it is curious to see, in his printing office, partitions filled with lions, sphinxes, geese, and various nondescript symbols.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Discovery and destruction of a fresco Painting in Petersfield Church.—A sum of money having been subscribed by the inhabitants of Petersfield towards cleaning the interior of the church, which contains

some fine specimens of Anglo-Norman architecture, the ornaments of which had been almost entirely concealed by repeated coatings of whitewash, the process commenced; but another instance of the

danger of hasty and unadvised measures in such cases is furnished in the fact that, almost at the commencement of the work, the artisans employed discovered on one of the columns a fine fresco painting, which almost forthwith they effaced, not so effectually, however, as not to shew, from the remaining traces, that it must have been a very superior work of the kind: the colours more brilliant and firm than they are usually found. The outlines and portions of the drapery of a standing figure were still discernible a fortnight since, although the column had been well scraped. This is only one proof in many daily afforded us, of the necessity of something being done on a grand and effective scale for the preservation of our national antiquities, and for improving and directing the taste of the public, so as to cause a more general and enlightened feeling for the works of ancient art.

The Churchwardens of Bradninch, Devon, are soliciting contributions for the restoration of the screen or rood-loft in their parish church. It is a most curious relic of bygone days, and when restored would be an ornament to any church in the kingdom. The panels of the lowest part of the screen contain no less than forty-six ancient paintings (of the period of Henry VII.) of *Romish* saints, &c.

TESSELATED PAVEMENT.

A few days since one of those relics of the Romano-British era that are so frequently brought to light at Dorchester, was discovered near the south-western angle of the town. It is a portion of a tessellated pavement found about four feet below the surface by some workmen engaged in digging a tank in a field occupied by Mr. Barnes, builder. This pavement, which was but an imperfect fragment, about fourteen feet by eight feet, formed a portion of the *coenaculum*, or eating-hall, of a Romano-British dwelling, with the recessed *zotheca*, the latter, whilst the dwelling was inhabited, having been separated from the larger room by hangings of drapery. The whole of the floor of the *coenaculum* has been destroyed at some early period, leaving only a portion of the guilloche border, with an outer border of spiral and circular ornaments. From this the floor of the *zotheca*, which was formed of a very favourite pattern in such pavements, was divided by a series of large lozenges. The tesserae were of the usual size, about half an inch square, and the colours were rich and varied, comprising black, red, blue, white, and light brown. The outer border was of coarser white tesserae. As the sinking of the tank was

proceeded with, this relic of the Romano-British city of *Durnovaria* has been destroyed, but not before a very correct drawing had been made by Mr. H. Barnes.

TUMULI ON BARHAM DOWNS.

Several excavations have recently been made in the tumuli on Breach Down, Barham, near Canterbury, by permission of Sir Henry Oxenden, under the directions of Lord Albert Conyngham, assisted by Mr. Charles Oxenden, the Rev. T. Bartlett, of Kingstone Rectory, Mr. P. Bartlett, and Mr. Akerman. The result was the discovery of many of the usual relics, viz. swords, knives, urns, glass vases, beads, &c. In one of the graves was found, with a number of beads, a very beautiful gold bulla, of curious workmanship, having on its upper surface a cross of filigree work, with a ruby in the centre. This interesting object evidently belongs to a late period of the Empire. A coin of Victorinus, much defaced, was found in the same tumulus. An account of these excavations will form the subject of a paper at the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries in the ensuing session.

BURIED HOUSE IN IRELAND.

An underground house has been discovered near the old road leading from Newbliss to Monaghan, and about three miles from the latter town, and from its perfect state of preservation forms a very curious relic. A man who lately got possession of the farm upon which it is situated, went to remove an unsightly hillock in a small meadow close to his house. This little field had been reclaimed a few years ago, after the turf had been cut off it, and from it to the small lake of Keselin (about 300 yards below it) was, in the memory of an old man living near it, one continued heath moor, with several spades' deep of turf under it; and he had seen seven spits of turf cut off the hillock which formed the roof of the house. The outer wall is forty-six feet by about sixteen. Outside the entrance is a semicircular court-yard; the base of the wall surrounding it, as well as that of all the other walls, is composed of large rough stones, some of them several tons weight, standing on their ends, something like those of Stonehenge. The entrance divided the semicircular wall into two equal segments, and was formed with two larger stones than the others, sufficiently apart to admit a man with ease. Inside the entrance was an oval apartment, about twelve feet by eight, which was arched over from within about four feet of the base. The arch was composed of flat stones of different sizes, so carefully selected and fitted that the point of a penknife could scarcely

be inserted between them. Each stone projected about a quarter of an inch from the underneath one until they met at the top of the roof, which was about six feet from the ground. Opposite the entrance, at the other end of the room, was a similar entrance into a lobby, which led straight to the other extremity of the building, and off which were six other apartments, all square, and built and roofed in the same manner as the first oval one. The two standing stones, forming the entrance from this latter room into the corridor, stood somewhat narrower than those of the principal entrance, and were rubbed and worn at one particular part, as it were from the weapons of the inhabitants returning from their hunting or plundering excursions. The whole of the floor inside was flagged with slabs of the same stone, and the outside of the roof covered with the same material, which is the most remarkable circumstance connected with it, as the nearest freestone quarry is on Carrnmore mountain, in Fermanagh, about twenty miles from this place, and the stone there does not cleave into slabs, and is of quite a different grain, the former exactly resembling the Scotch sandstone found along the Clyde. The

interior was found perfectly clean, with the exception of the juice of the bog-stuff covering it having trickled down the walls. From the number of what are called in the south of Ireland "foliah feah" (deer fire), it may be concluded that this edifice had been the abode of hunters, and that the turf-mould was first excavated in order to build it, and then laid back again for the purpose of concealment. The particulars of another house found in a bog, in the county Down, are published in the 28th volume of *Archæologia*, with engravings from drawings by Lieut. Mudge.

A course of lectures on Christian Antiquities has been commenced at Dijon by M. Maillard de Chambre, Conservator of the Archives of that city. Similar courses have been given in other cities and towns in France, and particularly in Paris, by M. Didron, at the Royal Library, where he gave a history of monumental art from the fifth to the tenth century. Considering the abundant materials that exist to render such a course both interesting and instructive in the highest degree, we are surprised that the subject has not been taken up in England.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Aug. 24. The Address was moved in the usual manner by *Earl Spencer*, and seconded by the *Marquess of Clanricarde*; when an Amendment, expressive of want of confidence in Ministers, was moved by the *Earl of Ripon*, and carried by a majority of 172.

Aug. 28. Viscount *Melbourne* stated, that in consequence of the vote which had been come to by the other House on the preceding Saturday, and which was similar to the vote which had been come to by their Lordships, he, on the part of his colleagues and himself, had tendered to her Majesty the resignation of the offices which they held, and which her Majesty had accepted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord *John Russell* made the same announcement in the House of Commons.

Sept. 9. The Speaker said he had received a letter from *Mr. O'Connell*, who stated that he had been returned, both for the counties of Meath and Cork, and that he had taken the latter constituency;

but as his return for Cork had been opposed, the House could not allow such election to be made.

Sept. 16. Sir *Robert Peel* stated that it was his intention to move the MISCELLANEOUS ESTIMATES as prepared by his predecessors in office, and that he should propose the renewal of various expiring laws for a definite period, including the Poor Law Bill, which he intended to submit for renewal until July next. His Right Hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer would state, on a day to be named, how he proposed providing for the deficiency of the revenue of 2,000,000*l.* The Right Hon. Baronet proposed to defer till after Christmas the measures he thought necessary to equalize the expenditure and the revenue, and the plans of ministers for meeting the commercial difficulties of the country.—Lord *John Russell* disapproved of this delay, and said he should state his views of the present state of public affairs when the House went into a Committee of Ways and Means. He was of opinion that the new Government ought immediately to propose those measures by which they meant to stand

A Bill was brought in to authorise the Commissioners of Woods to grant building leases of the Royal Kitchen Garden at Kensington, and to improve other ROYAL GARDENS: and it was resolved in a Com-

mittee, that it is expedient to annex the mansion-house, gardens, and grounds at Frogmore, now part of the Land Revenue of the Crown, to Windsor Castle.—These Bills will be passed immediately.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 13th Sept. when the Duc d'Aunale, accompanied by his brothers the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, was entering Paris, at the head of his regiment, the 17th Light Infantry, recently returned from Algiers, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, at the corner of the Rue de Charonne, a man discharged a pistol at the Princes; the ball fortunately missed them, but killed the horse of Lt.-Col. Le Vaillant, and mortally wounded that of General Schneider. The culprit was immediately arrested, and proved to be named Jean Nicholas Pappart, a sawyer, aged 27 years; he is ordered to be tried before the House of Peers.

A reduction of the army and navy is expected to take place immediately, although there have been many popular disturbances, and some attended with loss of life, in various parts of France, occasioned by the Census question. Its object is to make all the responsible classes bear a share in the public burthens.

• The King and Marshal, Soult have lately inspected the fortifications of Paris, and have expressed great satisfaction.

SPAIN.

The anniversary of the Constitution was celebrated on the 1st of Sept. at Madrid, and Espartero was received with acclamation. The Cortez have authorised the raising of sixty millions of reals at six per cent. 50,000 men of the classes of 1840 and 1841 are to be called out. Queen Christina has addressed several letters to her daughter through the French Ambassador, wishing to renew correspondence. The Duke de Victoria states that the Queen Mother had abdicated the guardianship of the Queen by forsaking the country, and had given up her daughters, and that therefore the government had appointed M. Arguelles as their guardian. The islands of Annabon and Fernando Po are not to be ceded to Great Britain.

The Spanish government is at open war with the Pope on a question of ecclesiastical prerogative, his Holiness having refused to confirm the presentations to bishoprics made according to the authority vested in the crown. In his capacity of temporal prince, he had also refused to

recognise Queen Isabella as the legitimate heiress of the throne of Spain. The Regent, Espartero, has retorted by punishing such of the clergy as obeyed the dictates of the court of Rome, and by issuing a fiery manifesto which charges the Pope with having "set up a wall of separation between the two courts, and closed the door to all friendly relations and every species of compromise." It is very probable that Espartero is glad of a pretext for appropriating a large share of the possessions of the clergy to the uses of the state. The destitution to which the unfortunate monks and nuns, whose property has been seized by the state, are reduced, is truly deplorable. It is expected, however, that some relief will be afforded them.

TURKEY, &c.

The Porte is making great efforts to increase its land force, and the peasantry of Roumelia and Anatolia are coming in great numbers to be enrolled as militia. Nearly 100,000 men are already organised, in addition to the regular standing army. It is stated that the mountain districts of Syria are still in a state of great disorder, and the inhabitants refused to obey the Turkish authorities. Several British ships of war remain off the coast, for the purpose of giving a show of protection to the officers of the Porte.

CHINA.

Captain Elliot, whose great object appears hitherto to have been to secure the annual export of tea, had succeeded in having 11,000,000 pounds shipped before the 18th May. The Emperor continues to issue fulminating edicts. Indignant at the capture of the forts of the Bocca Tigris by the British forces, he had ordered Keshen, the late Imperial Commissioner, to be put to death, by being cut in two at the middle, and had even extended his vengeance to the relatives and followers of the unfortunate negotiator. Lin is said to have been the chief instrument in the fall of Keshen, whom he hoped to succeed in command of the Chinese army. The army near Canton continued to increase in numbers; and even the town itself is said to be full of Chinese soldiers. The Columbine, which was sent to Chu-

san to demand an explanation of the slaughter of Mr. Stead, the master of a transport who landed there, was repulsed without any satisfaction. The Emperor declares that, as a last resort, he will put himself at the head of his army, and march to India and England, and tear up the English root and branch! In the mean time, the preparations for carrying on the war continue in India. The new Plenipotentiary, Sir Henry Pottinger, and the Admiral, Sir William Parker, arrived at Bombay on the morning of the 7th July, and set out for their ultimate destination on the 17th, in the steam-frigate *Sesostria*. The Admiral examined the arsenal and dockyard of Bombay, in order to know their capabilities; for, as he said, "the Chinese dispute may be settled in a few months, or it may last for years." The policy to be pursued is as nearly as possible the reverse of that which has been

hitherto acted upon. A strict blockade of the whole of the Southern and Western coast is immediately to be put in force; the mouth of the great river is to be effectually guarded; and the utmost care is to be taken to avoid unnecessarily irritating the natives, who from the first have appeared to be favourably disposed. The island of Amoy, of which a very promising description is given, will be occupied as soon as the dispositions for the blockade are completed.

UNITED STATES.

A Bill authorising the loan of twelve millions of dollars has become law, and Bills for strengthening the fortifications and creating a home squadron have passed the House of Representatives. The consideration of the Tariff will be postponed. M'Leod's trial was appointed to take place at Utica, on September 19.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

A change of Ministry has taken place under the circumstances recorded under our head of Parliamentary Proceedings. Sir Robert Peel has been summoned by her Majesty to form an Administration, and the Cabinet is now constituted as follows:—Duke of Wellington (without office); First Lord of the Treasury, Sir R. Peel; Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Right Hon. H. Goulburn; President of the Council, Lord Wharncliffe; Privy Seal, Duke of Buckingham; Home Secretary, Sir James Graham; Foreign Secretary, Earl of Aberdeen; Colonial Secretary, Lord Stanley; First Lord of the Admiralty, Earl of Haddington; President of the Board of Control, Lord Ellenborough; President of the Board of Trade, Earl of Ripon; Secretary at War, Sir Henry Hardinge; Treasurer of the Navy and Paymaster of the Forces, Sir E. Knatchbull. The other appointments will be found among the Gazette Promotions. In Ireland, Earl de Grey has been appointed Lord Lieutenant; Lord Elliot has been appointed Chief Secretary; Sir Edward Sugden, Lord Chancellor; Mr. Blackburn, Attorney-general; and Sergeant Jackson, Solicitor-general.

The new Secretaries of the principal offices of Government are:—Admiralty, Hon. Sidney Herbert; Treasury, Sir G. Clerk and Sir T. Fremantle; Board of Control, Hon. W. Baring and J. Emerson Tennent, esq.; Home Under-Secretary, Hon. C. M. Sutton; Foreign, Lord Carnarvon; Colonial, G. W. Hope, esq.

Aug. 12. Sir Isambard Brunel passed

for the first time through the *Thames Tunnel*, and ascended into the shaft on the Middlesex side of the river. The small portion of the distance, about 25 feet, now incomplete, is connected with the shaft on the Middlesex side of the river by a driftway, through which Sir Isambard passed." About an hour afterwards Mr. Hawes, M.P. and Mr. Hutcheon, late M.P. for Dublin, accompanied by Mr. Mason, one of the assistant engineers, also walked through. Mr. Page, the acting engineer, was in the shaft, and, with the men, received Sir Isambard with loud cheers, who shortly addressed the men, thanking them for their courage and perseverance. In a few months it is expected that one of the archways will be open for foot passengers.

One of the most ingenious efforts of mechanical skill on record has been exhibited in the town of *Sunderland*. The engineer to the Commissioners of the river Wear, John Murray, esq. who has already much improved the harbour and the noble piers, has long been engaged in erecting a new pier on the north side of the river, for the purpose of widening the entrance to the port; and, this being nearly completed, it became necessary to remove the lighthouse from the old pier to the present erection. The height of this lighthouse is 68 feet, and its weight 280 tons. On Monday, the 2d Aug., everything having been prepared for the attempt, Mr. Murray carried the first part of his design into execution, and actually succeeded in moving the ponderous mass 20 feet 5 inches to the northward. The

means by which this was accomplished are as follows. Five principal pulling screws were strongly fixed to the glaci in front of the building, and were attached to chains fastened to the cradle upon which the lighthouse stands. These screws were worked by 24 men. In addition to these, there were four screws behind the cradle to assist in propelling it, which were worked by three men each; the total number of men employed was 40. The cradle was supported on a great number of wheels, which travelled on eight parallel lines of rails, and the entrance end of the bracing was supported on slide balks. Operations were commenced at half-past three P.M., and at a few minutes after eight it was safely landed on the new pier, without the slightest accident having taken place. The building has since been carried 150 yards to the eastward, or very nearly to the end of the new pier, and for that purpose was blocked up in its first situation, until the railways and wheel timbers were reversed.

Aug. 16. In the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council Lord Lyndhurst gave judgment on the long litigated *Will of Mr. James Wood*, of Gloucester. The question to be decided was the validity of the two papers described in our Magazine for July 1836, p. 103; and their lordships, after reviewing the corroborative evidence, pronounced in favour of both papers, thus reversing the previous judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner. The costs of all the legal proceedings are to be paid out of the estate. The effect of the judgment is this:—Sir Matthew Wood, Mr. Osborn, Mr. Surman, and Mr. Chadborn's representatives, are entitled to probate of the papers under which they are constituted executors and residuary legatees, and under which—subject to the payment of the legacies in the codicil, and the costs of all parties—about £400,000, speaking in round numbers, will be divisible between the executors. This estimate refers to the personal property only. The establishment of the codicil, under which the city of Gloucester is entitled to receive 200,000*l.*, besides about five years' interest on that large sum, will exercise a most important influence over the future prosperity of that city. The total amount of the legacies bequeathed by the codicil is 350,000*l.*, to which must be added the interest which has accrued since the death of the testator. We subjoin a copy of this document, which came to light in so remarkable a manner on Tuesday, the 14th of June, 1836:—

"In a codicil to my will, I gave to the corporation of Gloucester 140,000*l.* In
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this, I wish my executors would give 60,000*l.* to them for the same purpose as I have before named. I would also give to my friends, Mr. Phillips 50,000*l.* and Mr. Gao. Council 10,000*l.* and to Mr. Thos. Helps, Cheapside, London, 30,000*l.* and Mrs. Goodlake, mother of Mr. Surman, and to Thomas Wood, Smith-street, Chelsea, each 20,000*l.* and Saml. Wood, Cleveland-street, Mile-end, 14,000*l.*, and the latter gentleman's family 6,000*l.* and I confirm all other bequests, and give the rest of my property to the executors for their own interest.

"JAMES WOOD.

"Gloucester City Old Bank, July 1835.

(Indorsed) "Codicil to my Will."

The will and codicil were proved on the 4th Sept. by Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., Mr. Jacob Osborne, and Mr. James Surman, the three surviving executors. The property (personal) is sworn under 1,000,000*l.* The probate amounts to 13,500*l.* The legacy duty is 10 per cent. except on that portion given to Mrs. Goodlake and Mr. Surman, which will pay 6 per cent. The decision of the Privy Council does not affect the title to the landed estates, which it is supposed the co-heirs will still contest, and probably with effect, as the instances of wills being good as to personal property, and bad as to real estate, are very common.

Aug. 23. One of the most severe thunder-storms ever remembered occurred at *Liverpool* this night. The evening had been close and sultry, and at sunset the sky looked particularly wild, and partial rain, with occasional flashes of lightning, continued till 2 A.M., when the storm raged with great violence, and the steeples of the two churches of St. Michael and St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (three miles apart) were both struck with lightning, and seriously injured.

Aug. 30. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who was committed to York Castle, May 14, 1840, for a period of eighteen months, has received a free pardon.

Sept. 9. The celebrated place of amusement *Vauxhall Gardens* was this day sold by auction by Mr. Liefchild, under the bankruptcy of its former proprietors, Messrs. Gye and Hughes. It consisted of about eleven acres of ground, and all the buildings and property on the spot. It was knocked down to Mr. Wm. Fowler for 20,200*l.*

Sept. 12. A fire on the premises of a fruiterer in *Piccadilly* caused the death of a fireman belonging to the County Fire Office, and another was so seriously injured by a portion of the woodwork falling upon him that he is not expected to survive. The mansion of the Duke of

Grafton and several other houses were greatly damaged. The loss of the Duke is supposed to be about 12,000*l.* and the damage to the other property 6,000*l.*

The whole unappropriated area of *The Regent's Park* is now thrown open to the public. The first object appears to have been to make the whole of its disposable area available as early as possible in the season. In addition to the five entrances already made, a sixth will be formed, to afford admission into the park from what is termed the Inner Circle. The ornamental water will be crossed by a suspension bridge of nearly 150 feet span; and the line of the path of which it is to form the connexion, will extend, with scarcely any deviation, from the entrance of York Gate to the summit of Primrose Hill. To secure the privacy of the villas, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests have granted the Marquess of Hertford four additional acres to be inclosed in his plantations, two to Mr. Goldsmid (now Sir Isaac Lyon), and three to Mr. Holford, fronting North Lodge Gate. Plans for connecting the property recently acquired near Primrose Hill with the Regent's Park, from which it is now divided by a public road, are under consideration.

The upper part of the *Green Park* also, near Hyde Park Corner, has just been drained, and its wetness removed. It is not intended to graze horned cattle there again, or to suffer any thing to interfere with the recreation of the public. Seats are now erected, and the new gravel-walks are agreeable promenades.

Mr. *Stultz*, the celebrated tailor, has contributed the munificent sum of 5560*l.* together with a large plot of ground, for the erection of comfortable and permanent almshouses for thirty-three pensioners (with their wives) of the institution "for the aged and deserving Journeymen Tailors."

Marsh Lands.—Since the opening of the new cut from Eau Brink to Lynn, which took place about twenty years ago, the old channel, which was very wide and spacious, by which the waters of the Ouse and its tributary streams were formerly conveyed to Lynn, has been gradually silting up, and much of it has now become firm land, producing rich and flourishing herbage. A few days since a portion of this newly-recovered land (containing about 900 acres), which is now embanked and fenced with live quick-set fences, and divided into convenient pieces for occupation, was let by auction at the Globe Inn, Lynn, and the annual rental obtained for it averages nearly 3*l.* per acre. Calculating upon this ratio, were an embankment of the Wash to take

place, the annual value of the land which would be obtained by that undertaking may be reasonably estimated at not less than 500,000*l.*

NEW CHURCHES, &c.

June 24. The New Episcopal Church, *Portway*, which presents a beautiful and striking appearance from the various approaches to that place, was solemnly opened and consecrated by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Aberdeen.

Aug. 11. The little parish church of *Redberth*, near Tenby, co. Pembroke, was re-opened, after being entirely rebuilt. From a complete ruin it is now a beautiful Gothic structure, and will seat about 240 persons. Its cost has been under 220*l.* produced by subscription, the collection of the whole of which, with the exception of a grant of 30*l.* from the Church Building Society, has been accomplished by one lady resident in the village.

On the same day, the newly-erected church and schools at *Darnall*, near Sheffield, were opened for worship. Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord and Lady Milton, Lord and Lady Howard, and the Countess of Effingham were present.

On the same day also, the church of *Goldenhill* in Staffordshire, the first stone of which was laid by Mrs. Smith Child on the 3rd *Aug.* 1840, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese. This populous village is situated more than a mile from the parish church of Tunstall, and contains a population of about 1300 persons, composed principally of miners and labourers. The building, which is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is a neat plain structure, in the Norman style of architecture, built of brick, with a square tower at the west-end, surmounted by a stone spire. It has a gallery at the west-end, and contains 567 sittings, 204 of which are free. The cost of the erection, including the spacious school-rooms, which are adjacent, and are capable of accommodating 300 children, together with the boundary wall inclosing the cemetery, church, and schools, is about 2500*l.* towards which 400*l.* has been received from the Lichfield Diocesan Society, and a considerable amount raised by public subscriptions, leaving a deficiency in the whole cost of about 200*l.* Smith Child, Esq. has given an endowment of 1000*l.* in addition to a very handsome subscription. The site was given by Mrs. Sparrow, of Bishton, and Miss Moreton, of Wolstanton.

Aug. 21. The Bishop of London consecrated a new church at *Dalston*. This church and another very nearly completed

at Clifton have been erected within the last two years, the former from the designs of Mr. Henry Duczbury, at an expense of 5,700*l.* independent of the site, which was presented by William Rhodes, esq.; the latter from the plan of Mr. E. C. Hake-will, costing about 6,300*l.* exclusive of a considerable sum expended in embellishments altogether from private funds. The ground for this church was given by the Rev. Thomas Baden Powell, of Newick. Of the whole sum of 12,000*l.* required for these churches, 2,000*l.* has been granted by her Majesty's Church Commissioners, 3,000*l.* from the Metropolis Churches Fund, while the remaining 7,000*l.* has been raised by voluntary subscriptions in the parish; in addition to which a sum of nearly 3,000*l.* has been contributed as an endowment fund. Increased church accommodation will thus be afforded to nearly 2,000 persons, one-third of which will be free sittings.

Sept. 2. The consecration of the newly-erected church of *Leeds* was performed by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, in presence of his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ross and Argyll, the Bishop of New Jersey (Dr. Doune), who preached a sermon on the occasion, and an immense body of the clergy and gentry of the diocese. In 1838, the parish Church of *Leeds*, then an ancient and greatly decayed erection, was taken down, and the new Church will afford accommodation for 2,450 persons, being 1,000 more than the old Church would hold. It has been built at a cost exceeding 20,000*l.* raised chiefly amongst the inhabitants of *Leeds* by gratuitous contributions. A collation took place after the ceremony, at the Music Hall, where covers were laid for between 400 and 500; previous, however, to sitting down to which, an Address from the clergy of the parish of *Leeds* to his Grace the Metropolitan was read by the Rev. Dr. Hook, the Vicar of *Leeds*, to which his Grace returned a kind and affecting reply.

Sept. 4. The Bishop of London consecrated *The City of London and Tower Hamlets Cemetery*, situated on the right-hand side of the Mile-end gate, and containing an extent of thirty acres of ground.

The Bishop of Winchester lately consecrated a new Church at *Beauworth*, Hants, a hamlet of the parish of Cheriton, about halfway between Alresford and Bishop's Waltham. H. J. Mulcock, esq. has built the church at his sole expense, and it is calculated to accommodate about 1400 persons. It is in the Early English style, consisting of a nave, rough-cast outside, ornamented at the west end by a quadrangular gabled turret, furnished with

a clock. The south side is pierced with three lancet-headed windows, capped by bold arched labels, resting on sculptured heads, some apparently rescued from the remains of a former church. On the north side, a commodious porch in corresponding style occupies the centre. The east window exhibits three well-proportioned similar lights under one arch. The roof is open, displaying the timbers neatly chamfered and carved, and painted to resemble dark oak. The free seats, which occupy a large portion of the space, are formed by ogee-headed panels terminated by finials, open under the seats. A neat gallery traverses the west extremity.

New Churches in Manchester.—The committee for building and endowing ten churches in five years, in the boroughs of Manchester and Salford, have hitherto been crowned with the most encouraging success. The funds subscribed for this important object since February last, a period of little more than five months, and that a period of great depression of business in those districts, amount to upwards of 25,000*l.* and no doubt exists that four churches will be in very advanced progress by the close of the year. The foundation stone of the first of these Christian edifices, called St. Bartholomew's, was laid on the 2d Sept. in Regent-road, Salford, by Mr. W. Egerton.

The ancient Collegiate Church of *Heytesbury*, in Wiltshire, has been recently repewed and beautified at considerable expense, with a large addition of free sittings for the poor.

A handsome chapel has lately been erected in the East India-road by Mr. George Green, shipowner and shipbuilder of Blackwall, and last month opened for religious worship, by the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool. It is calculated to seat 1,500 persons; its exterior is adorned with a noble portico consisting of fluted Corinthian pillars and pilasters, surmounted by a tower. The interior is elegantly finished, the roof and galleries being supported by bronzed columns and capitals, with a beautiful new organ and a splendid pulpit. The whole expense of erecting and finishing the chapel, with the purchase of the ground and cemetery at the rear of the building, has been defrayed by Mr. Green, and the estimated expenses of the whole is 6,000*l.* A house is erecting for the minister. Mr. Green has built, and now supports, a school, where 350 children are clothed and educated; and the beautiful building, the Sailors' Home, recently erected by him for the accommodation of the crews of his numerous ships, has cost 15,000*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 31. Rutlandshire Militia, the Hon. William Middleton Noel to be Captain Commandant.

Aug. 12. The Hon. Eleanor Stanley to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Aug. 23. Justin Sheil, esq. Major 35th Bengal N. Inf., Lieut.-Col. and Sec. of Legation and Charge d'Affaires in Persia, to accept the insignia, of the second class, of the Royal Persian Order of the Lion and Sun.—Alfred Markes, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

Aug. 26. John Samo, esq. to be Commissary Judge in the British and Brazilian Court of Mixed Commission established at Rio de Janeiro.—Sir George Jackson to be Judge in the British and Netherlands Mixed Court of Justice established at Surinam.—Capt. George Poulett Cameron, 40th Madras N. Inf., Lieut.-Col. in Persia, to be C.B.

Aug. 27. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. K.C.B. and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. K.C.B. Governor of the Mauritius, to be G.C.B.—33d Foot, Major J. M. Hartly to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major George Whannel to be Major.—37th Foot, Major Joseph Bradshaw to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. G. W. Francklyn to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Major George Buller to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. William Sullivan to be Major.—James Fitzgibbon, esq. to be Clerk of the Legislative Council of the Province of Canada;—Joseph Cary, esq. to be Deputy Inspector-General of Public Accounts in Canada;—John Davidson, esq. to be Commissioner of Crown Lands in Canada;—Hamilton H. Killaly, esq. to be President of the Board of Works in Canada;—R. B. Sullivan, esq. to be President of the Committee of the Executive Council in Canada;—Thomas Parke, esq. to be Surveyor-General of Canada;—R. A. Tucker, esq. to be Registrar of Canada.—Francis Jackson, esq. to be Provost Marshal General of Grenada and its dependencies.—John Mantell, esq. to be Queen's Advocate and Police Magistrate for Her Majesty's Settlements on the Gambia.—Thomas de Grenier de Fonblanque, esq. to be Consul-General in Servia.

Aug. 28. Beverly Newcomer, esq. to be Her Majesty's Consul at Panama.—Mr. Henry Kendall, approved as Consul, in London, for the Peruvian Republic.

Aug. 30. Brevet Major Henry F. Col. Somerville, of R. I. Co.'s service, to be Lieut.-Col. in the East Indies.—54th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Keating, K.C.B. to be Major-Gen. to be Colonel.—90th Foot, Major-Gen. Sir Alexander Leith, K.C.B. to be Colonel.

Sept. 1. William T. Young, esq. to be Consul at Jerusalem.—William Perry, esq. Consul at Panama.—Lieut.-Col. C. L. Fitzgerald (now Consul at Carthage) Consul at Mobile.—Charles Walsingham Turner, esq. (now Consul at Mobile) Consul at Carthage.

Sept. 3. James Archibald Lord Wharmcliffe, declared Lord President of the Privy Council.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Earl of Liverpool, Lord Eliot, Lord Ernest Bruce, the Earl of Lincoln, and William Ewart Gladstone, esq. sworn of the Privy Council.—John Lord Lyndhurst sworn Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain and Ireland.—Richard Plantagenet Duke of Buckingham and Chandos sworn Keeper of the Privy Seal.—The Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, and the

Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart. to be three of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.—Thomas Philip Earl de Grey, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.—Frederick Earl of Ripon, and, in his absence, the Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, President of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations.—Lord Granville Charles Henry Somerset sworn Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—The Earl of Liverpool to be Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.

Sept. 4. The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn to be Chancellor and Under Treasurer of Her Majesty's Exchequer.—The Rt. Hon. Edward Lord Ellenborough, Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.—George Earl of Jersey to be Master of the Horse to Her Majesty.—Major-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Henry Hardinge, K.C.B. to be Secretary at War.—The Right Hon. Sir William Rae, Bart. to be Her Majesty's Advocate for Scotland.

Sept. 6. The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn; James Milnes Gaskell, esq.; Henry Bingham Baring, esq.; Alexander Percival, esq.; and Alexander Pringle, esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.—Thomas Earl of Haddington; Adm. the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Hall Gage, Knt., Capt. Sir G. F. Seymour, Knt., Capt. the Hon. William Gordon, and the Right Hon. Henry Thomas Lowry Carry, to be Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom.—The Right Hon. William Lowther (commonly called Viscount Lowther) summoned to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Lowther, of Wharfedale, in the county of Cumberland.—George Lloyd Hodges, esq. Capt. in 14th Regt. Colonel in Portuguese Service, and Her Majesty's Charge d'Affaires and Consul General at Hamburg, to accept the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Bento d'Aviz, conferred in approbation of his gallant conduct during the late struggle against the usurpation in Portugal.—George Hall Macgregor, Lieut. of Art. on Bengal Establishment, and Political Agent at Jeliatol, to accept the insignia, of the second class, of the Order of the Insurance empire; Charles Griffiths, esq. Major 37th Bengal N. Inf., Major James Kershaw, Capt. 13th Foot, Capt. James Fraser, 2nd Bengal Light Cavalry, Capt. Alex. Watt, 27th Bengal N. Inf., Capt. Astley Younghusband, 35th Bengal N. Inf., and Charles Rattray, Lieut. 20th Bengal N. Inf., and Political Agent at Turkestan, to accept the insignia, of the third class, of the same Order.

Sept. 7. 20th Foot, Major W. N. Hutchinson to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. Frederick Horn to be Major.

Sept. 8. Earl Delawarr to be Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.—Lord Forester, Captain of Her Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.—The Marquis of Lothian, Captain of Her Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. to be Paymaster-General.—Dr. John Nicholl to be Advocate-General or Judge-martial of Her Majesty's forces.—Knighthood, by patent, Col. Francis Cockburn, Governor of the Bahama Islands.

Sept. 9. Earl Jernyn to be Treasurer, and Col. the Hon. George-Lionel Dawson Damer, Comptroller, of her Majesty's Household.—

Lord Lowther to be Postmaster-general.—The Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone to be Master of the Mint.—Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B. to be Master-general of the Ordnance.—Lieutenant-Col. Jonathan Peel to be Surveyor of the Ordnance.—Captain Henry George Boldero to be Clerk of the Ordnance, and Francis-Robert Bonham, esq. Storekeeper of the Ordnance.—Dufman McNeill, esq. to be Solicitor-general for Scotland.

Sept. 10. The Duchess of Buccleuch Mistress of the Robes.—The Marquis of Ormond, Earl of Warwick, Earl of Morton, Earl of Hardwicke, Viscount Sydney, and Lord Rivers, Lords in Waiting to her Majesty; and John-Ralph-Ormsby Gore, esq. one of her Majesty's Grooms in Waiting.—The Earl of Rosslyn to be Master of her Majesty's Buck-hounds.—Lord Charles Wellesley to be Chief Equerry and Clerk Marshal; and Col. C. G. J. Arbuthnot to be Equerry in Ordinary to her Majesty.

Sept. 15. Capt. William Stavers, formerly of the military service of the Netherlands, in the East Indies, to accept the insignia of the Order of William of the Netherlands, of the fourth class.—Lieut. Simon-Pepper Joyce, Esq. 50th Foot, late Capt. Brit. Auxiliary Legion of Spain, to accept the Cross, of the first class, of San Fernando.—Capt. Christopher Codrington, of the 49th Bengal N. Inf. to accept the insignia, of the third class, of the Order of the Dourane empire.

Sept. 14. The Marquis of Exeter, the Marquis of Lothian, Earl de La Warr, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Forester, the Rt. Hon. G. L. Dawson-Damer, and the Rt. Hon. John Nicholl, B.C.L. sworn of the Privy Council.—John-Win. Earl of Sandwich sworn Lord Lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon.—The Marquis of Exeter to be Groom of the stool, and Admiral the Lord Colville Lord in Waiting, to Prince Albert.—George Sydenham, esq. sometime Political Agent, and Commandant of the Nizam's regular troops at Ayrungabad, only surviving son and heir of Major-General William Sydenham, sometime Military Auditor-gen. at Madras, deceased, (in commemoration of his descent from William de Sidenham, of Sidenham, co. Somerset, who lived in the reign of Edw. II. and grandson of Robert de Sidenham) to bear the name of "de Sidenham," in lieu of his present surname.

Sept. 15. Viscount Hawarden to be one of the Lords in Waiting to her Majesty.—Major Henry Hancock, 19th Bombay N. Inf. to accept the insignia, of the third class, of the Order of the Dourane empire.

Sept. 16. John Young, esq. to be one of the Lords of the Treasury, vice Percival.—The Earl of Lincoln, Alexander Milne, esq., and the Hon. Charles-Alexander Gore, to be Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods, Forests, Land Revenues, Works, and Buildings.

Sept. 17. 8th Light Dragoons. Major James McCall, to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. J. H. Cholmeley, to be Major.—50th Foot, brevet-Major James H. Seagranton to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. John-Knight Jaucey, from 10th Foot, to be Major.

Sept. 20. The Countess of Dunmore, to be a Lady of the Bedchamber, and the Hon. Mrs. Georgiana-Mary Anson to be one of the Bedchamber Women in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Sept. 21. Capt. the Hon. Alex. Nelson Hood to be one of the Grooms in Waiting in Ordinary to her Majesty.—Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart. Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece, Capt. R. N. and K.C.H. to accept the insignia of the French Order of St. Louis, conferred in

approbation of his services at the siege of the Castle of Monca; and the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Grecian Order of the Redeemer, conferred in approbation of his services at Patras, in 1828.—George-Poulett-Cameron, esq. Capt. 40th Madras N. Inf. Lieut.-Col. in Persia, and C.B., to accept and wear the insignia of the Portuguese Orders of the Power and Sword and of the Conception, conferred in approbation of his distinguished gallantry on several occasions, during 1832, while in the actual military service of Portugal.—Peter Mayor of Woodplumpton, co. Lanc. Gent. (in compliance with the will of James Brown, of Lowton-house, within Woodplumpton, Gent.) to discontinue the surname of Mayor, and take that of Brown only.

Sept. 24. Capt. the Hon. A. Duncombe, to be a Groom in Waiting.

Sept. 25. Viscountess Jocelyn, to be a Lady of the Bedchamber.

Sept. 27. The Duke of Argyll, to be Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland.—Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B. to be Governor of Canada.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains.—William Preston, Charles Eden.

To be Commanders.—Chas. F. Brown, George D. O'Callaghan, A. D. Fordyce.

Appointments.—Vice-Admiral Sir C. Adam, K.C.B. to be Commander in Chief on the North American and West Indian stations.—Rear-Adm. Sir F. Mason, K.C.B. to be second in command of the Mediterranean fleet.

Capt. J. E. Erskine to the Illustrious (Sir C. Adam's flag-ship). Dan. Price from Inconstant to Thunderer. F. T. Michell from Magnanime to Inconstant. R. L. Warren to Magnanime. A. Ellice to Astrea, as Superintendent of Falmouth Packets. F. W. Burgoyne to San Josef (Plymouth ordinary). John Foote to Madagascar. Lord John Hay, C.B. to Warspite. G. R. Sartorius to Malabar. Sir John Marshall, K.C.H. to Isis. H. D. Chads, C.B. to Cambrian. Edward Boxer, C.B. to Magnificent. R. A. Yates to Pique. Sir E. T. Troubridge, Bart., to Formidable. Lord C. Paget, to Aigle. George Elliot, to Spartan.

Commander John Russell to Ardent. Wm. Smith to Syren. H. R. Henry to Styx. Hon. G. F. Hastings to Harlequin. S. Mercer to Ocean. John Fulford to Illustrious.

Capt. Loch is appointed Superintendent of the quarantine establishment at Stangate Creek, vice Sir John Marshall.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bradford.—William Busfield, esq.

Bridport.—Alexander Cochrane, esq.

Lichfield.—Lord Leveson.

Sunderland.—Lord Viscount Howick.

Westmorland.—William Thompson, esq. Alderman of London.

Wiltshire (N).—Hon. O. Duncombe.

[The newly appointed Ministers have been re-elected without alteration.]

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Ven. Archdeacon Corbett, to be a Canon of York.

Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, to be Canon of York.

Rev. N. T. Ellison, and Rev. F. B. Portman, to be Prebendaries of Wilts.

Rev. W. H. Simpson, a Prob. of Chichester Cathedral.

Rev. T. G. Calhoun, Redding V. Sussex.

Rev. J. H. L. Cameron, Fleet V. Dorset.

Rev. J. Clark, Hunalip P. C. York.

Rev. H. Clayton, Croxdale P. C. Durham.

Rev. J. Clayton, Redditch P. C. Worcestersh.

Rev. J. Ditcher, South Brent V. Somerset.

Rev. W. Dyer, Imber P. C. Wilts.

Rev. M. Forrest, Uxwick V. Lanc.

Rev. T. Hutchinson, Kimbolton cum Middle-

ton P. C. Herefordsh.

Rev. W. Lee, Stanton-upon-Arrow V. Here-

fordsh.

Rev. T. J. Longworth, Bromfield V. Salop.

Rev. F. V. Meuleun, Bow and Broadnymet

B. R. Devon.

Rev. F. J. Norman, Stomeby V. Leicestersh.

Hon. and Rev. S. G. Osborne, Bryanstone

with Darweston R. Dorset.

Rev. E. J. Paget, Swithland V. Leicestersh.

Rev. J. Price, Pitchcott R. Bucks.

Rev. E. Rendell, Bampton V. Devon.

Rev. F. H. Rickling, Atherstone P. C. War-

wicksh.

Rev. J. Robinson, Alresford R. Essex.

Rev. W. Rnst, Selborne V. Hants.

Rev. E. T. Seale, Morleigh R. Devon.

Rev. F. Short, Corkbeg R. Cloyne.

Rev. T. Slack, Little Leighs R. Essex.

Rev. R. Smith, Astwick cum Arlsey R. Beds.

Rev. J. Stock, Finchinglef V. Essex.

Rev. E. Stronan, Cley St. Mary R. Exeter.

Rev. W. Tattersall, Howe R. with Little Po-

ringland, Norfolk.

Rev. T. Williams, Pitcombe P. C. Somerset.

The University of Pennsylvania has conferred

the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev.

Thos. H. Horne, B.D. of St. John's College,

Cambridge, author of the Introduction to

the Study of the Bible.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has

conferred the degree of B.A. on the Rev.

J. Winter of Maidstone.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. H. Calthrop, to the Bishop of Lichfield.

Rev. F. Jeffrey, to Lord Moleworth.

Rev. F. W. Mant, to the Bishop of Down and

Connor.

Rev. O. E. Morgan, to the Countess of Car-

hampton.

Rev. J. Sandford, to the Bishop of Worcester.

Rev. G. W. Tyrrell, to the Bishop of Down

and Connor.

CIVIL PREFERENCES.

Rev. T. Arnold, D.D. to be Regius Professor of Modern History and Modern Languages at Oxford.

Rev. B. Atkinson, to be Head Master of Langton School, Yorksh.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 5. At Gore House, Kensington, Lady Louisa, widow of Sir Frederick G. Johnston, Bart., twin sons.—14. At Beckenham, Kent, the wife of Herbert Jenner, esq. a son and heir.—At Walshes, Rotherfield, the wife of Robt. Burgess Fry, esq. a son and heir.—15. At Charlton rectory, Mrs. Arthur Drummond, a dau.—16. At Brighton, Lady Harriet B. Hamilton, a dau.—19. At Worthingham Hall, Viscountess Acheson, a son and heir.—23. At Bradley Hall, Lanc. the wife of Prideaux Selby, esq. a son and heir.—25. At Aldboro' Lodge, Yorksh., the wife of Basil Thomas Woodd,

esq. a dau.—26. At Lechlade, Glouc. the wife of George Milward, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—29. In Euston-sq. the wife of the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, a dau.—At Baron-hill, Lady Williams Bulkeley, a son.—At Oakendean, near Hershams, the wife of Alexander Trotter, esq. a son.—31. At Devonshire-st., Portland-pl., Mrs. Moreton Dyer, a son.

Latel. At Sir Hussey Vivian's, Pall Mall, Mrs. Arbuthnot, a dau.—At Stoke, North, the lady of Sir James Campbell, of Abernuch-hill, Bart. a son and heir.—At Gadesbridge, Herts, the lady of Sir Austley Paston Cooper, Bart. a son.—In Bryanstone-sq. the Viscountess Hood, a son.—At Campton House, Beds. the Lady Elizabeth Osborne, a son.—At Spring-gardens, the Lady Seymour, a son.—At Hbury, Viscountess Andover, a son.—At Culverlands, Farnham, the Lady George Paulet, a dau. still born.—In Brighton, Lady Wallcourt, a son.—At the Rectory, Bix, Lady Caroline Peckell, a son.—At Evington, Kent, the lady of Sir John Edward Honeywood, Bart. a dau.—At Gormanston Castle, co. Meath, the wife of the Hon. Edward Preston, a dau.—At Henth Hall, the Hon. Mrs. R. Smith, a son.—In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. R. Plunkett, a dau.—In Carlton-terr. Lady Lytleton, a dau.—In Torrington-sq. the wife of John Romilly, esq. a son.—At Castle Sanderson, Ireland, the wife of Col. Sanderson, a son.

Sept. 3. The lady of Gordon Willoughby Gyll, esq. of Wimpole-st., a son and heir.—4. In Hanover-sq. Lady Mary Hood, a dau.—5. The lady of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, a dau.—10. In Regent-sq. the wife of George Annesley, esq. a dau.—11. At Halton-place, Yorksh., the wife of Col. Horton, a dau.—At Norwich, the lady of the Hon. H. Manners Sutton, a dau.—At Mutley House, Devon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Pedler, a dau.—At Dorset-place, Clapham-road, the wife of J. Morton, esq. a dau.—14. In Frith-st., Soho, the wife of H. W. Diamond, esq. F.S.A. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

May 5. At Port Louis, Walter Warde, esq. 74th Regt. son of the late Gen. Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B. to Augusta, dau. of his Excellency Sir Lionel Smith, Bart. G.C.B.

6. At Macao, David Laing Burn, esq. to Elizabeth Anne, third dau. of the late David Bruce, esq.

June 11. At Waltham, Lieut. T. P. Sparks, Adj. 17th Nat. Inf. to Marion, fourth dau. of the late Lieut. Col. Voyle, Bengal Service.

22. At Colaba, Bombay, Capt. James Henry Chalmers, 4th N.I. to Caroline Augusta, third dau. of Edward H. Adams, esq. of Havre.

July 9. At Prince Edward's Island, the Hon. K. Stewart, Commander of H. M. S. Ringduve, brother to the Earl of Galloway, to Mary Caroline, only dau. of his Excellency Sir Charles Fitzroy, and niece to the Duke of Richmond.

13. At Zaur, William Edmonstone, esq. R.N. second son of the late Sir Charles Edmonstone, Bart. to Mary-Kliza, eldest dau. of Major T. W. Parsons, Resident of that island.—Rev. Robert-Haynes Barrow, Rector of Trinity, in St. Christopher's, to Fanny-Gordon Williams, dau. of Henry Trew, esq. Collector of Customs at Jamaica, and formerly of Chester.

14. At Bishopwearmouth, Robert-Henry Allan, esq. second son of the late Robert Allan, esq. of Newbottle, Durham, to Miss

both, dau. of the late John Gregson, esq. of Durham.

71. At Marylebone, Mr. Serj. Gascoke, eldest son of the late Mr. Justice Gascoke, to Alicia-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir John Tremayne Rodd, K.C.B. Vice-Adm. of the White.—At Blackness House, Forfarsh. Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, 26th Regt. to Helen-Margaret, only child of the late Col. John Crow, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.—At Hornsey, Stafford Bourdillon, esq. to Amelia-Anne-Augusta, eldest dau. of George Faulkner, esq. of Bedford-row.—At Wexham, the Rev. R. H. Scholefield, M.A. late of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Susan, only dau. of John Houchen, esq. of Wexham Hall, Norfolk.—At Leeds, Frederick Calder, esq. B.A. of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, and one of the masters of the West Riding Proprietary School, to Jane, youngest dau. of Mr. Thos. Wade Appleyard, of Leeds.—At Norwich, the Rev. J. H. Godwin, of Highbury, to Mary, youngest dau. of Thomas Brightwell, esq. Norwich.—At Streatham, Surrey, Benjamin Stevens Bovill, esq. of Clapham, to Emily-Rose, youngest dau. of William Bovill, esq. of Upper Tooting, Surrey.—At Madron, Cornwall, Samuel Hammond Kettlewell, esq. eldest son of Col. Kettlewell, of Hammondville, Waterford, to Harriet-Emily, eldest dau. of Randolph Blakenhagen, esq. of Penzance.—At Symondsburry, Dorsetsh. the Rev. Thomas Astley Maherley, Vicar of Cuckfield, Sussex, to Caroline-Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Samuel White, D.D.—At Warwick, Frederick Cruickshank, esq. of Charles-st. Middlesex Hospital, to Catherine, second dau. of the late Mr. Charles Baly.—At Everton, near Liverpool, the Rev. David Anderson, M.A. eldest son of Archibald Anderson, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late James Marsden, esq. of Everton.—At Uttoxeter, the Hon. Richard Caveau, younger brother of Lord Waterpark, to Elizabeth-Maria-Margaret, only child of Thomas Hart, esq. and niece of Sir Thos. Cotton Sheppard, Bart.—At St. Lawrence, in the Isle of Thanet, Henry Adams, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, third son of the Rev. T. Coker Adams, of Austy, Warwicksh. to Mary-Aune, second dau. of the late David Rainier, of Highbury Grove, Middlesex.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. H. P. Hope, esq. to Mary-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late T. Dickenson, esq.

26. At the Viceregal Lodge, Dublin, his Excellency Earl Fortescue, to the Dowager Lady Somerville.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Montague Vernon, eldest son of Vernon Abbott, esq. of Gower-st. to Louisa-Anne, only child of George Landmann, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the Royal Eng. and granddau. of the late Professor Landmann, and also of Major-Gen. R. Dickinson, R. Art.—R. D. Grainger, esq. of Kitham, Kent, to Martha Blissett, youngest dau. of the late Thelwall Maurice, esq. M.D. of Marlborough.

27. At Norham, Cuthbert John Carr, esq. youngest son of the late John Carr, esq. of Dunstan Hill, co. Durham, to Rosalie-Emily, youngest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Gilly, Canon of Durham, and Vicar of Norham.—At St. Gabriel, Fenchurch, Wood-lane, the Rev. C. R. Atford, B.A. late Curate of Finsingley, Notts, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Rugby, to Sarah Jacobus, eldest dau. of the late John Fleet, esq. of Fenchurch-st.—At Trinity Church, Sloane-st. the Rev. Henry Teush Hecker, of Sevenoaks, Kent, to Emma, dau. of the late Jacob Henry Franks, of Miberton Hall, Leicestersh.—At St. Pancras, Wm. A. S. Westoby, esq. M.A. of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary-Frances, only dau. of M. E. H. Baldock, of Hanway-st.—

At Battersea, Binsteed Gascoke, esq. of Montagu-pl. Russell-sq. to Sophia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of James Horne, esq. of Clapham Common.—At Harley, Herts, Spencer Hill Wexham, esq. eldest son of James Wortham, esq. of Royston, Cambridgesh. to Martha, second dau. of the Rev. Samuel Lee, Rector of Harley, and Canon of Bristol.—At Preston, near Cirencester, the Rev. John Sayer Haygarth, only son of the Rev. John Haygarth, of Upham, Hants, to Eleanor, second dau. of the Rev. Henry Cripps, Vicar of Preston, and of Stonehouse, Gloucestersh.—At Saint Pancras Church, Robert M'Intosh Isaacs, esq. of Totola, W. Ind. to Barberina, third dau. of Daniel Charles Rogers Harrison, esq. of Doughty-st. Mecklenburgh-square.

28. At Chelsfield, Kent, Llewellyn-Faulkner Lloyd, esq. of Pontriffith and Kilken Hall, Flint, to Mary-Susan, only dau. of the late Rev. William-Wickham Drake, Rector of Malpas, Cheshire.—At Cottesd, Herts, the Rev. Eardley-Chauncy Holt, B.A. second surviving son of the late John Holt, esq. of Tottenham, to Elizabeth, third dau. of the Rev. John Walker, Rector of Cottesd, Herts.—At Belstone, George-Lewis Cohen, esq. of Upcott Avenell, Devon, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Hole, of Woolfardisworthy, and grand-dau. of the late Wm.-Harris Arundell, esq. of Kenegie and Trengwainton, Cornwall.—At Wombourn, R. Jobson, esq. of Holly Hall, Staffordsh. to Lillias, youngest dau. of A. B. Cochrane, esq. of the Heath, near Wolverhampton, in the same county.—At Hanley, John, third son of William Newall, esq. of Oxford House, near Manchester, to Elizabeth-Millard, elder dau. of William Parker, esq. of Albion House, Shelton, and late of Rowland Hall, both in Staffordsh.—At Dublin, John-Theophilus, eldest son of John-Theophilus Heaton, of Pembroke-road, Dublin, to Charlotte-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Col. Hawkins, Bengal Nat. Inf.

29. At Leighton Buzzard, Beds. the Rev. John Camberlege, Curate of Leighton, to Mary, dau. of William Stone, esq. of that place, late of Gray's Thurrock, Essex.—At Wallingford, Paul Long, of Charsfield, esq. Wotton-under-edge, to Mary-Shaw, eldest dau. of William-Shaw Clarke, esq. Wallingford.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Frederick Lermite, esq. of Twickenham, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late Joseph Pinckard, esq. of Great Russell-st.—At Hampton, Laurence-Baugh Allen, esq. of Dulwich, to Georgiana-Sarah, eldest dau. of Mr. and Lady Sarah Bayly.

30. At Chelsfield, Kent, Sir Charles Shaw, third son of the late Charles Shaw, esq. Ayr, to Louisa-Hannah, only dau. of the late Major Martin Curry, 67th regt.

Lately, At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. Blauclay, R.N. (late of H. M. ship *Pyraides*), to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Sir George Naylor, Garter King at Arms.—At Granton, Morton Cary, esq. barrister-at-law, and solicitor of Excheq. to Emily, dau. of Lord Robert Kerr.—At Kilmacrenan, Ireland, Dr. Molloy, to Augustin, only dau. of the late Col. Macneil, of Colonsay, and Lady Anne Hastings.—At Marylebone, Capt. the Hon. Frederick Pelham, R. N. brother to the Earl of Chichester, to Ellen, dau. of Rowland Mitchell, esq. of Upper Hagley-st.—At Tattersall, Norfolk, the Rev. A. R. Philips, of Finchbeck, eldest son of Mr. H. W. Philips, of Fountain Villa, Dorking, to Hannah-Case, youngest dau. of Danham Green, esq. of Brazen Hall, Tattersall, Norfolk.—At Rathaspark, Wexford, R. Whelan, esq. of Corkagh, Dublin, to Frances, dau. of Capt. Beada, of Springhill, Wexford, and niece to Sir Astley Cooper, Bart.

Aug. 1. At Collympton, Devon, Anthony Williams, esq. of Farnham, Surrey, to Fanny, eldest dau. of Robert Sears, esq. of Collympton and Llanss, North-Wales.

2. At Norwood, John Challice, esq. of Park-grove, Grosvenor-sq. to Annie-Emma, only dau. of Bend. Armstrong, esq. of Southall Green. — At Westminster, Capt. Edwards, of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, formerly of the 47th and 19th regt. to Ann-Campbell, dau. of the late Thomas Ridgway, esq. of Pembroke. — At Uffington, Louisa-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. Brownlow Villiers Layard, rector of the parish, grand-dau. of the late Very Rev. Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, and first cousin to the Earl of Lindsey, to her first cousin Henry J. Margary, esq. Lieut. Bombay Eng.

3. At Yarncombe, North Devon, the Rev. John Francis, Perpetual Curate of St. Giles-in-the-Wood, to Mariande, only dau. of Anthony Loveband, esq. of Yarncombe. — At St. George's church, Brandon-hill, William Stancomb, esq. jun. of Trowbridge, Wilts, to Bridget-Downing-Bowles, second dau. of the late Charles Hare, esq. Berkeley-sq. — At Marylebone, Richard-John, only son of Richd. Peckham, esq. of Beak-about House, Kent, to Charlotte-Julia, only dau. of the late Chas. Henry Bouverie, esq. of Oxford House, Bucks. — At Chetwynd, Shropsh. John M'Cutcheon, esq. of Harley-st. Cavendish-sq. to Harriet-Fleming Fisher, dau. of Robert Fisher, esq. of Chetwynd Lodge. — At St. Pancras, Easton-sq. William Weyman, esq. of New York, to Emily, second dau. of Joshua Mayhew, esq. of Fitzroy-sq. — At St. John's Church, Roundhay, Thomas Shiffner, esq. third son of Sir George Shiffner, bart. of Coombe, Sussex, to Mary, second dau. of James Browne, esq. of Harehills-grove, near Leeds. — At New St. Pancras Church, the Rev. Theodore Bouens, to the Lady Julia Lambart, youngest dau. of the late Viscount Kilcoursie, and sister of the Earl of Cavan. — At St. James's, Harvey-Bowen Jones, esq. of Duke-st. St. James's, to Miss Sophia Pipe, of Bedford-sq. and of Ramridge-house, Hants. — At Himley, the Rev. Kyrle E. A. Money, eldest son of the Rev. K. E. Money, of Much Marcle, to Emma Kemp, widow of the Rev. J. B. Mitford, Manarcan.

4. At Portsmouth, Commander the Hon. Edward A. Harris, R.N. second son of Lord Malmsbury, to Emma-Wyly, youngest dau. of Capt. Chambers, of H. M. ship Monarch, and grand-dau. of the late Rev. C. Chambers, Rector of South Kilworth, Leic. — At St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Richd. Dewing, esq. of Carbrooke, Norfolk, to Lucy, second dau. of William Jacob, esq. of Cadogan-pl. — 5. At Ockley, near Dorking, the Rev. Wm. Law, M.A. Rector of Orwell, Cambridgesh. to Mary-Haydon, eldest dau. of John Smallprice, esq. Leith Hill-pl. Surrey.

10. At Southampton, Henry-Georges Molyse, esq. eldest son of the Rev. C. A. Molyse, D.D. late Archdeacon of Bath, to Emily, third dau. of the Rev. C. R. Fanshawe, Vicar of Coaley, Glouc. — At Brighton, Capt. John Mickelthwait, of her Majesty's Service, to Elizabeth-Winterton, eldest dau. of the late Capt. James Timbrell, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Service. — At Lisbon, Francis Cook, esq. second son of William Cook, esq. of Clapham Rise, to Emily-Martina, third dau. of Robert Lucas, esq. — At Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Francis Trueman, esq. of Walthamstow, to Helen, second dau. of the Rev. Robert Pinkerton, D.D. of that place.

11. At Delgaty Castle, Miss Duff, dau. of Gen. the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, of Delgaty, to Lewis Ricardo, esq. M.P. for Stoke-upon-Trent. — At St. James's, Robert-William Gausson, esq. of Brookman's Park, High

Sheriff of Hertfordsh. to Elizabeth-Christian, youngest dau. of James A. Cassamajor, esq. — The Rev. George-Henry Woods, Vicar of Westdean, Sussex, to Catharine, third dau. of the Rev. George Bethell, Rector of Wexpleston, Sussex, and Fellow of Eton. — Alexander Cotton, esq. of Hildersham-hall, son of the Rev. Alex. Cotton, to Henrietta, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Smith, of Dry Drayton. — At Edinburgh, William Burge, esq. one of her Majesty's Counsel at Jamaica, to Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. Archibald Allison, B.C.L. Preb. of Sarum. — At Wamston, Hants, H. R. G. Dallas, 33d Regt. Madras Nat. Inf. to Caroline-Matilda, dau. of F. Hill, esq. Southampton. — At Dartford, H. Cartwright, esq. M. D. of Torquay, to Frances-Catharine, second dau. of the late Isaac Minet, esq. of Baldwyns, Kent, and grand-dau. of the late Sir C. Pole, bart.

12. At Belling, Kent, Thomas-Sydenham Clarke, esq. Barrister-at-law, youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Clarke, Madras Art. to Julia, second dau. of Henry Hilton, esq. of Sole-street House. — At Preston, Sussex, Edward Duke, esq. Brighton, to Lavina-Lucetta Diak Hall, granddau. of Sir Pagi Dink, bart. — At Cork, Major John-Jackson Lowth, 38th Regt. third son of the late Rev. Robert Lowth, and grand-son of Bishop Lowth, to Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Richard-Hull Lewis, esq. of Kinsale, and widow of J. Samlys, esq. of the same place. — At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John-Townshend-Philpot, esq. of Craven Hill, to Agnes, dau. of Alexander Campbell, esq. of Woburn-pl. — At Bridestowe, Devon, the Rev. F. E. Tison, Rector of Southwick, Sussex, to Mary, youngest dau. of the Rev. Coryndon Luxmore, Rector of Bridestowe. — The Rev. Josiah-John Prickett, eldest son of M. T. Prickett, esq. of Hull, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late John-Cowham Parker, esq. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William, son of William Baker, esq. Cornet for Middlesex, to Catharine, dau. of Nathaniel Doughty, esq. of Camberwell-grove. — At Guernsey, the Rev. C. Dumas, Fellow and Tutor of Oriel-col. Oxford, to Emily, second dau. of the Rev. John Hawtrey, of Guernsey.

14. James Stoker, esq. of Poole, Dorset, to Dorothy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Collyns, Rector of Farningdon, Devon.

14. At Paddington, Thomas-Henry Baylis, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Louisa-Lord, youngest dau. of John Ingie, esq. of Stonehouse, Plymouth.

17. At Ramsgate, the Rev. T. Corfield, Vicar of Much Wenlock, Salop, to Marianne, second dau. of the late Wm Evans, esq. of Clapham. — At Liverpool, Richard, son of the late C. B. Trevor Roper, esq. of Plas Teg, Flintsh. to Marian, only dau. of John Rigby, esq. of Liverpool. — At St. Marylebone, T. Lee Lee, esq. of Dillington, Somerset, and Orleigh Court, Devon, to the Hon. Mary-Sophia Hood, eldest dau. of Lord Bridport. — At Hummer, the Rev. John Lawrell, M.A. of Hampton, to Harriet, second dau. of Edward-Walter Blunt, esq. of Kempshott Park, Hants.

18. At Lewisham, Lieut.-Colonel Andrew Brown, 79th Highlanders, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Richard Shute, esq. of Sydenham. — At the French Chapel, J. Fleming, esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-law, to Julia-Matilda, second dau. of the late Major John Canning, younger brother of Robert Canning, esq. of Foxcote.

19. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. the Rev. G. T. Palmer, second son of George Palmer, esq. of Upper Woburn-pl. Tonbridge Wells, to Clarissa-Maria, younger dau. of the Rev. Trefusis Lovell, Rector of St. Luke's, Middlesex.

OBITUARY.

SIR HENRY HUGH HOARE, BART.

Aug. 17. At his seat, Wavendon House, Bucks, after a long illness, from the effects of gout, in his 80th year, Sir Henry-Hugh Hoare, Bart. of Stourhead, co. Wilts; and St. James's Square; and the senior partner of the eminent Banking-house, No. 37, Fleet-street. He was the eldest son of Sir Richard Hoare, the first Baronet, of Barn-Elms, co. Surrey, by his second marriage with Frances-Anne, daughter of Richard Acland, esq. of London, merchant, and of Beckenham, in Kent (which Richard was son of Sir Hugh Acland, Bart. of Columb-John, co. Devon.) He was born at Barn-Elms, Feb. 27, 1762; and married, Aug. 25, 1784, his cousin Maria-Palmer, the daughter of Arthur Acland of Fairfield, co. Somerset, esq. and aunt of Sir Peregrine Palmer Fuller Palmer Acland, Bart.; who survives him, and by whom he had issue 16 children, of whom seven are now living: 1. Sir Hugh-Richard, now the fourth Baronet, who succeeds to Stourhead, and the large Wiltshire and Somersetshire estates, and who is married to Ann, daughter of Thomas Drake Tyrwhitt Drake, esq. of Shardeloes, co. Bucks; 2. Henry-Chaffers, who married Anne-Penelope, daughter of General Ansell, (relict of Capt. Prince of the Coldstream Guards, by which she had one daughter), and has issue one son and three daughters; 3. Henrietta-Maria; 4. Richard, a Captain of the Royal Navy; (he married, 1. Matilda, daughter of Rear-Admiral Fabie, C.B. who died Sept. 27, 1826, shortly after the birth of a son, whom Capt. Hoare has recently had the misfortune to lose, whilst at Winchester School; Capt. Hoare married 2dly, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Praed esq. of Ttringham, Bucks, and Trevethoe, Cornwall;) 5. Julia, married in 1827, to John-Hesketh Lethbridge, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas-Buckler Lethbridge, Bart.; 6. Frances-Anne; 7. Henry-Arthur, unmarried.

The late Baronet resided occasionally at his seat at Barn-Elms, till he parted with that portion of his estate (which was a leasehold under the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's) to the Hammer-smith Bridge Company in 1825; but he retained his freehold property at Barnes. Since that time he has lived chiefly at his seat at Wavendon, where he found much amusement in the cultivation and improvement of his landed property; in which science he was well skilled.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XVI.

On occasion of the rebuilding of the church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, the late Sir Hugh Hoare took a very active part as chairman of the committee. The Messrs. Hoares presented a splendid altar window, painted by T. Willment, F.S.A. under which is placed a very simple memorial of their beneficence. At the bottom of the window, on a ribbon, is the following inscription:

*Deo et Ecclesiae Fratres Hoare ob-
tulerunt, A'o D'ni M.DCCC.IX.*

And this, almost hidden by the ornaments of the altar, is the whole record of the donation of this splendid window. An engraving of it, with a full account, will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1835.

The monument to Sir Richard Hoare, Kut. Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1745, (grandfather of the late Baronet,) was removed into the new church of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West, under which the parishioners added the following inscription:

"This Monument, removed from the ancient Church of this Parish, was restored and erected in this place by the Parishioners, A.D. 1832, as a sincere, though inadequate expression of their feelings towards a family long resident among them, and whose many virtues, and extraordinary munificence, command their respect, admiration, and gratitude."

In 1828, on the death of his half-brother, the late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Sir Hugh succeeded to the Baronetcy, and to the whole of his landed as well as personal property, which was, by the will of Sir Richard Hoare, strictly entailed upon the male descendants of the family.

Although so far advanced in life when he succeeded to the fine estates in Wilts and Somersetshire, Sir Hugh shortly afterwards went to reside at Stourhead, and with all the alacrity and zeal of middle life, immediately commenced a thorough repair of that fine mansion and its beautiful domain. A stately portico was added to the south or principal front. This was part of the original design by Colin Campbell, and has greatly increased the beauty of the mansion. Other very material restorations have been, with great activity, carried on, particularly the rebuilding of the lofty obelisk of stone, dedicated to the memory of Henry Hoare, esq. the founder of Stourhead. These improvements were effected by Sir Hugh Hoare, in a very short space of time,

under the superintendence of Charles Parker, esq. F.S.A. Architect.

The late Sir Richard Colt Hoare, having by his will bequeathed his library at Stourhead to be preserved for the use of his successors, his executors and trustees employed Mr. Nichols to compile a Catalogue of the Library, which seems to have been to him a labour of love. The plan adopted in the formation of this Catalogue is both useful and judicious, and renders it a storehouse of information for the topographer and antiquary. The volume is dedicated to the late Sir Hugh Hoare, who was pleased to cause a few copies to be printed, as presents to public libraries, and private friends. This Catalogue is a very suitable memorial of the talents and pursuits of Sir Richard Hoare; and not less durable than the elegant Cenotaph which has just been erected to his memory by Sir Hugh Hoare in Salisbury Cathedral, and which we shall take this opportunity of describing.

Sir Richard Colt Hoare is represented

seated in a chair, with an open book on his knees, in the act of writing. Underneath which is a portfolio and a scroll of paper, and at his foot is a second scroll, on which are faintly traced the outlines of antique urns, in imitation of drawing. The costume is that of studious ease; and the adoption of a loose morning-gown, as the upper garment, has enabled the artist to throw his drapery into free and graceful folds, without interfering with the contour of the figure. The attitude, which is a gentle bend forward, is at once easy and dignified, and a placid composure reigns in the countenance. The likeness is strikingly accurate, and indicative of venerable age, yet without mental or bodily decrepitude. As a whole, it may be taken in advantageous contrast with the beautiful Relief of Lord Malmesbury, by Chantrey, against the adjoining west wall of Salisbury Cathedral.

The statue is placed on a square marble pedestal, resting on a basement of stone, and bearing the following inscription:—

MEMORIAE
RICARDI COLT HOARE BARONETTI
DOMO STOURHEAD IN COM. WILTON.
VIRI PRISCA FIDE AMOENIS MORIBUS INSIGNIS
LITERARUM STUDIO EXACTI
HISTORIAE PATRIAE SCRIPTORIS
QVAM EFFUSIS VETERVM GENITALI MONIMENTIS
INLAETAVIT
VIXIT ANNOS LXXVIII
DECESSIT XIV CAL. IAN. A.D. MDCCXXXV
CONDITVS EST APVD STOURTON IN SEPVLCHRO
FAMILIAR SVAE
HENRICVS HUGH HOARE BARONETTVS
FRATRI OPTIMO CARISSIMO
POSUIT

This admirable work of art is from the chisel of Mr. R. C. Lucas, a native of Salisbury.

The late Sir Hugh Hoare was in person tall and of a fine manly form. When not laid up by gout, he was to the last able to enjoy hunting, and other country amusements. In his public character, as a banker, he was a thorough man of business, strictly upholding the proverbial honour of his eminent establishment; and in his private capacity, he was highly intellectual, hospitable, and generous. He was indeed a faithful steward of the ample means bestowed on him by Providence; no well-authenticated tale of private distress, or public subscription for a laudable purpose, were ever disregarded by him. In these acts of benevolence he was well seconded by his amiable lady, who was a real blessing to the neighbourhoods in which she resided. Numerous are the secret acts of beneficence of Sir Hugh, which will never be known on earth, but they are re-

gistered in Heaven. It is therefore no wonder that he was much beloved by his family and numerous friends.

A portrait of Sir Hugh Hoare, painted by Prince Hoare, esq. of Bath, has been placed in the hall at Stourhead; and there is a private lithographic print, from a drawing of W. Catterson Stoyth, entitled, "Adelphi:" containing portraits of Sir Hugh Hoare, and his two brothers, Charles Hoare, esq. and Henry Merrik Hoare, esq.

The remains of Sir Hugh Hoare were interred at Wavendon on the 25th of August.

HON. MRS. FORTESCUE.

Sept. 2. Within 16 days of the death of her elder brother, Sir Hugh Hoare, Bart., at the Manor-house, Berkenham, co. Kent, in her 76th year, the Hon. Mrs. Fortescue.

This amiable lady was Henrietta-Anne, only daughter of Sir Richard Hoare, the first Baronet, and was born at

Barn Elms, on 3rd Nov. 1763. She was first married on 4th July 1785, to Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., of Killerton, co. Devon. By him she had issue, 1. Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart. M.P. for the county of Devon; 2. Hugh-Dyke; 3. Charles-Dyke, a Capt. R.N.; 4. Frances-Henrietta, married to the Rev. John-Faithful-Grover Fortescue; 5. Elizabeth-Lucy, married to Capt. Henry Jenkinson, R.N. Sir Thomas Acland dying 17th May, 1794, Lady Acland became on 5th June 1795, the second wife of the Hon. Matthew Fortescue, Capt. R.N. brother of Earl Fortescue. By Capt. Fortescue she had issue one son Henry, who married 2nd Nov. 1824, Caroline, 2d daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Russell, Bart. of Swallowfield-Place, co. Berks, who was formerly chief of the supreme court of Justice in Bengal. The remains of this venerable lady were deposited in the family-vault of the Hoare family at Barnes, Surrey, on the 10th of September. There is a private lithographic print of her, from an oil painting by Shepperson.

GEN. SIR R. C. FERGUSON, G.C.B.

April 10. In Bolton-row, Piccadilly, aged 68, General Sir Ronald Crawford Ferguson, Colonel of the 79th regiment, and M.P. for Nottingham.

He was descended from a very ancient family in Scotland. His father, the late William Ferguson, of Raith, in Fifeshire, married Jane Crawford, second daughter of Ronald Crawford, of Restalrig, and sister to the late Margaret Countess of Dumfries. General Ferguson was the second son of this marriage, and born at Edinburgh Feb. 8th, 1773. His elder brother Robert Ferguson, esq. M.P. Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire, died in December last, and a brief memoir of him was given in our number for March, p. 315.

At the early age of seventeen, Sir Ronald entered the army as an Ensign in the 53rd regt. of foot; and the following year, 1791, he visited the Court of Berlin for the purpose of acquiring a perfect knowledge of his profession.

In 1793, he had attained the rank of Captain in the 53rd foot, and accompanied his regiment to Flanders. Early in that year the troops were landed at Antwerp, and with the 14th and 37th regiments formed into a brigade, commanded by Sir Ralph Abercromby. This brigade served at Valenciennes, Dunkirk, and after the retreat from the latter place, the 53rd regt. was thrown into Nieupoort. It suffered, in point of killed and wounded, more than any other regiment

employed under Generals Grey and Dundas. The former, in his dispatch of the 30th Oct. observes, that "the artillery under Captain Borthwick, with the 53rd. regt. whose loss has been the greatest, have been very much distinguished." In this dispatch is also noticed a severe wound which Captain Ferguson received in the knee.

In 1794, this officer was promoted to a Majority in the 84th foot; and, upon a second battalion being raised, he was appointed its Lieut.-Colonel. The next service in which he was employed, was the expedition destined for the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope, throughout which his conduct was particularly praiseworthy, and, by his individual exertions, the brave men under his command, met with cheerfulness and perseverance the extreme difficulties and hardships they had to encounter.

In 1796, he was married to a daughter of the late General Sir Hector Monro, by whom he had a son and daughter. His lady died in 1803.

In 1800, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel, and the same year was employed in the expedition under Brig.-Gen. the Hon. Thomas Maitland, which, with some others, was destined to attack various posts on the French coast, and was attended with partial success. This expedition was afterwards united to that under Sir James Pulteney for the taking of Ferrol. The armament proceeded to the coast of Spain, and on the 25th of August arrived before that place; but, after some skirmishes, the object was relinquished as impracticable.

In 1804, Col. Ferguson was honoured with the rank of Brig.-General, and the command of the York District, and at the conclusion of 1805, he was appointed to the command of the Highland brigade, consisting of the 71st, 72d, and 93rd regiments, in the expedition under Maj.-Gen. Sir David Baird, for the recapture of the Cape of Good Hope. On the 4th Feb. 1806, the squadron under Sir Home Popham's command arrived off the Cape; and on the 6th a landing was effected; Brig.-Gen. Ferguson having the command of the landing party, which was composed of his brigade. On the 8th Feb. a severe action took place, in which the enemy lost about 700 men; and a capitulation was signed on the 10th, by which the Cape Town and its dependencies were surrendered to Great Britain, and in whose dominion they still remain.

After this achievement, General Ferguson was seized with a very serious liver complaint, which obliged him to return to this country; and he continued

unemployed in a military capacity till 1808, when, with the rank of Maj.-Gen., he was appointed to the command of a brigade under Sir Arthur Wellesley: who, in his despatches relating to the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, fully detailed the operations of the troops under Maj.-Gen. Ferguson, and dwelt in animating language on the conduct of their commander. Of the position formed, and advance on the enemy at Vimiera, Sir Arthur observed, that "he showed in both equal bravery and judgment."

Maj.-Gen. Ferguson returned with Sir Arthur Wellesley and other officers to England, after the convention of Cintra, and was examined by the Court of Inquiry appointed on that business. He was presented with an honorary medal by his Majesty for his distinguished conduct, and included in a vote of thanks, which the Houses of Parliament bestowed upon the gallant officers engaged at Roleia and Vimiera.

On the 25th Jan. 1809, he was appointed Colonel of the Sicilian Regiment, and in the same year was nominated to a command in the army, under Sir David Baird; but he did not arrive at Corunna until the British troops quitted that place, and he consequently returned to this country. In the following year he was appointed second in command at Cadiz, which distinguished situation he held for a few months, but the return of his liver complaint rendered it necessary for him to resign his command and repair to England. On the 4th June, 1813, he received the rank of Lieut.-Gen., and in 1814, he was appointed second in command of the troops in Holland. He had the honour of wearing a medal for the battles of Roleia and Vimiera; was nominated a K.C.B. at the enlargement of the order in 1815, and subsequently a Grand Cross. He was appointed to the command of the 79th foot, 24th March, 1828; and attained the full rank of General, 22d July, 1830.

General Ferguson was elected in 1806 a Member of Parliament for Kirkcaldy, and re-elected in 1807, 1812, 1818, 1820, and 1826. In 1830, he was elected for Nottingham, together with the present Lord Denman; and in 1832 he was re-elected at the head of the poll, together with Lord Duncannon; as he was again in 1837 with Sir J. C. Hobhouse. In politics he was always extremely liberal, and voted for the Ballot and Triennial parliaments.

—
JOHN PEARSON, Esq.

April 16. At the house of his elder daughter, Mrs. Greville, Milton-street,

Dorset-square, in his 70th year, John Pearson, esq., of Tattenhall, Staffordshire, the late Advocate-General of Bengal—regretted, lamented, and deplored, by a wide circle of admiring friends, attached relatives, and affectionate children, to all and every one of whom he was endeared by the splendid endowments of his intellect, the noble generosity of his spirit, and the winning sensibilities of his feeling heart. He was the son of Thomas Pearson, esq. who, after taking the degree of M.A. at Christ Church, Oxford, retired in early life to his paternal property at Tattenhall, in Staffordshire; and, having an indifferent share of health, passed his days with his book on the bosom of his family, occasionally enjoying the society of a select number of friends. He died in 1796, at the age of 63. He married Miss Leake, only child and heiress of John Leake, esq. of Salters Hall, Shropshire, a person endowed with unusual powers of mind and benevolence of heart. She died in 1832, in her 80th year.

John Pearson, (the subject of this memoir,) was the eldest child of this marriage, and was born on Christmas day 1771. He received his school education, first under the Rev. Robert Dean, of Shiffnal, Shropshire, by whom he was grounded in that classical knowledge which distinguished his future life; secondly, under the Rev. Mr. Lawson, head-master of Wolverhampton Free Grammar School, an excellent scholar, and with whose assistance he completed what was so ably begun by his former master. By both he was considered a highly intellectual pupil. From Wolverhampton he removed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he became a favourite with the then Dean, Cyril Jackson, from whom he received repeated marks of approbation for his college exhibitions.

Mr. Pearson, during his terms at college, was entered at Lincoln's Inn, where he afterwards resided, and in due course was called to the Bar. About this time, 1792-3, the French Revolution caused great excitement in England, and politics ran high, in which Mr. Pearson's ardent mind participated, and he consequently became acquainted with the leading Whigs of the time.

On Dec. 21, 1802, he married Jane-Elizabeth-Matilda, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hooke, of the 17th reg. of foot, when he settled in London; but in consequence of the delicate state of Mrs. Pearson's health, he removed to Tattenhall, where he successfully practised as a local Barrister, until, by the persuasion of his friends, he again

settled in London. Here he pursued a brilliant, successful, but short course of advocacy, in the Court of King's Bench, distinguishing himself, by the enduring celebrity of his electrifying defence of Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart. and by his eloquent appeal, in mitigation of pains and penalties, in the case of the aged Major Cartwright. In evil hour (as it should seem) a golden opportunity presented itself (which he had never anticipated,) of obtaining the important and honourable legal dignity of Advocate-General of Bengal, (in the place of Mr. Serjeant Spradke, who returned to this country on account of ill health). To this responsible office he was appointed by an unanimous vote of the board of East India Directors; and sailed, with his family, for Calcutta, in April 1824. The ability and reputation with which Mr. Pearson fulfilled the duties of this high situation will be best appreciated, from a sketch of his forensic character and career, by the pen of a talented writer, who had full and frequent opportunities of a personal observation of both.

"Entering the supreme court," (says this gentleman) "we perceive, in front of the three judges upon the bench, a semi-circular table, covered with green cloth, round which are placed several chairs, to the number of 12 or 14. Whatever be the business transacting in court, the observing eye of the spectator will be quickly attracted by the appearance of a gentleman who occupies the middle seat, (among about 11 or 12 other *legati*) of some fifty years of age, whose eye is bright, vigilant, and observant, and whose head, uninvested with the forensic decoration of a wig, exhibits to the craniologist a study well worthy of his nicest attention. This is our Advocate-General. Whether there be an innateness of ideas originally impressed upon the mind at our birth, we will not stop to determine: but there is, in the manner and habits of the present subject of our contemplation, a *something* which appears to originate out of an innateness of the principles of a gentleman, not the less apparent, from a certain air of professional sternness, or even ruggedness, which, upon certain occasions, overshadows his manner and countenance, and which is sometimes more particularly developed in a laugh, short and transient, scarcely exciting the gnostic muscles, but rolling away as it were in the distance, in a kind of murmur, a *faucibus*, upon occasion of a caustic piece of satire, or a biting jest. Coming here (i. e. to India) he has laid aside the exertion, not

relinquished the possession, of the highest qualifications of the lawyer, and the accomplishments of the man—the learning of the scholar, and the energy of the politician—ardent yet dignified—the eloquence of the senator—strong and powerful in argument, yet beautiful, with the decorations of an imagination, rich with the accumulated treasures gathered from the exhaustless mines of antiquity. All these are amply, richly his. Here (I repeat) they are in *abeyance*; and the lawyer only is called into action, in the less dignified operation of sifting Hindoo perjury, or unravelling the conspiracies of Hindoo fraud. But the auditor will be most fortunate, if, upon occasion of his visit to the court, he find the Advocate-General either engaged in an address to the jury, upon a criminal prosecution of magnitude and importance, or in reply to the arguments of an antagonist. The former, it is true, will not be altogether free from the defects above alluded to, as affecting those, who having not such constant opportunities or occasions for addressing, or (if we may so term it) having intercourse with juries; that is to say, it will be liable to rise into an oration, and ascending above the intellectual level of his auditory, it will fall into the danger of exciting only admiration, when it ought to produce conviction also. Perhaps those professional qualifications which are the most conducive to success with *juries*, are not, by any means, those which tend the most to elevate the professional character—a skilful and dexterous application of arguments adapted to their habits and modes of thinking; a knowledge of, and careful respect for their prejudices; and, as it were, a kind of self-identification with the jury, which, totally abstracting the speaker from all personal regards, makes the jury receive his arguments with that species of approval which arises, if we may so speak, from the "*one of us*" principle of action; which sets the auditors in a proud equality with the speaker; or in which, at least, are merged those apprehensions which are excited sometimes by a powerful harangue but ill understood, which is apt to awaken a kind of dogged determination not to be overawed by a fine speech, in a verdict. Were a jury (as they were alleged to be by a retired chief justice of our Indian tribunal) a body resembling the auditors of an oration of Demosthenes, such advocates as John Pearson would be well adapted to win their verdict. As they are, they would rather look for their verdict from the skilful address of Sir J. Scarlett, than the philippic of the Athenian. That cir-

circumstance, however, which thus, in some measure, proves a disadvantage to the advocate who is to solicit a verdict from a jury, tends, in other respects, to enlarge and quicken the higher reasoning faculties,—the having in fact to address juries composed of the judges (who, our readers are aware, sit in that capacity as well as judges in civil cases,) men habitually engaged in the weighing of evidence and arguments, has necessarily a tendency to keep alive a more constant and vigilant exertion of the higher faculties of systematic reasoning and argumentation. But the occasions upon which the vast resources of Mr. Pearson's capacity shine forth most conspicuously—occasions which constitute the grand *criteria* of real power—are those which call upon him to meet the emergency of a powerful and well-directed argument,—a chain of reasoning which, perhaps, has employed a long and diligent process of mental arrangement and preparation—to step forth at once and *instantly*, to meet, combat, and subdue it. Here, indeed, he is magnificent. There are many men of great acquirements and great talent, whose minds (to employ a commercial similitude) have large resources; are possessed of stores amply sufficient to meet more than all ordinary demands; but then they require time to collect their assets; arrange their stores; and, probably, to borrow from the stores of others. Such men, on occasions of great and large demands, when argument on argument is poured in thick upon them, which must be answered in sterling and authentic coin—these men fail, not from want of funds, but from the want of power readily to bring those funds into action, and to meet the demands at once. Not so with Mr. Pearson. Let the danger be ever so pressing, sudden, and emergent—let the demand be ever so large—with one solitary twitching of the upper lip, and with one solitary application, sudden and quick, of his eye-glass to his mouth, he deals forth the rich coinage of his brain—sterling, solid, golden coin—prompt and immediate as called for, without a momentary interval of hesitation or delay. He then pauses and looks round in triumph, as if he would say—"are you satisfied?" "are there any more?" he feels not the necessity of husbanding his stores; of eking out the argument, by doing his expences to gain time for the mustering of his funds. No, no; all is prompt, ready, eager payment. What is most remarkable in the subject of our present sketch is, that he never takes notes—at least the outward and visible memoranda usually had recourse to, as

auxiliaries to memory—all is recorded; and by some peculiar process, arranged and ordered, upon five unseen tablets of the mind. Now and then he is observed to start from the backward recumbency of his apparently careless, regardless position, and scratch, rather than write, a hasty word or two; the 'cue perhaps (rough and ungainly though it be) to a chain of argumentation, clear, lucid, and beautiful. He then recurs to his former attitude of outward indifference; and incontinently the eye-glass is applied once and again, not to its appropriate organ, but pressed to the closed mouth, or slightly bitten between the upper and lower mandibles. Plutarch enumerates among the requisites usually deemed necessary to the formation of a great and happy man, the being born in a great and renowned city. However valuable such an advantage may be, we think it hardly equals that of being born the son of an English country gentleman of good family. Such is the origin of our Advocate-General, and such is the station which we sincerely hope he will live long to fill, in dignified repose, whether retiring from the bar or bench.

"We have thus endeavoured to convey a sketch, albeit imperfect, of our Advocate-General, as he appears in court. As a public man he will not be displeased to see himself publicly mentioned: as a gentleman, a scholar, and, though not an author, yet himself a large contributor to the beauties of the press, he will not object, that his portrait should embellish a publication intended for the eye of the gentleman, the scholar, and the man of literature."

The kind hope, expressed by this able writer, (towards the conclusion of his spirited and accurate portrait,) of Mr. Pearson's repose; and of his enjoyment of the *otium cum dignitate*, in his "father-land," was not, alas! to be fulfilled; for the Eternal Disposer of human destinies saw otherwise. Mr. Pearson returned, indeed, to England, in the month of May, 1840; but, not to the enjoyment of health, or length of days. The foul and fatal swampy climate of Calcutta, pregnant to Europeans with disease and death, had made a fearful inroad upon his naturally vigorous constitution; resulting in a mortal attack of apoplexy, and depriving society of a character of great intellectual riches, mental energies, and pure, innate, classical taste; who has left few behind him, of equally clear conception, ready but mild wit, marvellous memory, acute reasoning, diversified eloquence; and (in one word) of equal intellectual calibre.

with himself. But, John Pearson was a man of a century!

"Aniam— [inani
"His spletem accumulem donis, et fungar
"Munero!"

It was a most gratifying testimony of the respect and regard entertained by the bar of the Supreme Court, at Calcutta, for their Advocate-General, that, on his quitting the office, they presented to him a splendid service of plate, accompanied by a formal expression of their regret at his retirement: and of their admiration of the talent, integrity, and urbanity, with which he had executed the duties of his high station.

Mrs. Pearson, who had returned from India on account of ill health, died Nov. 16, 1833; leaving a family of five children: viz. 1. Thomas-Hooke Pearson, Capt. 16th Light Dragoons; 2. Elizabeth, widow of Major G. Murray Greville, of the 16th or Queen's Lancers; 3. Jane, wife of Capt. George Wm. Key, 15th Reg. of Hussars; 4. Hugh, a Lieut. in the Queen's Service, now in China; and 5. Rev. Charles James, a beneficed clergyman at Bradford, Yorkshire.

His eldest sister married Dr. Johnstone, an eminent physician at Birmingham; his second, John Tayleur, esq. of Buntingdale, Shropshire; his youngest, the Rev. Richard Warner, of Bath, the well-known author and antiquary. His next eldest brother is the Rev. Thomas Pearson, Rector of Great Witley, Worcestershire; and his younger brother, Edward Pearson, esq. of Aturey Wood-House, Flintshire.

THEODORE EDWARD HOOK, ESQ., F.S.A.

Aug. 24. At his house near Fulham bridge, after a severe indisposition of several weeks, in his 53d year, Theodore Edward Hook, esq. F.S.A.

He was born in Charlotte-street, Bedford-square, Sept. 22, 1788, and from his earliest youth was destined to be a cultivator of the polite letters of his age and country. He was the son of James Hook, the popular composer, whose pleasing strains delighted the preceding generation (when Vauxhall gardens were a fashionable resort), by his wife, formerly Miss Madden, a lady of singular accomplishments. Both as an authoress and an artist her productions were highly valued. She was the author of "The Double Disguise," published in 1784; and died at South Lambeth, Oct. 18, 1805, just as her youngest son had begun to exhibit his precocious talents. His father, a short time before her decease, received the appointment of organist at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

Their elder son, the Rev. Dr. James Hook, (afterwards Dean of Worcester, and son-in-law to Sir Walter Farquhar,) 15 years older than their youngest Theodore, was also an author, and discovered a predilection for the drama before the Church put forth its higher claims upon his zeal and talent. He wrote "Jack of Newbury," an opera, 1795, and "Diamond cut Diamond," in 1797 (but these productions were, we believe, never published); and has always been considered the author of two novels, very effective and celebrated in their day, "Pen Owen" and "Percy Mallory." Dean Hook died much regretted Feb. 5, 1828, aged 55. We need scarcely add that Dean Hook was the father of the Rev. Dr. Walter Hook, one of her Majesty's Chaplains, and Vicar of Leeds.

Thus cradled and nursed in the home of varied talent, it is no wonder that Theodore, on leaving Harrow, should have thrown himself into the arms of the Muses. His indications of genius were early and remarkable. At the premature age of 17 he produced his first drama, "The Soldier's Return," a comic opera, which was acted in 1805, and for which he received £20. This was his first reward, and with the prospect of an exhaustless treasure before him—the gold to be coined from his own mind—herushed with the ardour of that juvenile period of life into the pleasures to which society in London courted the debutant who had so early distinguished himself in the great arena of dramatic competition.

Elegant in manners—possessed of a great knowledge of music, both vocal and instrumental—gifted with a wit, which, we believe, was never surpassed,—it was no wonder that he was petted by the men, who wished to render their dinner-tables convivial, and by the ladies, who wished to render their drawing-rooms attractive.

Handsome, witty, and happy, Hook entered upon his gay career with every advantage. The associations of the stage, with all their attractions, were open to him, on his father's account and his own; and he speedily formed intimacies with many of the pleasantest of pleasant men and women who at that time were the soul of society in London. Their tricks, their jokes, and masqueradings, for the next few years, replete, as they were, with frolic and drollery, would fill a volume of whim, such, indeed, as he has sometimes introduced into his later novels. But, though playing in the bright stream of enjoyment, he did not allow luxury or idleness to interfere with graver pursuits. He continued to write with prolific industry, and with increasing popularity.

In 1806 he produced "Catch him who can," a farce; "The Invisible Girl," a drama, or monologue, written to exhibit the peculiar talent of his friend Jack Hannister; and "Tekeli," a melo-drame, which was excellently acted, and caused a great sensation in the dramatic world. "The Fortress," another melo-drame, followed in 1807; "Music Mad," a dramatic sketch, and "The Siege of St. Quintin," in 1808; "Killing no Murder," and "Safe and Sound," in 1809; "Ass-ass-ination," and "The Will and the Widow," in 1810; "Trial by Jury," a farce, and "Darkness Visible," a farce, in 1811. Of these "Killing no Murder" created the most sensation, the license being denied to it by Mr. Larpet, the deputy licenser, in consequence of his alleging that it turned a Methodist parson into ridicule. Hook defended his production, and flannelled the licenser in a clever preface, which created much amusement, and ultimately obtained the victory for wit and satire over dulness and dogmatism. In representation, however, the character was of necessity transmogrified into that of a dancing-master (Apollo Belvi), so imitatively given by his friend Liston.

Several of his early literary efforts appeared in the "Satirist" Magazine, published soon after the ejection of the Whigs from office in 1807.

In 1809 he published a novel in three vols. called "The Man of Sorrow," by Alfred Allendale esq." This work was a failure. The Monthly Reviewers (lix. 320) censured the profaneness of the motto, "A man of sorrow, and acquainted with grief," and the spirit of licentiousness pervading the tale; and, singularly enough, observe: "Pathos is not Mr. Alfred Allendale's forte, and indeed we should be puzzled to state what *is*; not novel-writing altogether, we imagine, from the specimen before us; and yet his work contains a delineation of squalid misery in London, which is well written, though revolting, and which reminds us of *Ciabbe*," &c. Little did the Reviewers imagine the future fame of the unknown author as a Novelist. The story was afterwards embodied in the principal tale of the first series of "Sayings and Doings."

He was generally supposed to have been the inventor of what created so much noise in 1809, the *Berners-street Hoax*.

In 1813 Mr. Hook was appointed to the offices of accountant-general and treasurer of the Mauritius, whither he proceeded with every prospect of fortune before him. He held these offices from 9th Oct. 1813 to 29th Feb. 1818. In 1814

he was made superintendent of the Government press, which duty he performed to April 15, when a regular Editor was appointed. In April 1818, he was sent home a prisoner; and in October the same year he was released, the law officers declaring there were no legal grounds to detain him. The public were taught to believe that his dismissal from office arose from peculation; but in this affair gross injustice has been done to Mr. Hook. It is true that a deficiency did exist in the cash balance, but it is equally true that the subject of our memoir was innocent of all participation in the abstraction of the cash: morally, he was perfectly innocent; but legally, and inasmuch that a principal should be accountable for the acts of his subordinate, he was to blame. The truth is, that General Hall, the Commander-in-chief, had reason to believe a deficiency existed in the military chest, and he issued an order that on a certain day he would investigate the accounts, and see that the balance corresponded with the books. The day arrived, the balance was found correct, and the books were verified by the General. Subsequently, however, he had cause to suspect that monies were got together from various parts of the island, with which to make up the balance, and this gave rise to an order that on the morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, he would again investigate the accounts. On that morning Mr. Hook's deputy destroyed himself. Hook was of course answerable for his acts, and was thus called upon to make good the deficiency, which was upwards of 50,000 dollars, or about £12,000, of which about one third has been paid. All Hook's property was seized, and he was sent home a prisoner. Party spirit was strongly directed against him in this affair, and while he was, as a Tory, on all hands abused, the public were little aware that another individual, of pre-eminent talent also, and one of whom his country is justly proud, was also the victim of a deputy's dishonesty! However, Mr. Hook's trifling property was seized and sold at three different times, and he was for six months a close prisoner at Hemp's lock-uphouse in Shire-lane, and for twelve months afterwards a prisoner in the King's Bench. This was in the years 1823, 4, and 5, when in the month of May of the latter year he was discharged, with the intimation conveyed to him, that if he ever after acquired property, that property would be still liable for the deficiency. Even within the last year, some of Hook's effects were sold in the Mauritius, and carried to Government account.

Conscious of integrity, though legally answerable for his trust, Mr. Hook made the best of his position. His friends rallied round him in his adversity, and perhaps no palace ever rung with louder bursts of laughter—as the jest, and pun, and witticism followed in quick succession, among the merry souls who came to solace him,—than did the abode in which he was temporarily confined.

On Aug. 23, 1819, he produced at the Haymarket Theatre, a comedy in three acts, called “Pigeons and Crows.” The scene lay at Margate, and the title referred to the deception practised on a City Alderman residing there. And on the 12th of August 1820, at the same theatre, he produced another comedy in three acts called “Exchange no Robbery, or the Diamond Ring.” This piece was then attributed to Mr. Richard Jones, but was written by Mr. Hook, and was completely successful.

In the same year he published a witty trifle, in ridicule of Alderman Wood and Queen Caroline, under the title of ‘Tentamen; or an Essay towards the History of Whittington, sometime Lord Mayor of London, [and his Cat]. By Vicesimus Blenkinsop, LL.D. F.R.S. A.S.S.” &c.

In 1821, the Haymarket Theatre opened with another drama from his pen, entitled “Peter and Paul,” but it was only acted three nights, and failed to be productive to the House, or the author.

Ever a staunch Tory in principle, the establishment of the John Bull newspaper in Dec. 1820 formed an important event in his life. He was its first editor; and, besides holding a share in the property, he was allowed, as we have heard, a handsome weekly salary for this duty. It is not for us to enter into a discussion, either upon the politics or personalities which marked the opening of this party-battery; but we may truly say, that the *éclat* given to its early numbers by his lavish talent raised the publication at once into a high degree of popularity and profit. Like the “Anti-Jacobin” of a preceding period, there were numerous poems, essays, and *jeux d’esprit* in the Bull from his pen, which will no doubt be collected, as they deserve to be, and published in a separate volume.*

Since his return to this country, Mr. Hook’s writings cover a space of more than 20 years, charming the public in many a

way, whilst their gifted author was enjoying all the best society in the metropolis, all its gaieties and humours,—himself the most gay and humorous of its merry sons. His company was sought by the luxurious and by the intelligent; by the mirthful and the wise; by the fair and by the learned. Wherever he came he was a welcome guest, and his arrival was the signal for hilarity and festivity. The dining-room and the drawing-room were alike his theatres: the former was enlivened by the jest and song—the latter by music and improvisation, of which he was master beyond any man that perhaps England ever beheld.

We remember once, to have heard Mr. Hook sing a song upon a company of 60 persons, each verse containing an epigram. Sheridan was present, and expressed his opinion that it was one of the most extraordinary exertions of human intellect that he had ever witnessed.

Our untractable language was to him as easy as the facile Italian, and whether seated at the genial board, with a few choice companions, or at the piano-forte, surrounded by beauty, his performances in this way were the delight and admiration of all who heard them. They were, indeed, very extraordinary. Some of them might have been printed as ballads; and others, though not so perfect in parts as metrical compositions, were so studded with bright conceits, and often touched with exquisite sentiment and pathos, that their effect upon the audience was evinced by shouts of laughter, or starting tears.

We remember one beautiful example of the latter. It was an early hour of morning, and the sun was rising on the banks of the Thames—another extempore song had been begged by a bevy of lovely dames, and granted to their request, and the subject was “Good Night.” Hook had proceeded through a few verses, and at length uttered a happy thought, which excited a hearty laugh in a beautiful boy standing by him; on which he turned to the child, and apostrophising the mounting orb of day, alluded in plaintive tones to his elders, to whom he was obliged to say “Good night;” then, striking a gayer strain, he wished *Amen* a brightened morning and a prosperous day. It is not easy to describe such things, but stern as well as soft hearts there were deeply affected by the touching appeal.

It was a fortunate moment in which Mr. Hook first turned his attention to prose fiction, for which his jovial habits and quick apprehension of peculiarities of character, eminently qualified him. He was the author of upwards of a dozen tales or more, all of which evince great

* These, we hear, were collected and arranged by Mr. Hook for publication, and placed in the hands of Mr. Bentley for that purpose.

knowledge of town life, great powers of caricature, great ease and spirit of style, and it must be added too, with occasional negligence, both in the disposition of incident, and the construction of plot.

The earliest of his novels, "Sayings and Doings, the first series," was sold to Mr. Colburn before a line of it was written, and appeared in 1824; and here simple justice requires that the liberality of that publisher should be mentioned. Mr. Colburn was bound to pay £600 for the three volumes, and no more. The success of the book was great; but to the honour of Mr. Colburn we now state, what has never appeared, that he presented the author, at subsequent periods, two sums, £150 and £200, in addition to the £600 he had bound himself to pay—thus making £950. We take pleasure in having the power of stating this fact, because it proves that however much may be said by dissatisfied authors of the illiberality of publishers, in instances such as this (and there are others which can be adduced), authors have always found their best friends in the booksellers, and that they are always disposed to pay liberally. The writer of these lines has nothing whatever to do with the class of individuals of whom he speaks, and is strictly impartial in his observations—but he thought a statement of the fact might be acceptable.

A second and a third series of "Sayings and Doings" soon followed the first, for each of which Mr. Colburn gave him 1000 guineas. The following is, we believe, a correct list of Mr. Hook's works, and the dates of their publication: *Sayings and Doings*, 1st series, 21st Feb. 1824; 2nd series, 26th Jan. 1825; 3rd series, 29th Jan. 1828; *Maxwell*, Nov. 15, 1830; *Life of Kelly*, (edited by Mr. Hook,) 1826; *Life of Sir David Baird*, Nov. 6, 1832; *Parson's Daughter*, 2nd May, 1833; *Jack Brag*, 15th March, 1837; *Births, Deaths, and Marriages*, 18th March, 1839; *Love and Pride*, 24th Nov. 1833; *Gilbert Gurney*, 30th Nov. 1835; *Gurney Married*, 1839.

His "Jack Brag" is perhaps his masterpiece; at any rate, the chief character is drawn with more breadth and vigour than its author ever evinced before or since, and will give the reader a clearer insight into his peculiar turn of mind than any other of his productions. His "Memoirs of Kelly," and his more important "Memoirs of Sir David Baird," have also been highly esteemed among contemporary works of a similar nature. In addition to a handsome sum paid for writing the latter, a magnificent diamond snuff-box was presented to him by Lady Baird, in token of her approbation of the manner

in which he had executed the task. This box, which had been given by the Pasha of Egypt to Sir David Baird, Mr. Hook was justly proud of. We have also before us a prospectus of a contemplated History of the House of Hanover, which he had undertaken, but never lived to complete.

Mr. Hook had a novel in hand called "Peregrine Bunce; or, Settled at Last," the MS. of which is in the possession of Mr. Bentley; and another called "Father and Sons," which is in the hands of Mr. Colburn.

At the outset of Bentley's *Miscellany* Mr. Hook was one of its earliest and most valued contributors; and for the last few years he has been the Editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*.

Of his character in private life, we may be excused for borrowing from the *Literary Gazette*.

"It is too early a time to speak of this singularly-gifted individual, except in the spontaneous and general terms of that sorrow, which flows from the thought that we shall never listen to his voice again; never hear those sparkling sallies which used to set the table in a roar; never dwell with unmingled admiration on those extemporaneous effusions, in which he never had an equal, and which were the delight and wonder of all who knew him; never witness that unabating spirit, and unflagging mirth which made him the soul and centre of the convivial circle; never harken him on to new efforts and additional triumphs, after he had achieved more than would have been fame to twenty acknowledged wits; nor look upon that bright, dark, flashing eye, illuminating with mind, and the glance of the forthroning lightning; never feel the force of that manly sense, acute observation, and accumulated intelligence, which rendered him as instructive when gravity prevailed, as he was unapproachable when festivity ruled the hour.

"His innumerable writings in various departments have had very great effects upon the public, and established him high among the principal authors of the age. Poetry, politics, fiction, the stage, polite literature in general, and biography, have all been adorned by his pen; and where the object was to impress the country with any opinions, fortunate was the side which enlisted his sympathies and support.

"His skill and readiness in music were equal to his powers in extempore poetical composition. He could invent and execute an opera on the spur of the moment; as he could conceive and sing half a dozen humorous and pointed

songs in an afternoon, upon any subject proposed to him. His jest was always ready, and his repartee so prompt and so successful, slight if playful, but heavy if provoked, that all around him soon became aware that his fires were either innocuously glancing or scorching, as the circumstances inflamed and called them forth.

But, whatever he was in his humour, he was warm in his friendships, liberal and generous in his character, charitable and humane in his nature. His memory will be hallowed by the esteem due to genius, and by the mournful regrets of those who were his associates in scenes, the indescribable charms of which, all elicited by him, they can never forget.

Those who have passed but a few hours in the society of Hook will never be able to forget them; and those who have lived in the continual enjoyment of his intimacy will never cease to regret a companion whom it is impossible to replace. His spirits were always at his command, and he "called them from the vasty deep" even in his most inauspicious days, for the entertainment of his companions.

Mr. Hook had been ill nearly three weeks, but it was only a few days before his death his medical attendants ascertained that his constitution had completely given way, and no hope of his restoration remained. Violent relaxation of all the internal viscera hurried him at last rapidly to the grave, and he died, conscious of the past and present, and looking with humble resignation for the future.

The saddest part of his history remains to be told. He was buried in Fulham-church-yard (within one foot of the east wall, near to the tomb of Bp. Gibson,) on Monday, Aug. 20, attended by Messrs. Broderip and Powell, solicitors, A. Milne and D. Lyon, esqrs. On their return from the grave, they made the heart-rending discovery that Mr. Hook had left six orphan children, with their mother, without the least provision whatever. These four honourable men did not separate till they had put down their £100 a-piece as a nucleus round which the friends and admirers of Mr. Hook's genius might rally for the support of his family, and this sum (to which it is to be hoped, will be added many subsequent subscriptions), is deposited at the banking-house of Messrs. Ransden and Co. to the account of the Trustees of Mr. Hook's family. The carelessness of his disposition—his non-attention to matters of money—as it had involved him in difficulty at the Mauritius, unhappily prevailed with him while life lasted: the

present moment was the one to be prized, and his life, and the close of it, afford another instance of extraordinary talent eduling without a particle of what is called worldly wisdom, and proving that he who wrote most elaborately upon the best means of enjoying life, and put forth precepts to guard against folly and vice, was the first to practise what he taught others to guard against. His fondness of a joke—his ready wit—often cost others a pang, and himself a friend. In distress and suffering he was still a joker; for instance, when landing at St. Helena on his way home, a prisoner, from the Mauritius, he was met by Lord Charles Somerset, who, astonished at seeing him, asked him how it happened he was homeward bound. "Oh!" said Hook, "I am ordered home—some disorder of the chest, I believe, is the cause of it."

There is an excellent portrait of Mr. Hook painted by T. W. Eddis, and engraved by W. Greatbach, published by Mr. Bentley, in his *Miscellany* for September; * and two sketches, hit off by his own hand in a playful mood, representing him, the one in his *première jeunesse*, when "life and hope were new,"—the other, as he was at a more advanced period of his career. Each portrait (if it may be so called, for he is represented standing with his back to the spectator) is of course a caricature; but as is often the case in caricature, the strong resemblance of each will be generally admitted by those who saw him at those different epochs. Under one is written "Comme j'étois, 1807;" under the other "Comme je suis, 1837."

REV. DR. NARES.

Aug. 20. At Biddenden, in Kent, in his 80th year, the Rev. Edward Nares, B.D. Regius Professor of Modern History and Modern Languages, in the University of Oxford.†

He was the third son of Sir George Nares, Knt. one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and for some time M.P. for the City of Oxford, by Mary, fourth daughter of Sir John Strange, Knt. Master of the Rolls.†

The late accomplished Archdeacon Nares, editor of the *British Critic*, and author of several works, was his cousin,

* From this source we are indebted for a considerable portion of the present memoir.

† Sir G. Nares and his lady were buried at Eversley, Hunts, where there are monuments to their memory: see the epitaphs in the *Collectanea Topogr. et Geneal.* vol. viii. p. 64.

the son of Dr. James Nares, an eminent musician.

He was born in London in 1762, and was educated at Westminster School, where he continued till 1779, and then removed to Christ Church, Oxford, under the tuition of Dr. Randolph, afterwards Bishop of London.

After taking his Bachelor's degree, he was elected a Fellow of Merton College, in 1788. He proceeded M.A. July 11, 1789. In 1792, he entered into holy orders, and was soon afterwards presented to the cure of St. Peter's in the East by the College of which he was a member. He vacated his fellowship in 1797, on his marriage with Lady Charlotte Churchill, third dau. of George fourth Duke of Marlborough. In 1798, he was presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Biddenden, where for the most part he continued to reside till his decease. On the death of Lady Charlotte Nares, Jan. 15, 1802, he married 2dly, Cordelia, 2nd dau. of Thomas Adams, esq. of Osbornes, near Cranbrook. In 1805, he was appointed Bampton Lecturer. In 1814, the Prince Regent appointed him to succeed Dr. Becke, in the professorship of Modern History; on which occasion he accumulated the degrees of B. and D.D. He had issue by both his wives. His eldest daughter Elizabeth-Martha, married July 13, 1824, her first cousin the Rev. Lord George-Henry Churchill; on whose death May 30th, 1828, she married W. Whateley, esq. barrister-at-law. Dr. Nares was the author of the following works:

"An attempt to show how far the Philosophical notion of a Plurality of Worlds is consistent or not with the language of Scripture," 8vo. 1802.—"Sermons composed for Country Congregations," 8vo. 1808.—"A View of the Evidences of Christianity, at the close of the pretended Age of Reason, in eight Sermons, preached at the Bampton Lectures," 8vo. 1805.—"A Sermon preached at the primary Visitation of the Abp. of Canterbury at Ashford," 4to. 1806.—"A Letter to the Rev. F. Stone, M.A. in reply to his Visitation Sermon preached at Danbury," 8vo. 1807.—"The Duty and Expediency of Translating the Scriptures into the current Languages of the East; a Sermon preached before the University of Oxford," 4to. 1807.—"A Jubilee Sermon preached Oct. 25th, 1809."—"Remarks on the Version of the New Testament, lately published by the Unitarians," 8vo. 1810. Second edition 1814; an able and valuable discussion of the "improved version" of the

Socinians.—"Thinks I to Myself," a Novel, 2 vols. 1811, which passed through several editions.—"A Sermon preached at Oxford before the University, on Commencement Sunday, and published at the request of the Vice-Chancellor," 8vo. 1814.—"Discourses on the Three Creeds, and on the Homage offered to our Saviour, on certain particular occasions during his Ministry," 8vo. 1819. "Memoirs of the Life and Administration of Lord Burghley," 3 vols. 4to. He first published in 1828. Elements of General History, Ancient and Modern; being a continuation of Prof. Tyler's work. 8vo.—Also, Heraldic Anomalies, "By it matters Not Who." 2 vols. 8vo. an entertaining work, presenting much curious information, and of which there are two editions.

THOMAS SHARP, Esq.

Aug. 12. At Leamington, in his 71st year, Thomas Sharp, esq. the well-known Coventry antiquary.

This gentleman was born in the city of Coventry, and, it is believed, received his education at the Free School in that town. In the early part of his life, he carried on the retail trade of a hatter, in a house in Smithford-street, well known as the residence of the celebrated Peeping Tom.

His partiality to the study of the antiquities of his native city displayed itself at a very early period of his life, and he was fortunate in having two excellent condutors, viz. Mr. George Howlette and Mr. John Nickson,* both of them resident in the city.

In the year 1792, Mr. Howlette was elected Mayor. By this event, Mr. Sharp and Mr. Nickson were enabled to procure access to the numerous ancient documents, lect books, guild books, &c. relating to the city, existing in the Corporation Treasury in St. Mary's Hall. Here was a rich mine hitherto unexplored by the antiquary, and it may be scarcely necessary to add that the opportunity was seized with alacrity by these indefatigable gentlemen. Mr. Sharp examined the Latin documents, from which he made copious extracts, and which he regularly paged and indexed; while the English department became more immediately under the care of Mr. Nickson.

About the same period, these three gentlemen, in order to illustrate their copies of Dr. Thomas's edition of Dug-

* For an account of Mr. Nickson, see the Obituary in *Gent. Mag.* for July, 1830, p. 90.

dale of Warwickshire, engaged Mr. Jeayes, a drawing-master, then residing in the city, to visit every parish in the county, to take views of the seats of the nobility, manor houses, churches, and all the civil and ecclesiastical antiquities then existing. The original work was afterwards divided into five hundreds, forming as many separate volumes, and *fac-simile* title-pages were then printed by Mr. Wm. Reader, who presented them to these gentlemen. Great praise is justly due to them for this spirited undertaking, for, as may be anticipated, many of the most remarkable and ancient edifices are now destroyed. One of the copies contained upwards of 670 illustrations, viz. 108 engravings, 40 original drawings of brasses, 223 of churches, and 300 of antiquities.

In the year 1820, Mr. Sharp and Mr. Reader determined to procure rubbing of the ancient brasses which were known to exist in the county of Warwick; with that intention they visited, or caused to be examined, nearly all the churches, at very considerable labour and expense. From these impressions reduced drawings were taken, and inserted in the work above specified. The originals were subsequently disposed of to W. Staunton, esq. of Longbridge House, near Warwick.

Having married, Mr. S. retired from his retail trade, and took a house in Little Park-street, where he resided many years, carrying on a wholesale business.

In the public transactions of the city he was ever a leading character. He was a member of the Drapers' Company; and one of the trustees of Mrs. Bailey's charity. In 1794 and 1809, he was elected Accountant-churchwarden for St. Michael's church, and he also filled that office from 1810 to 1817. His indefatigable attention to the repairs of that noble and ancient edifice is well known, and has been duly appreciated. He also rendered essential service by his pertinent remarks and observations during the time when St. Mary's Hall, and the church of the Holy Trinity, were under repair.

One of his first communications to the public, will be found in the *Gent. Mag.* for 1793, pp. 1403, 1462, in which he inserted a lengthened reply to the late Mr. Gough, relative to his remarks on St. Mary's Hall. It bears the signature of *Σ*, under which initial Mr. Sharp frequently communicated. Another communication in the same volume on St. Michael's church at Coventry, p. 680, bears the signature of *Philarchaismos*.

In the year 1797, when Government found it necessary to accept of the

services of volunteer associations in defence of the country against a foreign foe, Mr. Sharp enrolled himself in the First Troop of the Coventry Volunteer Cavalry, and in which he remained till the corps was disembodied.

He occasionally occupied his time in the intervals of business by arranging the stores which he had previously accumulated; portions of which, relating to some of the principal buildings in Coventry, were printed by Mr. Reader gratuitously, who presented them to him for private distribution among his antiquarian friends.

Mr. S. had long been a collector of ancient coins, and had amassed a large number of Roman and English; but his cabinet is not reported to have included any thing of much rarity or interest, with one exception only, viz. the half florin of Edward III., of which he was the casual and fortunate purchaser: this coin is the latest of the English gold series; it is now in the British Museum, and no other has yet been discovered. Mr. Sharp contributed an engraving and account of it to the *Gent. Mag.* for Oct. 1800, p. 945.

He also collected a series of 33 Coventry tokens, which he subsequently had engraved—and in conjunction with Mr. Nickson, and Mr. Edmund W. Percy, (who lately died at Leamington) had 25 medals struck at Birmingham, on which were represented the ancient and modern edifices of Coventry. A few impressions were taken in silver and copper, and the dies were immediately afterwards destroyed.

In 1793, Mr. Sharp communicated to Mr. Nichols a drawing and description of a crucifix, of copper gilt, 22½ inches high, found in Bosworth Field, (engraved in *History of Leicestershire*, vol. IV. p. 557.)

In 1800, he communicated to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, an account of a British Torques, and some ancient British Coins (see vol. LXX. p. 817.)

Mr. S. wrote an account of an ancient gold ring,* or amulet, weighing 1 oz. 13 dwts. 8 grs. troy, which was found in Coventry Park, in the autumn of 1802, upon which were engraved the crucifixion, and several singular devices and inscriptions. The paper was read before

* A ring of jet, on which was the representation of the crucifixion, with the inscription, "In hoc signo vinces," was dug up in a garden belonging to Caludon Castle near Coventry, prior to the year 1784. (An account of it was communicated to *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXX. p. 814, by "Observer"—David Wells, esq.)

the Society of Antiquaries, in London, on May 23rd, 1816, and was published in the 18th volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 306. An engraving of this ring, together with a similar account, was published in the *Gent. Mag.* for June, 1803, p. 497.

Mr. Sharp's knowledge of engravings and their arrangement, enabled him to illustrate a copy of *Granger's History of England* with much ability and success, as he disposed of it for upwards of 1000*l*.

He was extremely serviceable to the Corporation of Coventry, by an arrangement of their large and curious collection of muniments, so greatly to their satisfaction, that they presented him with a piece of plate, as a token of their grateful acknowledgments, with a suitable inscription. He also arranged the numerous deeds and other MSS. belonging to the church of the Holy Trinity, and drew up a very serviceable and suitable index.

In 1825, he published "A Dissertation on the Pageants or Dramatic Mysteries anciently performed at Coventry, by the Trading Companies of that city; chiefly with reference to the vehicle, characters, and dresses of the actors. Compiled, in a great degree, from sources hitherto unexplored, to which are added the Pageant of the Shearmen and Taylors' Company, and other Municipal Entertainments of a public nature." This is a singularly interesting quarto volume, and is highly creditable to Mr. Sharp. Many of the particulars were extracted from the ancient account books of the various trading companies of Coventry. It was reviewed by Mr. Hamper in the *Gent. Mag.* for Dec. 1825, p. 527.

Mr. S. proposed in 1825, to publish 125 copies of the *Ludus Coventrie*, or *Corpus Christi Plays*, from the MS. in the Cottonian Library in the British Museum, with notes and illustrations, in 2 vols. 8vo., and issued a prospectus to that effect; but, not having obtained 80 subscribers, which would have been necessary to reimburse the expenses of printing and publishing, he relinquished the undertaking. This work has however recently been edited in 8vo. by J. O. Halliwell, esq. for the Shakespeare Society, (and is reviewed in our present number.)

Mr. S. was also the editor of the *Ancient Mysteries and Moralities*, from the Digby MS. in the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, published by the Abbotsford Club.

In conjunction with the late Mr. Hamper, Mr. S. was the compiler of "*Kenilworth Illustrated; or the History of the Castle, Priory and Church of*

Kenilworth, with a description of the present state," in 1 vol. 4to. 1831, a book of much interest, and containing many good engravings by Radcliffe of Birmingham.

On declining business, about ten years ago, he removed to Leamington, when his Warwickshire collections were, by purchase, added to those of William Staunton, esq. of Longbridge House near Warwick.

Mr. Sharp compiled "*A Catalogue of Provincial Copper Coins, Tokens, Tickets, and Medals*, issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, during the 18th and 19th centuries; arranged according to Counties, &c. With particulars of their fabrication, names of the artists, and miscellaneous remarks illustrative of the rarity of particular specimens. Described from the originals in the collection of Sir George Chetwynd, Bart. of Grendon Hall, co. Warwick." Of this work, a few copies were handsomely printed in 4to. for private use, by Messrs. Nichols and Son, in 1834.

In 1835-6, Mr. S. was occupied at Grendon Hall, in forming collections for a Memoir of Sir George Chetwynd's grandfather, William Chetwynd, esq. of Brocton Hall, in Staffordshire, who was honoured with the friendship and patronage of the great Lord Chesterfield, and was his lordship's Under Secretary of State for the Home Department in 1745.

His last publication was an *Epitome of the History of Warwickshire*, published by Mr. J. Merriew.

Mr. Sharp was for many years an intimate friend and correspondent of the late Mr. Hamper, whose letters he carefully preserved, and presented a large collection of them to Mr. Staunton, a short time before his last illness. With many other learned antiquaries of the last half century, he maintained a frequent correspondence. He was intimate with Mr. John Carter, and also with Mr. John Britton, the celebrated architectural antiquaries. In the true spirit of an enlightened inquirer his stores were ever open to his friends. He contributed to Dr. Harwood's "*History of Lichfield*," to Capt. Smith's "*Ancient Dresses*," and to Mr. Hone's publications; and numerous other works might be enumerated, to which he supplied useful information.

In person Mr. Sharp was tall, thin, and of a gentlemanly demeanor.

His last illness was long and lingering, attended with great debility, and he died most deservedly esteemed and regretted.

By his lady, who died a few years ago, he had a numerous family. His eldest son has been many years in India,

THE REV. JAMES DAVENPORT, D.D.
Aug. 16. At the vicarage, Stratford-upon-Avon, in his 92nd year, the Rev. James Davenport, D.D. 54 years Vicar of Stratford-upon-Avon, for 63 years Vicar of Weston-upon-Avon, Gloucestershire, and for many years an acting Magistrate for the county of Warwick.

The deceased was the son of William and Elizabeth Davenport, and was born at Reading, Berks, the 14th August 1750. He received his education under the care of the Rev. John Spicer, M.A. Master of the Grammar School of Reading.

In 1769, he was admitted a member of St. John's College, Oxford. In 1773 he was ordained deacon, and took the degree of B.A. In 1774 he was ordained priest, and the same year was instituted to the vicarage of Weston-upon-Avon. In 1776 he took the degree of M.A. In 1777 he was licensed to the perpetual chapelry of Bloxwich, Staffordshire. In 1782 he was admitted Junior Proctor of the University of Oxford; and in 1783 he took the degree of B.D. In 1787 he was instituted to the vicarage of Stratford-upon-Avon. In 1791, he took the degree of D.D. On the 5th July 1791, he married Margaret, only daughter of John Webb, esq. of Sherborne, Warwickshire, and sister of Thomas Webb Edge, esq. of Strelley Hall, Nottinghamshire, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. The Rev. James Davenport, M.A. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, who died 13th November, 1821, aged 29; 2. Margaret, who died unmarried, the 28th of June 1812, aged 18; 3. Harriet, now living, married to the Rev. John Peglar, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Bishopston, Warwickshire, (which preferment was given him by the Doctor, in right of his vicarage,) having issue, one son and two daughters; and 4th. The Rev. Charles Davenport, B.A. in the University of Oxford, now Rector of Welford, Gloucestershire, married to Caroline, only daughter of the late Claude Johnson, esq. having issue four sons and three daughters. The said Margaret his wife died on the 25th of June, 1796, aged 36. On the 4th of February, 1806, he married again, Margaret Webb, widow and relict of Thomas Webb of Sherborne, esq. and formerly Margaret Nanfan, spinster, of Brownsend, Gloucestershire, and she died on the 7th of June 1830, without issue by her second-marriage.

The life of Dr. Davenport was prolonged to a period beyond the common limits of mortality, and in proportion to its length were its value and utility demonstrated. He lived esteemed and beloved,

and respected; he has died regretted, honoured, and lamented.

REV. JONATHAN PHILIPS CARPENTER.

Aug. 26. At his residence, Grosvenor, near Tavistock, universally lamented, the Rev. Jonathan Philips Carpenter, formerly incumbent of South Sydenham, Devon.* His death affords an awful lesson to survivors. He had breakfasted, read the customary morning prayer, and had been playing with his children. It was his custom after this, to read the newspaper—for he took great interest in the political aspect of his country, as he added to the most mild and temperate demeanour, towards men of all opinions, an inflexible attachment to the principles of Conservatism and of the Church of England: those sheet anchors of this favoured land.

It was his habit, while reading, to put one hand into his pocket; when Mrs. Carpenter left the room, in which they were sitting, he was in that posture. On her return (hardly a quarter of an hour had elapsed), she found him lying on his back on the floor, his feet on the chair, quite dead†—his hand in the position stated, which shews that his death was instantaneous, and without a struggle. A Coroner's inquest was of course assembled, the body opened: a vessel near the heart had given way, and a pint of blood was found in the cavity of the chest.

Mr. Carpenter was about 47 years of age, the youngest son of the late J. Carpenter, esq. of Mount Tavy, and descended from an ancient Devonshire family, noticed in Prince's Worthies of that County. He graduated at the University of Oxford.

He had resigned his living in the church, but at all times was most prompt in gratuitously affording his assistance to her services. He was an excellent practical preacher, and read with peculiar solemnity and earnestness, that beautiful ritual our Common Prayer, compiled by the wisdom of the Reformers, "not to gratify this or that party in their unreasonable demands, but to do that, which might most tend to the preservation of peace and unity of the Church, the procuring of reverence and exciting of piety and devotion in the public worship of God, and the cutting off occasion from them that seek occasion† of cavil or quarrel against the Liturgy of the Church."

* See notice of him as such in *Gent. Mag.* for 1830. Notices of Tavistock and its Abbey.

† Preface to the book of Common Prayer.

Of such a man as Mr. Carpenter, it need hardly be added that the shock of his sudden decease was severely felt by the whole neighbourhood: the poor deplored in him a steady charitable friend and guide; the rich a virtuous and religious companion; who pointed out by his example, the right use to be made of the blessings of affluence and worldly prosperity.

All these were virtues of no common value, in a district where unhappily the differences of political and religious creeds have made sad inroads in that uniformity of pious and loyal principle, once the glory of old England, and which perhaps never shone out more brightly than in the reign of the wise and firm Elizabeth, whose rule was distinguished, let her enemies say what they will, by an unwavering support of the reformed national church, and an implicit reliance in the Providence of God. Thus, when Rome and its allies made apparently overwhelming head against her, she, like another Hezekiah, despising the forces of the vaunting Sennacherib, said,

“Afflavit Deus et dissipantur.”

Toreturn,—may all who survive the loss of Mr. Philips Carpenter be enabled to lay to heart the lesson his memoir affords. For his afflicted widow (who is left with three very young daughters) there are doubtless consolations only derivable from that hand which in wisdom and mercy has inflicted this visitation; while to all, there is in this occurrence an eloquence beyond the power of human exhortation. K.

JOHN BURKITT, Esq.

July 3. At Sudbury, Suffolk, aged 82, John Burkitt, esq.

He was the author of many excellent pieces of music. A collection, containing nearly fifty sacred compositions, arranged for the organ, was published by him in 1814, under the title of “Sacred Harmony,” and a second volume shortly afterwards. They are well-known and established favourites, from the vigour and precision of their style. He was formerly an organist of much repute, and his talents were voluntarily given in that capacity for 46 years, in a chapel in the town. He was descended from an ancient family, and was the last of a branch who had resided in that town and in the same house for upwards of two centuries. He possessed a large collection of family portraits, many of ancient date and interest, including that of the Rev. Wm. Burkitt, vicar of Dedham, and well-known author of the Exposition of the New Testament. In the collection is a portrait by Jordaens of

Bridget Cromwell, afterwards wife of Gen. Fleetwood, which, together with a cabinet of great value, had come into his possession through a marriage with the families: the latter (engraved in our present Magazine,) had obtained much celebrity from the extreme beauty of its workmanship, as well as antiquarian interest. The death of Mr. Burkitt will be much felt by the numerous poor who participated in his bounty, as well as the many friends who shared his hospitable board. He was an artist of some merit, and possessed literary acquirements of no ordinary character.

MR. MOORE.

Dec. 24, 1840. At Liverpool, in Australia, Mr Moore.

The following is an extract of a letter, dated Sydney, Jan. 9, from the Bishop of Australia to a friend.—“We have lost good old Mr. Moore, whose purposed donation I formerly had occasion to mention, and which he has more than fulfilled. He was taken ill with vertigo about three weeks ago, which was followed by other bad symptoms, and brought him to his end, in peace, at the age of 79, about a quarter of an hour before the termination of Christmas Eve. I saw him a few days before, and took my last leave of him; at which time he was tolerably collected, though occasionally wandering, but tranquil and happy, and evidently viewing with satisfaction the disposal he had made of his property. It amounts to about 20,000*l.* in money, and a considerable extent of land. He bequeaths the latter to endow a College, to be built on the site of his house and garden at Liverpool, to be called ‘Moore’s College.’ His money also to be invested in land; is divided into four equal parts: one given to augment clergymen’s stipends; another to maintain their widows and orphans; a third to the Diocesan Committee; and the fourth to make provision for a certain number of almshouses and women, poor and old, and members of the Church of England. It really is a noble document, worthy of better times, and shews how much good sense and sound principles may be manifested under circumstances apparently the least likely to encourage or draw them forth; for he was bred, and came originally to this colony, as the carpenter of a ship. I hope and trust that this bequest may gradually afford means of improving the wretchedly narrow incomes of our clergy; and may enable others yet to join us without incurring the risk of absolute ruin by that proceeding.”

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 12. At Homerton, Elizabeth Yates, dau. of the late Francis Yates, esq. Lerwick, Shetland.

Aug. 13. In Upper Stamford-st. aged 45, Eliza, widow of Lieut. Mordaunt Hill, R.N.

At St. George's Hospital, aged 73, Joseph, nephew of Oliver Goldsmith.

Aug. 14. William Edwards, who for more than thirty years was attached to the police establishments of Bow-street and Hatton-garden.

Aged 31, Thomas A. James, of Gray's-inn, esq. only son of T. James, esq.

At Canton-place, East-India-road, aged 67, William Johnson, esq.

In Lisson Grove North, aged 58, Margaret, wife of Capt. Daly, R.N. C.B.

Aged 84, George Fox, esq. a Deputy Lieut. for the Tower Hamlets.

At Dulwich, John Wills, esq. Proctor, son of the late, and father of the present, John Wills, Proctor, Doctors' Commons, leaving a widow and eleven children.

Aged 72, Ann Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Richard Gunnell, esq. of Lambeth.

Aug. 15. At Cornwall-terr. Regent's-park, aged 49, Samuel Mitchell, esq.

At Upper Clapton, aged 79, Elizabeth, relict of Jasper Thomas Holmes, esq. of Blackheath.

In Sloane-st. aged 80, Ann, widow of J. Briggs, esq.

* Aug. 17. Aged 39, Mary, Anne Sophia, wife of Shettleworth Bryant, esq.

In Bedford-pl. Russell-sq. Richard Milne, esq. of Manchester.

Aug. 18. In Mill-st. Hanover-square, aged 64, Capt. James Marsden, late of 7th Dragoon Guards.

At Blackheath, aged 64, Christian, wife of William Fowler, esq. and relict of William James, esq. of Bath.

Aug. 19. In Hyde Park-st. Lieut.-Gen. Skelton, of the Hon. East India Company's service.

Aug. 20. Susan, wife of Robert Wade, esq. of Dean-st. Soho.

Aug. 21. At her residence, Park-st. Westminster, aged 81, Mrs. Charles Mills, of Barford-house, near Warwick, relict of the late Charles Mills, esq. formerly M.P. for Warwick.

In King-street, 'St. James', by hanging himself, in a fit of temporary insanity, Mr. J. B. Toussant, Wax-bleacher to the Queen. He has left a widow and five children.

Aug. 23. Charles Richards, esq. of Brompton-sq.

In St. Peter's-sq. Hammersmith, aged 90, Mrs. Henrietta Dalbin.

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In Brunswick-sq. Henrietta-Toussant, second dau. of the late Richard Sauter, esq. of King's-road, Bedford-row.

In Devonport-st. Hyde-park, W. H. Deschamps, esq.

Aged 66, Edward Scriven, esq. of Clarendon-square, historical engraver.

Aug. 24. At East-hill, Wandsworth, aged 74, Moses David Getting, esq.

W. Williams, esq. of Pembroke-house, Hackney.

Aug. 25. At the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, aged 75, Thomas Richards, esq. During 60 years he held various appointments under the Middlesex magistrature.

At Balham-hill, aged 27, John-Francis, second son of J. H. Arnold, esq.

At Lisson-grove South, aged 76, Thomas Clarke, esq.

Aug. 26. In Queen-st. Chelsea, aged 75, Ann, relict of Isaac Harris Wrentmore, esq. of Boverton, Glamorgansh. and formerly of Combe-Sydenham, Somersetshire.

At Tottenham, aged 67, James Holbrook, esq.

Aug. 27. At Vauxhall, aged 81, Rachel, relict of Joseph Montefiore, esq.

Aug. 28. At Upper Clapton, aged 65, John Charrington, esq.

At St. John's Wood, aged 52, Col. George Edmond Hamilton Gordon, Capt. half-pay 71st regt. formerly Aide-de-camp to the Duke of Orleans, and Esquerry to the Duke of Gloucester. He was appointed Lieut. 100th foot 1794, Capt. 1795, Capt. 18th foot 1806, brevet Major 1808, Lieut.-Colonel, 1814, and Colonel 1837.

Aug. 30. At Hamilton-place, New-road, aged 57, Samuel Conde Culverwell, esq. of Charmouth.

Aug. 31. Aged 70, T. Webb, esq. of West-sq. Southwark.

Lately. In Queen Ann's-st. Cavenish-square, aged 80, Judith, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Nicholson, H.E.I.S.

At Connaught-pl. aged 23, George Augustus Frederick, second son of Sir Robert Fitz-Wygram, Bart.

In Brunswick-sq. aged 71, Althea, wife of Thomas Phillips, esq.

At Oxford-terr. Hyde-park, aged 61, George Johnston, esq. formerly of Hampstead.

Sept. 1. At Winchmore-hill, John Pontifex, esq. of Shoe-lane, Holborn, coppersmith.

Aged 78, James Kell, esq. of Billiter-square. His body was interred in the Highgate Cemetery.

At Greenwich, aged 64, Edward Collins, esq. of Frowlesworth, Leic.

Sept. 3. In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq.

aged 86, Hardet, wife of Huntley Bacon jun. esq.

In Compton-terr. Islington, aged 52, Henry Mitchison, esq. of Lloyd's, Vice-Pres. of the Islington Lit. and Scient. Soc. His body was interred in the Highgate Cemetery.

In Dorset-sq. aged 48, Capt. Charles Beach.

Sept. 4. In Bury-street, St. James's, James Johnston, esq. of Straiton, Scotland.

At Kensington, aged 86, Jane, widow of Antoni Pantaleon Howe, esq.

At Hampstead, aged 36, Susanna Elizabeth, wife of James Espinasse, esq.

In Duke-st. Manchester-square, Miss Dyneley, dau. of Robert Dyneley, esq.

Sept. 5. Aged 75, Mark Gregory, esq. late of Wax-Chandlers' Hall.

Sept. 7. Aged 71, Robert Pitches, esq. of Harleyford-pl. Kennington-common.

Thomas Cross, esq. of Elm-lodge, Streatham.

Sept. 8. In Portland-pl. John Hunter Hornby, esq. second son of the late J. Hornby, esq. of the Hook, Hampshire.

Sept. 9. At Stamford-hill, aged 38, Robert, youngest son of the late Joseph Foster, esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

At Greenwich, aged 71, John Field, esq. of Ramsgate. His body was interred in the Nunhead Cemetery.

Sept. 10. At Hampstead, aged 27, Henry Hoare Prior, esq. and grandson of the late Mr. Hoare, of Hampstead.

Sept. 16. In his 83d year, Charles Lush, esq. the senior Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets: an occasional contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine.

BREKS.—Aug. 18. At his residence, near Newbury, Jonathan Peel, esq. of Culham, and partner in the brewery at Watlington. He was first cousin to Sir R. Peel, Bart. and contested Cheltenham unsuccessfully for the Conservative interest in 1837.

Lately. At Reading, aged 86, Elizabeth, wife of Chevalier Jean Baptiste Le Noir, last surviving dau. of the poet Christopher Smart.

Aged 26, Mr. Thomas Harrison, of Old Windsor, Sculptor Student of the Royal Academy.

Bucks.—Aug. 25. At Chilton, wife of the Rev. G. Chetwode, dau. of the late Dr. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph.

Aug. 29. At Iver, Mary, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Colin Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar.

Sept. 11. At Iver, aged 70, Wm. Arnold Ludlow, esq. eldest son of William Ludlow, esq. formerly of Hillworth House, near Deveres.

CAMBRIDGE.—Aug. 22. Aged 23, Alexander Chisholm Gooden, B.A. Scholar of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, and second son of James Gooden, esq. F.S.A. of Tavistock-sq.

Sept. 6. William Riggott, B.A. of St. John's Coll. Cambridge, and formerly of Duffield, Derby.

DERBY.—Sept. 1. At Repton, aged 27, Letitia Hume, wife of Thomas Wilders, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent.

DEVON.—Aug. 21. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, aged 45, Capt. Hugh Nurse, R.N. He held the command of the African station in H. M. S. Iris. "James's Naval History" records his command of a tender of H. M. S. Tyne, in the West Indies, in the year 1890, when he highly distinguished himself in a desperate and successful conflict against a very superior piratical force, in which action he was severely wounded.

Lately. Aged 38, Augusta, wife of James Lawford, esq. of Exeter.

Sept. 2. At Corynton Park, aged 79, William Tucker, esq. for many years an active magistrate for Devon and Dorset.

Sept. 5. Anna Maria, wife of John Samuel Warren, esq. of Langport, and dau. of the late Richard Cornish, esq. of Totnes.

Sept. 7. At Marpool, near Exmouth, aged 76, Wm. T. Hull, esq. a Justice of the peace and Dep.-Lieut. of Devon.

Sept. 10. At Torquay, Georgiana, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Martin, Canon Residentiary of Exeter.

DORSET.—Aug. 28. At Lower Henbury, whilst bathing in the Stour, aged 21, Frederick Josh. Belcher, of the 66th Foot, second son of A. Brymer Belcher, esq. of Spring-grove, Kent.

ESSEX.—Sept. 7. At Wanstead Cottage, aged 64, Joseph Knight, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—Aug. 15. At Newnham, aged 82, Phoebe, relict of Lieut. Arthur Maxwell, R.N.

Aug. 21. Aged 36, Amelia, wife of L. W. Lambe, D.M. and dau. of the Rev. George Foxton, M.A. of Christ Church, Vicar of Twynning, Glouc.

Aug. 23. At Banksfee House, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh, aged 59, Mrs. Louisa-Sophia-Scott Smith, only sister of the late Major Lewen-Scott Smith, formerly of the Madras Establishment.

Aug. 31. At Bristol Hotwells, aged 72, Henrietta, relict of Peter Moffat, esq. of Jamaica.

Lately. The relict of Wm. Hinton, esq. dau. of the late Wm. Hall, esq. of Bourton-on-the-Water.

Sept. 3. At Clifton, Lucy, fifth dau. of Joseph Willis, esq. of Norden, Dorset.

In Dewry-st. Clifton, aged 60, Robert Page, esq. formerly of Plymouth.

Sept. 9. At Clifton, Jesse, wife of the Rev. Richard Quarroll, of Cheltenham.

HANTS.—Aug. 18. At St. Margaret's Castle, near Titchfield, the relict of John Delme, esq. of Cam's Hall.

Aug. 21. Mary, wife of the Rev. R. Mason, Curate of Hordle.

At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late James Senior, esq. of Broughton House, Bucks.

Aug. 23. Aged 53, Eliza, wife of Charles Harwood, esq. of Deane, co. Southampton.

Aug. 24. At Lymington, aged 35, George Walter Adams Nares, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Nares, of Hiddenden, Kent, and grandson of the Duke of Marlborough.

Aug. 30. Mary, dau. of the late Charles Carpenter, esq. of Anstey, near Alston.

Sept. 3. At Alvestoke, aged 77, Jane, dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Woodcock, Vicar of Watford, Herts.

Sept. 6. Aged 95, Madame Cooke, Newport, I. W., grandmother of John Cooke, esq.

The wife of the Rev. Charles Worsley, Newport, I. W.

At Southampton, Emma, eldest dau. of the late Ven. Archdeacon Fisher.

At Ryde, I. W. aged 66, Mary, wife of William Dudley, esq. of Stoke Newington.—Also, on the 5th Sept. at Dublin, aged 23, Ann Crew Dudley White-stone, wife of George Thomas White-stone, esq. and niece of the above William Dudley, esq.

Sept. 10. At Carisbrooke, I. W. aged 71, Elizabeth Jane, widow of James Barnes, esq. last surviving son of Walter Barnes, esq. of Shaftesbury, Dorset.

At Hursley, Mrs. Elizabeth Marsh, sister of the late Rev. John Marsh, Rector of Baddesley, and for thirty years Curate of Hursley.

Sept. 13. At Boscombe rectory, aged 67, Ann, relict of George Soley Foyle, esq. of Kimpton Lodge.

Sept. 15. Martha Maria, wife of James Barnard, esq. of Boredean, and eldest dau. of the Rev. T. C. Kemp, Vicar of that parish.

HEREFORD.—Aug. 21. Aged 36, Amelia, wife of Lacon, William Lambe, esq. M.D. of Henwood House, Dilwyn, near Wootley, dau. of the Rev. George Foxton, Vicar of Twynning, co. Glouc.

HIMM.—Aug. 16. Aged 38, Mary Anna, wife of John Pryor, esq. of Bal-dock.

Aug. 25. At Belmont, East Barnet, Fawell Bourke, wife of David Bevan, esq.

Sept. 2. At Little Gaddesden, aged

83, Robert Clarke, esq. for 37 years Auditor to the Earl and Countess of Bridgewater.

HUNTINGDON.—Sept. 2. At Hartley, aged 61, Margaret, wife of the Rev. Richard Tillard, A.M. Rector of Hunsingham.

KENT.—Aug. 12. At Dover, aged 59, John Milner, esq. one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Devon.

Aug. 18. At Ramsgate, John, eldest son of John Newman, esq. of Brands House, near High Wycombe, Bucks.

Aug. 19. At an advanced age, Mrs. Grace Say, of Gartley-house, Dartford, daughter of Mr. Say, formerly a printer in London.

Aug. 22. At Lewisham, aged 91, Anne, relict of Henry Wood, esq. only surviving dau. of George Duckworth, esq. of Carter-pl. near Haslingden, Lanc. and second cousin of the late Sir Andrew Chadwick, Knt. of Broad-st. Golden-sq.

Aug. 31. At Woodstock House, Tinstall, near Sittingbourne, Henry, son of Francis Law, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Sept. 3. At Knockall, Swansecomb, Kent, aged 85, George Notley, esq.

Sept. 4. At Ramsgate, aged 84, the relict of Alexander Kincaid, esq. of Edinburgh.

At Tenterden, aged 78, Miss Holden.

Sept. 10. At Walmer Beach, aged 47, the Most Hon. Maria Marchioness of Bute. She was the eldest dau. and coh. of George-Augustus third Earl of Guilford, and his only child by his first wife Lady Maria Frances Mary Hobart, 3d dau. of George 3d Earl of Buckinghamshire. She was married in 1816. By her Ladyship's death without issue, the barony of North (created by writ 1554) which fell into abeyance on the death of her father in 1803, has become solely vested in her only surviving sister, Susan, married in 1835 to Capt. John Sidney Doyle.

Sept. 11. Elizabeth, second dau. of William Hyder, esq. of Court Lees, near Canterbury.

LANCASTER.—*Lately.* At Liverpool, on his way to London, aged 78, Andrew Newlands, esq. of Cartshul, Dumfriesshire. He was the able coadjutor of the celebrated Henry Bell in his labours connected with the marine engine.

Sept. 4. At Everton, near Liverpool, Archibald Anderson, esq. late of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

LEICESTER.—Aug. 24. At Leighton-rough, aged 73, Jane, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Benjamin Wigley, Curate of Sawley, Derbyshire.

LINCOLN.—*Lately.* At the rectory, Dunsby, aged 21, Caroline, wife of the

Rev. W. R. Waters, M.A. third dau. of Mrs. John Dodson, of Swarcesey.

MIDDLESEX.—*Aug. 26.* At the Priory, Acton, aged 22, Julia, third dau. of Major Gibson Nicolson.

Aug. 5. At Newark, aged 87, Catharina, widow of the Rev. Thomas Hall, Rector of Westborough.

Lately. At Dibleale House, near Mansfield, aged 64, John Coke, esq.

SALOP.—*July 28.* At Acton-Burnell, aged 25, Edward J. Smythe, esq. eldest son of Sir E. J. Smythe, Bart. He was riding with his father round the park, when he suddenly fell back and expired, it is supposed from a disease of the heart.

Aug. 16. At Shrewsbury, John Charles, second son of the Rev. H. J. Williams, Vicar of Welshpool.

SOMERSET.—*Aug. 29.* At Bath, aged 57, Mary, relict of the Rev. R. Miles, Rector of Lydiard Tregoz, Wilts.

Aug. 30. At Taunton, Frances Margaretta, youngest dau. of the late Charles Mogg, esq. M.D.

Lately. At Bath, aged 62, Thomas Henry Hele Phipps, esq. of Leighton House, Westbury, Wilts. This excellent magistrate had been for upwards of 25 years the chairman of the quarter sessions at Warminster, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1817. He fell down on his way home to dine, in an apoplectic fit, which instantly terminated his long and useful public services.

Sept. 5. At Forefield House, Bath, the relict of J. C. Hartsinck, esq.

Sept. 6. At the Parsonage, Boroughbridge, near Bridgwater, Elizabeth Barnett, wife of the Rev. H. Wood, A.M. and eldest dau. of Mr. G. Sidford, of Salisbury.

Sept. 10. At Taunton, aged 86, the widow of William Bennett, esq. of Hermitage, Somerset.

Sept. 11. At Yeovil, aged 43, H. Collins, esq. of Court Hayes House.

STAFFORD.—*Aug. 17.* At Wedges Mills, aged 56, George Bradney Gilpin, esq.

At Leek, aged 30, John Cruso, esq.

Sept. 4. At Moseley Hall, after having prematurely given birth to a son who survives her, Barbara Denise, wife of William Lacon Childe, esq. jun.

SURREY.—*Aug. 7.* At Elmsett parsonage, aged 75, Sarah, wife of the Rev. James Speare, Rector.

Aug. 29. At Lowestoft, James Matthias, esq. Lieut. R.N.

Lately. At Ipswich, aged 72, Mrs. Studd, relict of Edward Studd, esq.

At Beccles, aged 26, Rebecca, wife of the Rev. S. Miller.

Sept. 13. Aged 43, Mary Anna, wife

of the Rev. George Coldham, Rector of Glensford, eldest dau. of Sir C. M. Clarke, Bart.

SURREY.—*Aug. 13.* At Cowallis Cottage, near Dorking, aged 3, Edward Boorn, eldest son of the Rev. E. Tagart, of Bayswater.

At Burhill, Jane Kemerys Tynte, eldest sister of Col. C. K. K. Tynte, of Halswell House, Somerset, and Burhill, Surrey.

Aug. 24. At Richmond, aged 99, Mrs. Lætitia Bradbury.

Aug. 27. At Richmond, aged 27, Anne, relict of John Evelyn, esq. of Watton.

Sept. 6. At Richmond, aged 19, Edward, third son of Thomas Lewis, esq. of Baker-st.

Sept. 8. At Surbiton-hill House, Kingston, aged 66, Mary, relict of Joseph Watson, esq.

Sept. 11. At Addlestone, near Chertsey, aged 67, the relict of William Ridley, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Aug. 13.* At Hastings, William Jones, esq. surgeon, late of Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Aug. 14. At Brighton, aged 26, Susanna, dau. of the late James Montgomerie, esq. of Brentford.

At Westerfield, Worthing, aged 56, W. Wilson, esq.

Aug. 15. At Trafalgar House, Brighton, Hugh Ross, esq.

Aug. 21. Aged 86, Miss Hannah Baker, of the Middle House, Mayfield.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 54, Cornwallis Hewett, M.D. of Bolton-st. Piccadilly.

Sept. 3. At Brighton, Thomas Boling, esq. of Bolton-le-Moors.

Sept. 7. At Westgate, Chichester, aged 70, Wm. Humphry, esq.

WARWICK.—*Aug. 16.* At Leamington, Charles Skipwith, youngest son of J. L. W. Naper, esq. of Loughcrew, Ireland.

Aug. 21. At Leamington, Lady Macleod, wife of Major-Gen. Sir Donald Macleod, Hon. East India Company's Service.

Aug. 29. Aged 86, Martha, wife of the Rev. John Kendall, Vicar of Eddbrooke, and Master of Lord Leicester's Hospital.

Aug. 30. Drowned near Rugby, while exerting himself to save the life of a school-fellow, aged 16, John, eldest son of John Walker, esq. of Crawfordton, Dumfriesshire.

WILTS.—*Lately.* At Allcunnings, Charles Hitchcock, esq.

Worcesters.—*Aug. 8.* Near Stourbridge, aged 88, Mrs. Hannah Deane.

Sept. 5. At the Palace, Worcester, Miss Sullivan, dau. of the late Rt. Hon. John Sullivan.

York.—**Aug. 22.** At Ferriby, aged 77, William Watson Bolton, esq.

Lately. At Richmond, aged 70, Jane, relict of Samuel Costes, esq. banker, Ripon.

Sept. 8. Frances, relict of John Gouthwaite, esq. late of Lumley, near Ferry-bridge.

Wales.—**Aug. 13.** At Boddyo Gallen, near Conway, aged 62, Catharine, fifth dau. of the late Sir Roger Mostyn, Bart.

Aug. 17. At Brecon, Mrs. Price, widow of Major Price, formerly Judge Advocate General in Bombay.

Aug. 29. Aged 85, Anne, widow of James Haller, esq. of Great House, Radnorshire.

Sept. 5. At Tythegston, co. Glamorgan, Mrs. E. C. Knight, relict of Col. H. C. Knight.

SCOTLAND.—**Sept. 10.** At Melville Castle, the Right Hon. Anne Viscountess Melville. She was the dau. and co-heir of Richard Huck Saunders, M.D. was married to Lord Melville in 1796, and leaves issue four sons and two daughters.

IRELAND.—**Aug. 17.** At Frankfort Lodge, near Dublin, eight days after giving birth to a son, Eliza, wife of Wm. Booth, esq. Clerk of the Ordnance, and only child of Sir John Bisset, of Riechip, co. Perth.

Aug. 19. At Cove, Cork, aged 23, William Robert Croker, B.A. Fellow of Gonville and Caius coll. Cambridge. He proceeded B.A. in 1839, and was elected Fellow in July last.

Lately. At Tralee, aged 80, Thomas Spring, esq. senior magistrat q. co. Kerry.

At Tralee, Capt. Henry H. Cuming, 90th light inf. eldest son of the late Gen. Cuming.

At Killoan, co. Wexford, aged 64, Capt. J. Glascoot, Wexford militia.

Sept. 1. At Belfast, Lady Murray, wife of Sir James Murray, the eminent physician, and well-known author of a work on "Temperature."

GUERNSEY.—**Lately.** At Guernsey, Miss Mary Laskey: she had attained the extraordinary stature of seven feet two inches, and had been exhibited in the island as a giantess. Her brother, who accompanied her in the exhibition, measures seven feet seven inches.

JANET.—**Aug. 6.** At Jersey, aged 21, William, fourth son of Sir George Clerk, Bart. of Penicuik, M.P. He was drowned at Oronces; while standing on the rocks (in company with two friends from Oxford) to see the tremendous surf,

a wave swept him into the sea. Mr. Clerk was a young gentleman of high promise, and had lately gained several prizes for superior proficiency in his studies.

EAST INDIES.—**April 11.** On her passage from Calcutta, Mary, wife of Dr. Gregory Vos, Hon. East India Company's Service, Calcutta.

April 22. At Karack, in the Persian Gulf, aged 32, Mr. James Saph, engineer, E. I. C. S. He had been present at the most eventful struggles that have taken place during the last twelve years in the East. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. R. Saph, of Stapleford, Camb.

June 9. At Mynpoorie, aged 22, the Hon. Alfred Assheton Harbord, of the 3d Light Dragoons, next brother to Lord Suffield.

Near Madras, aged 22, Lieut. James Allan, second son of Major-Gen. James Allan, C.B. commanding the Mysore division of that army.

WEST INDIES.—**Lately.** In Tobago, Capt. John Uniacke Jeffery, 81st regt. eldest son of the Hon. T. N. Jeffery, Halifax, N. S. He was appointed Ensign in that regiment 1825, Lieut. 1828, Capt. 1834.

ABROAD.—**Jan. 8.** At Port Essington, on board her Majesty's ship *Pelorus*, William Crawford, esq. youngest son of Stewart Crawford, esq. M.D. of Bath.

Feb. 24. At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, aged 33, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Rev. W. Thomas, Incumbent of Caern, Glamorgansh. and sister of Mrs. H. Williams, Bassaleig, Monmouthshire.

May 4. At Perth, Western Australia, aged 48, Assistant Commissary-gen. John Lewis.

At Calais, aged 41, William Turner Meryweather Turner, esq. barrister-at-law. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B. A. 1826, M. A. 1829; took the name of Turner in addition to Meryweather in Dec. 1830; and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in Nov. 1831. He went the Oxford circuit, and practised in the Common Law Courts, and as a Special Pleader.

May 9. On his passage from the Mauritius to Calcutta, aged 44, R. White, esq. only brother of J. White, esq. surgeon, of Storey's-gate, Westminster.

May 14. At Brussels, aged 16, Mary Frances, eldest dau. of Robert Berkeley, jun. esq. of Spetchley Park, Wore.

At Leipsic, aged 104, Galeotti, the musical professor. He was a son of the celebrated singer Galvini, who died at Rome, in 1825, having reached the patriarchal age of 138.

At Oporto, aged 46, John Wye, esq.

May 19. At Bonn, aged 45, Ernest von Schiller, a judge in the Prussian Court of Appeal, and the younger of the two sons of the great German Poet.

May 20. At Calais, aged 18, Matilda Vernon, eldest dau. of the Rev. C. F. Watkins, Vicar of Brixworth, Northamptonshire.

At Gibraltar, Susan, relict of Major C. W. Tonyn, formerly of the 48th Regt. son of Gen. Tonyn, and only surviving sister of the Rev. Dr. Rudge, Rector of Hawkechurch, Dorset.

May 22. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, aged 77, James Boutineau Franchlin, esq.

May 24. At Paris, Mary, wife of Henry Bonar, esq.

At Nice, aged 41, Mrs. Sophia Charlotte Wentworth, formerly Mrs. Durham.

May 25. At Pau, in the Basses Pyrenees, aged 14, Isabella, youngest dau. of Pitman Jones, esq. of Heavitree.

June . . . At La Guayra, South America, aged 29, Henry, third son of the Rev. Dr. Warren, Incumbent of All Soula, Manchester.

June 2. At sea, off Port Royal, Jamaica, on board Her Majesty's ship Rover, Frank, youngest son of John Mortlock Lacon, esq. of Great Yarmouth, and grandson of the late Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart.

June 6. Drowned in Malta Harbour, aged 21, Lieut. J. Merrick Fowler, Adjt. 88th regt. fourth son of Capt. Fowler R. Merrick Fowler, of Walliscote House, near Reading.

At sea, on board the East India ship Windsor, of which he was a midshipman, aged 19, Robert Neave Dalrymple, son of Sir Charles Dalrymple, Commissary-Gen. to the Forces.

June 8. At Boulogne, Agnes, wife of Capt. Charles Bedingsfeld, brother of Sir Henry Bedingsfeld, of Oxburgh Hall, Norfolk. Bart.

June 13. At Suez, aged 25, Algernon G. Brenchley, Cornet 4th Light Dragoons, third son of John Brenchley, esq. of Maidstone.

June 15. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 44, Capt. Absolam Cole, of Poole.

June 19. At Vevey, in Switzerland, Richard Alexander Oswald, esq. of Auchincruive. He was returned as member for Ayrshire, to the first parliament elected under the Reform Bill.

June 20. At La Bastide, in the department of the Lot, M. Murat, brother to the former King of Naples. Being free from ambition, at the time his brother Joachim governed the kingdom of Naples, he accepted the modest functions of mayor of his village, which

he discharged till the hour of his death with zeal and probity.

June 26. Near Nantes, G. H. Jackson, esq. late of Glenmore, Waterford.

July . . . At Gibraltar, Major Basil Robinson Heron, of the Royal Artillery. Major Heron served at Seyla, in Calabria, and in the expedition from Sicily in 1807. He was present at the capture of Martinique; at the sieges of Pigeon Island and Fort Bourbon in 1810; served in the Peninsula from May, 1812, to Aug. 1814, including the affair at Oporto; battle of Vittoria, where he was wounded; both sieges of San Sebastian; passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Neve, &c. &c.

July 1. At Havre, aged 69, Mr. Gordon, sen. who for many years fulfilled the duties of British Consul at Havre. The office of Consul has been for some time held by Mr. G. Gordon, son of the deceased.

July 15. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 23, Caroline-Louisa-Henrietta, second dau. of Francis Hartwell, esq.

At Tours, in France, George W. V. Villiers, esq. of Bath, and formerly of the Royal Regt. of Horse Guards Blue. He was in active service in the Peninsular War, and at Waterloo.

July 17. At Trieste, aged 35, Edmund Knapp, esq. youngest and surviving son of the late Jerome-William Knapp, esq. of the Temple.

On board the Hon. Company's ship Edinburgh, Capt. W. B. Staff, 26th Regt. on his passage home from China.

July 26. At Paris, aged 44, Lady Mary-Anne-Jemima Brudenell Bruce, second dau. of the Marquess of Ailesbury. Her body was interred at that city, attended by her brothers Earl Bruce and Lord Ernest Bruce.

July 29. At Boulogne, aged 8, Thomas-Hardwicke, youngest child of the late Rev. Dr. Hewett, of Rotherhithe, Surrey, and of Ewhurst, Sussex.

Lately. At New Orleans, Canada, Capt. John Joynt, R.A. brother to Capt. Galbrath James Joynt, R.A. of the U. S. of America, and related to Mr. Andrew Joynt, surgeon.

At Mauritius, Col. Edward Draper, formerly Lieut.-Col. in the army, and latterly Treasurer and Paymaster-Gen. of the colony.

At New York, aged 42, Joseph, youngest son of the late Thomas Skiffe, esq. of Littlethorpe, Yorkshire.

At Tripoli, the wife of Col. Warrington, her Majesty's Consul-Gen.

At Rome, aged 50, the Hon. Jane Elizabeth, wife of J. Knight, esq. of

Wolverley House, co. Worcester, and of Simonsbath, Devon. She was the mother of E. W. Knight, esq. one of the members for the county of Worcester.

On the Ganges, Robert Inglis, esq. of Kilmay, Lieut. 37th Bengal N. I. drowned in attempting to save a brother officer.

At New York, aged 78, Dr. William James M'Nevin, the Irish rebel, and companion of Emmett.

Aug. 9. At Paris, Stephen Lintott, esq. a native of Southampton, and many years a member of the old corporation, in which he served the office of mayor three times.

At Florence, Mrs. Ann Hart.

Aug. 3. At Bramhall, aged 34, W. R. Hayward, of Peckham, eldest son of the late W. Hayward, esq. of the Inner Temple.

Aug. 12. At Florence, aged 18, John Henry, eldest son of Thomas Eleyds, esq. of Leeds.

At Leipzig, Henry Frubling, esq. partner of Messrs. Frubling and Goetsch, in London.

Aug. 13. At Heidelberg, John Dick, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Dick and Kirschten, of Offenbach, near Frankfurt, A. M.

At Hamburg, aged 73, the celebrated violoncellist Bernard Romberg.

BILL OF MORTALITY, Aug. 31 to Sept. 21, 1841.

Christened.		Buried.		Between				
Males	Females	Males	Females		2 and 5	5 and 10	10 and 20	20 and 30
526	533	493	441	934	75	44	35	69
1059		934		Between	50 and 60	70 and 80	80 and 90	90 and 100
					60 and 70	70 and 80	80 and 90	90 and 100
					70 and 80	80 and 90	90 and 100	100 and 110

Whereof have died under two years old...289

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Sept. 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
72 2	38 5	23 11	38 7	43 11	46 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 6s.—Kent Pockets, 5l. 5s. to 9l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Sept. 25.

Hay, 2l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.—Straw, 2l. 6s. to 2l. 10s.—Clover, 4l. to 6l.

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.	Mutton.	Vent.	Pork.	Head of Cattle at Market.	Beasts.	Calves	Pigs
3s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	4s. 4d. to 6s. 0d.	3,243	23,920	116	467

COAL MARKET, Sept. 27.

Walls Ends, from 16s. to 20s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. to 18s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 50s.

CANDLES, 8s. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 198.—Ellesmere and Chester, 80.—Grand Junction 110.
—Kennet and Avon, 224.—Leeds and Liverpool, 750.—Regent's, 84.
—Rochdale, 87.—London Dock Stock, 70.—St. Katharine's, 83.—East
and West India, 984.—London and Birmingham Railway, 162.—Great
Western, 80.—London and Southwestern, 52.—Grand Junction Water
Works, 57.—West Middlesex, 90.—Globe Insurance, 115.—Guardian,
364.—Hope, 54.—Chartered Gas, 58.—Imperial Gas, 584.—Phoenix Gas,
324.—London and Westminster Bank, 224.—Reversionary Interest, 105.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, by W. CARY, Secretary.

From August 25, to September 25, 1841, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	in. pts.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	in. pts.	
Aug. 25	64	75	68	30.24		cloudy	Sep. 11	63	73	62	30.06		fine
26	64	79	64	27		fine	12	65	80	64	29.95		do.
27	62	73	61	23		do.	13	68	76	65	29.90		do.
28	67	83	64	29.98		do.	14	68	76	66	29.89		fair, cloudy
29	65	77	64	84		cloudy, rain	15	68	75	64	30.00		do. do. rain
30	63	77	64	30.02		fair	16	62	69	61	29.98		rain, do. fair
31	63	77	64	30.02		fine	17	60	47	54	29.98		fair
Sept. 1	54	65	52	29.82		rain	18	54	60	54	29.96		cloudy, fair
2	52	68	57	63		do.	19	60	68	69	30.00		fair
3	53	67	63	67		do.	20	65	71	61	17		do. cloudy
4	52	52	48	21		do.	21	62	68	59	29.95		rain, do. fair
5	52	54	47	74		do.	22	60	67	58	70		do. do. do. m.
6	53	57	47	74		cloudy	23	56	62	57	67		do. do. do.
7	55	56	55	74		do.	24	56	61	57	59		do. do. do. m.
8	62	67	56	82		do.	25	57	62	54	50		do. do. do.
9	62	68	64	30.03		fine							
10	63	70	60	02		do							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 27, to September 25, 1841, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/4 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/4 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/4 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	168	88 1/2	89 1/2		99	98 1/2	12 1/2			247	4 5 pm.	15 17 pm.
28	169	90	89 1/2		99	98 1/2	12 1/2			247	3 5 pm.	14 17 pm.
29		90 1/2	90		99 1/2	98 1/2	13				2 4 pm.	15 17 pm.
30	169 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2	13				2 1 pm.	17 15 pm.
1	169 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	13				2 pm. par	14 16 pm.
2	170 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2		99 1/2	98 1/2				247 1/2	2 pm.	14 16 pm.
3			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2					2 pm.	16 14 pm.
4			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2					2 pm.	15 13 pm.
5			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2					2 pm.	15 13 pm.
6			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2		87 1/2		247	2 pm.	15 13 pm.
7			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2					per 2 pm.	11 13 pm.
8			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2					2 pm. par	11 13 pm.
9			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2						13 11 pm.
10			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2						13 11 pm.
11			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2				247	3 pm.	12 14 pm.
12			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2				246 1/2	3 pm.	14 13 pm.
13			89 1/2		99	99				246 1/2	3 4 pm.	14 12 pm.
14			89 1/2		99	99				246 1/2		14 12 pm.
15			89 1/2		99	99				246 1/2	4 2 pm.	13 15 pm.
16			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2				246	2 1 pm.	13 14 pm.
17			89 1/2		99	99			98 1/2	247	2 1 pm.	13 14 pm.
18			89 1/2		99	99					c	13 11 pm.
19			89 1/2		99	99				247 1/2	2 1 pm.	11 14 pm.
20			89 1/2		99	99					1 4 pm.	13 15 pm.
21			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2				246 1/2	3 pm.	13 15 pm.
22			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2				247 1/2	per 4 pm.	14 16 pm.
23			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2					per 3 pm.	17 15 pm.
24			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2					1 pm.	17 15 pm.
25			89 1/2		98 1/2	98 1/2						

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1841.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Royal Arms.—CLARENDON is greatly obliged to those gentlemen who have brought forward much valuable information upon this subject. He thinks a farther discovery remains to be made, to which chance, he trusts, may lead. There can be little doubt but that some order or injunction, civil or ecclesiastical, was issued about the time of the Reformation. The Sovereign's arms seem to have been simultaneously erected throughout the churches in England and Wales; and it is not easy to account for this upon any other supposition. Whether in Scotland and in Ireland, he has not been able to ascertain. In the grant mentioned, as entered into Archbishop Abbot's Register, it is said, "Whereas there ought to be had an especial care that all churches and chappells within this kingdom of England be beautified and adorned with godly sentences, and more especially with his MAJESTY'S ARMES," &c. Why ought there to be? This surely implies some legal necessity, and not merely an act of becoming loyalty only.—We may here add, in further illustration of this subject of Royal Arms, the following extract from the accounts of St. Margaret's, Westminster, recording the expenditure of a very large sum for painting up the arms of *The Commonwealth*, in several parts of the church: "1652. Item, paid to John Gomersall, for painting and gilding of the State's armes in several places of the church and vestry, as by his receipt appeareth, 50*l*." Their destruction was less expensive: "1659. Item, to Henry Richards, joyner, for taking down the State's armes, 6*d*." It is obvious that the changes of Government furnish the reason why so few old representations of the Royal Arms remain; but our readers may be reminded of the remarkable instance of a pair of paintings of one period, that of James I., in Hoo Church, near Rochester. (See vol. xiii. p. 581.)

Mr. J. SAVAGE, of Dorchester, requests us to mention that he has in his possession a few relics of the late Professor Porson, consisting of a handsome quart jug, out of which the Professor used to drink his Trinity College beer, and also one or two other articles, the Professor having lived with Mr. Savage the last two years of his life. The same gentleman has also a fine miniature portrait in the insignia of the Garter, of Prince James Stuart, son of James II., and commonly called "The Old Pretender," and on his tomb "King James III.," having been worn by a mem-

ber of the clan Macdonald, at Knapock who was out in the '45 with the Young Pretender, and which Mr. Savage had from the collection of the late Dr. Angus Macdonald, of Taunton, who was himself one of the same clan.

We were doubtful whether any topographical or antiquarian writer had mentioned *Paul's Stump*, an inquiry respecting which has been recently prosecuted by some of our correspondents (pp. 114, 226); but a friend has referred us to a passing mention of it in Bagford's *Letter to Haerne* relating to the antiquities of London, from which it appears to have been a post resembling the pedestal of a statue. We still think it may have been the remains of an ancient cross. The passage is as follows: "This brings to my mind another ancient custom, that hath been omitted of late years. It seems that in former times the porters that ply'd at Billingsgate used civilly to intreat and desire every man that passed that way to salute a post that stood there in a vacant place. If he refused to do this, they forthwith lay'd hold of him, and by main force bopped him—against the post; but if he quietly submitted to kiss the same, and paid down 6*d*., then they gave him a name, and chose some one of the gang for his godfather. I believe this was done in memory of some old image that formerly stood there, perhaps of Belus or Belin. Somewhat of the like post, or rather stamp, was near St. Paul's, and is at this day [Feb. 1, 1714-15] call'd *St. Paul's Stump*." (Leland, *Collectanea*, 1774, vol. i. p. lxxvi.)—As for Bagford's story of the Billingsgate porters, there are parts of it evidently exaggerated, such as their presuming to seize on "every man that passed," and exacting so large a sum as sixpence even from those who were compliant to their arbitrary behests.

ERRATA.—P. 398, col. 2, *Gerards for Gernons*; p. 400, col. 2, *Berguin for Berquin*; p. 402, col. 1, *Archibald for Archbishop*. In p. 414, at the conclusion of the description of the house recently found in a bog in co. Monaghan, a reference is made to a former discovery of the same kind; but, being from memory, it was not correctly stated. The former discovery was made in June 1833, in Drumkolin Bog, in the parish of Inny, co. Donegal: it is represented and described by Capt. William Mudge, R.N. in the 26th volume of *Archæologia*, p. 261. P. 438, last paragraph, Mrs. Sharp is still living. P. 474, col. 1, l. 42, for *Robertus* read *Herbertus*.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

HISTORICAL ELOGE OF JAMES WATT. BY M. ARAGO. TRANSLATED
BY J. P. MUIRHEAD, ESQ.

THE account of his discoveries is the eulogy of the philosopher, as the recital of his actions is the debt due to the philanthropist: However we may have wished that, in the present instance, the tribute of gratitude should have been paid to our distinguished countryman by one of his own nation,—one of those who accompanied him in the paths of kindred science, and bore personal witness to the great achievements of his genius; yet we are willing to allow, that few could have been found who were enabled to form a more just and comprehensive estimate of the character of the great philosopher whom he commemorates, or able to express his opinion in language more correct and elegant, than he who, as Secretary to the Academy of Sciences, has been selected to occupy that seat, once honoured by the genius of Fontenelle. The translator* of the work justly remarks, "that M. Arago has explained many most important inventions, including numerous and minute scientific details, with so much simplicity and precision, as to render them intelligible, and therefore interesting to every reader; while his peculiar felicity of illustration and powers of diction lend additional attraction to the knowledge so conveyed." But to M. Arago we must allow still higher praise; for he has not only afforded to his readers a lucid description of the great discoveries which are connected more or less closely with the one for which Mr. Watt's name is so eminently distinguished, but he has also performed the more delicate and difficult task of estimating the capacity and powers of that mind to which they owe their birth, and of presenting us with a faithful and discriminating portrait of the entire man.

M. Arago has impressed on us throughout his narrative, that which he himself felt, that the philosophical powers of Mr. Watt were of the very highest class. He has accurately distinguished between the discovery of a fact, and the formation of a system; he has seized upon the leading ideas which have been the principle of Mr. Watt's conduct, and the movers of his research; he has pointed out the promptitude of his thought, the order and arrangement of his knowledge,—his sagacity in observing difficulties, and his resources in overcoming them.† In the present advanced state

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† Mr. Boulton, in his address at Freemasons' Hall, observes that Smeaton, the intelligent and judicious, while he acknowledged the superiority of Mr. Watt's engine, doubted the practicability of getting the different parts executed with the requisite precision, and argued that on this account the improved engine would never be introduced. Such at that time was the low state of the mechanic arts. This, however, was overcome; and Mr. B. adds, the most effectual adaptation of this machine to the various operations of our diversified manufacturing establishments, was studied and accomplished; and what is now almost matter of routine, was, for a succession of years, attended by the continued efforts of a deeply reflecting mind, and by a series of ingenious experiments and researches throughout the whole scope of British manufacture, &c. P. 136.

of abstruse science, such a work requires not only extensive knowledge, but a very fine discernment, and an analytical power of the most delicate kind. It was enough in its earlier and infant days to sketch with a bold and vigorous outline the character, that admitted no refined analysis, and rarely afforded a remarkable combination of excellence. But the empire of science is no longer a vast barbaric desert, divided by narrow and difficult paths, and marked at remote intervals with a few gigantic footsteps; it is a cultivated and peaceful realm, intersected with numerous channels, and enriched with frequent communication from the collective understanding of mankind. "The improvements," says Sir J. Mackintosh,* "which have owed their origin to *fortunate* circumstances, are irregularly scattered over a long series of ages. It is impossible to reduce their progress to any definite and precise laws—you cannot foretell with certainty that one discovery will soon be followed by others; at most, you can only trace a faint outline of the general advances of mankind: but it is otherwise with scientific discoveries; they shew that knowledge has reached that period of maturity when she becomes fruitful: every such discovery is the parent of future discoveries, every advance so made gives us a clearer view of the remainder of the road, and we may venture, in some degree, to conjecture what is to come, by looking back on what has been," &c. In ages yet to be born, perhaps those who are employed in advancing still further the limits of the empire of science, may not be superior to their predecessors in the natural gifts of genius, or bring to their laborious researches a more powerful lever of intellectual strength; but with the assistance of fresh associates, with the successful cultivation of other sciences, with new combinations of thought, and more perfect instruments at command, whoever is a diligent observer of Nature will be able to overcome her resistance, and remove at least part of that veil † which she so reluctantly unfolds to the view of man. Of those facilities of increasing and imparting knowledge, the inventions of Mr. Watt in science and in art, will have been among the chief promoters. Ages have long passed away since the *three* great discoveries of science and genius had given to man an increased dominion over the powers of nature, and enabled him to condense into his short life more than the experience of an antediluvian age. The discovery of the *polarity* of the *needle* gave him power to traverse the stormy bosom of the ocean, perhaps even with more safety, certainly with more punctuality, than the caravan performs its unwieldy journey in the desert. By the assistance of *gunpowder*, he was enabled to overcome with ease and rapidity the resistance of the most ponderous bodies, and to separate the mineral treasures of the earth, without the cumbrous process of mechanical contrivances. By the invention of *printing*, he could communicate his thoughts without delay of time, or circumscription of space, and fill the earth as it were with myriads of electric rods, along which the vital spark of intellect should be for ever traversing. One conquest more alone remained to make the sovereignty of man complete; one more proof of the effect of abstract science upon the useful arts, and the alliance of philosophy with the practical purposes of life; one more proof of the most gigantic and formidable powers of nature, subdued and regulated, and made subservient to the use and welfare of

* See p. 209.

† "A celebrated German philosopher held, that Nature always cries 'No, No!' when we attempt to raise a corner of the veil which hides her," *Vide* p. 44.

mankind. This it was reserved for the inventive and philosophic mind of Watt to supply. How superior these triumphs of science and of peace, to any that antiquity had achieved or known! How superior, in the eye of reason and humanity, our country, the mother of these inventive arts, with her small band of philosophers, men only distinguished by the thoughtfulness of their minds, and the simplicity of their lives,—to Greece herself, surrounded with all her splendid train of warriors, orators, and statesmen; even then, in her proudest and most palmy days of victory, when she was covered with the laurels of Marathon, and rich with the counsels of Themistocles! We surely need not leave to the poet to supply us with the image that we want; but may say, that the triumphal car of man's dominion, that which the genius of human nature rules, waited long and impatiently till the *fourth* and last subservient power was harnessed to the yoke; and then it sprang forth on its axles glowing with fire, to claim its long suspended mastery, and to execute its long projected designs: to diminish the privations, to equalize the blessings, to communicate the discoveries, and to spread the riches of each portion of the empire to the other, and to use its gigantic powers for the final improvement, exaltation, and benefit of the human race.

If we wish to know the value of success in scientific discovery, we should reflect on the innumerable failures which have taken place. If we wish to convince ourselves of the importance of a due combination of mental powers, we must observe how often the most brilliant talent, if unsupported, has gone astray, or disappeared. To the eyes of some, truth appears to offer itself for a moment only to view, and then as suddenly withdraw; some have appeared to be close to it, and not observed it; some, by an illusion of the mind, or an unexpected obstacle, have deviated from their path; some have aimed short of the mark, and some beyond it; while others have been fascinated by systems too dear to them to part with, and yet so delusive, that, like "unsubstantial pageants," they melted away before them. Nothing can better evince the extent of Mr. Watt's genius, and the happy combination of his varied powers, than what his biographer relates of his singular acquirements in *art* as well as science, and indeed of his intimate knowledge of its nature and practical excellence in the exercise of its inventions: for, allied as science and art undoubtedly are, it is rare that those who are proficient in the former can cultivate the latter with success. The student of science is accustomed to move in a more extended space, and with difficulty restrains himself within the narrow circle of labour, that requires the most finished and elaborate preparation. He acknowledges no other laws but those of nature, on the truth and permanence of which he can depend. The fine arts on the contrary are in subjection to the rules of taste, and even the caprices of fashion. They bend and submit to the influence of all around them. The delicacy of their shades, and the imperceptible gradations of their beauty, are only felt by the experienced touch; and the industry or interest that raises them, so multiplies their operations, that the most able philosopher must make them a distinct study, and perhaps withdraw, after having gained only a superficial acquaintance with their structure and principles. Now, in exception, and it is a remarkable one, to these remarks, it is said of Mr. Watt,

"That those who knew him, had to contemplate a man whose genius could create such an engine as he did, and indulge in

the most abstruse speculations of philosophy, and could pass at once from the most sublime researches of geology and

physical astronomy, the formation of our globe, and the structure of the universe, to the manufacture of a needle or a nail; who could discuss in the same conversation, and with equal accuracy, if not with the same consummate skill, the most forbidding details of art, and the elegance of classical literature; the most abstruse branches of science, and the niceties of verbal criticism."*

James Watt was born at Greenock, in Scotland, on the 19th January, 1736. His great-grandfather was a farmer, living in the county of Aberdeen, and fell in one of the battles of Montrose. His property was confiscated, and his orphan child Thomas Watt was taken under the care of distant relations. In the complete seclusion of his situation, he devoted himself to assiduous study; and when times became more tranquil he established himself at Greenock, where he taught mathematics and the elements of navigation; and he died in 1734, at the age of 92. In the inscription upon his tomb in the churchyard of Greenock, he is styled "Professor of the Mathematicks." Thomas Watt had two sons. The elder, John, followed at Glasgow the profession of his father. He died, aged 50, in 1737. James, the younger son, and father of the great Engineer, was for twenty years a magistrate of Greenock, his business being threefold; that of a ship chandler, supplying vessels with nautical apparatus, stores, &c., a builder, and a merchant. Towards the close of his life, he suffered losses in his commercial enterprizes, and died in 1782, at the age of 84. James Watt, the subject of our present history, was born with a delicate constitution. His mother, whose maiden name was Muirhead, gave him his first lessons in reading. Writing and arithmetic he learned from his father. He attended the grammar school at Greenock when his health permitted, and when at home he was left by his tender and judicious parents the free choice of his amusements. The following anecdote is related of him, during this period of his life. "A friend of Mr. Watt one day found the little James stretched on the floor and drawing with a piece of chalk all sorts of intersecting lines. 'Why (he said), do you allow this child to idle away his time in this manner? Send him away to the public school.' Mr. Watt replied, 'You may find, sir, that you are mistaken;—before you blame me, examine attentively what my son is about.' Amends was speedily made,—the boy of six years old was trying to solve a problem of geometry. Mr. Watt's friend then put various questions to the boy, and was astonished with the intelligence and simplicity displayed in his answers. 'This (he said) is no common child.' " Young Watt early showed a talent for mechanical art. He first made children's toys, and constructed a small electrical machine; and it is worthy of remark, that his first experiment on *condensation of steam* (the great discovery of his mature life and on which his future fame was built) was made in his mother's teapot. "Sitting one evening with his aunt, Mrs. Muirhead, at the tea-table, she said, 'James Watt, I never saw such an idle boy; take a book, or employ yourself usefully; for the last hour you have not spoken one word, but taken off the lid of that kettle and put it on again; holding now a cup, and now a silver spoon over the steam; watching how it rises from the spout, and catching and connecting the drops it falls into; are you not ashamed of spending your time in this way?' " When Newton was asked how attraction had been discovered by

* See Life, p. 217. Speech of Mr. Brougham.

ies, he replied, "By always thinking about it;" and, as M. Arago observes, "in these few simple words of the immortal author of the *Principia*, we may lay open to the eyes of all the true secret of men of genius." The spirit of anecdote which in after life he displayed among his friends, was early developed and exercised. "His mother (as we are informed by Mr. M. Campbell, his cousin and early companion,) brought him to Glasgow to visit a friend, under whose care he was left. On Mrs. Watt's return to Glasgow, some weeks after, without any idea of the reception that awaited her, her friend said, 'You must take your son James home again, I can no longer bear the state of excitement in which he keeps me. I am worn out with want of sleep. Every evening, before our usual hour for retiring to rest, he adroitly contrives to engage me in conversation; then begins some striking tale, and whether it be humorous or pathetic, the interest is so overpowering, that all the family listen to him with breathless attention. Hour after hour strikes unheeded, but the next morning I feel quite exhausted. You must really take home your son.' To describe his habits and the early progress of his life, we will use the words of his biographer.

"The banks of Lochlomend, already rendered so famous by the recollection of Buchanan, the historian, and of the illustrious inventor of logarithms, developed his taste for the beauties of scenery and botany. His rambles over our various mountains in Scotland, taught him to perceive that the inert crust of the earth no less deserves our attention, and he became a mineralogist. He entered the cottages of the poor to study their characters, and he listened for hours to their local traditions, popular ballads, and wild superstitions. When bad health confined him under the paternal roof, chemistry was the principal subject of his experiments. S. Gravesande's *Elements of Natural Philosophy* initiated him into the infinite marvels of general physics; and to conclude, like all invalids, he greedily perused all books on medicine and surgery which he could procure. These latter sciences had excited such a passion in the mind of the student, that he

was caught one day in the act of carrying into his room, for dissection, the head of a child who had died of an unknown disease. Yet Watt did not destine himself either to botany or to mineralogy, or to literature or to poetry, or to chemistry or to natural philosophy, or to medicine or to surgery, though he was so well prepared for each of those kinds of study. In 1755 he went to London, to place himself with Mr. John Morgan, mathematical and nautical instrument maker, in Finch-lane, Cornhill. The man who was to cover England with moving powers, beside which, at least as far as their effects are concerned, the ancient and colossal machine at Marly* would be but a pigmy, entered upon his career of industry by constructing, with his own hands, fine, delicate, fragile instruments,—those small but beautiful reflecting sextants, to which the art of navigation owes its advancement."

After remaining a year with Mr. Morgan, Watt returned to Glasgow, where he met with some opposition in his endeavour to set up a workshop; but this was overcome by the intervention of the University, who gave him a small room in their own buildings, and honoured him with the title of their mathematical instrument maker. "There still (we are informed) exist some small instruments of that date, of exquisite workmanship, executed

* The famous machine of Marly was erected for Louis XIV. in 1683, by Hennequin, of Liege, to raise water for the town and fountains of Versailles. This was effected by means of *fourteen large water-wheels* and a series of pumps, pipes, rods, &c. In 1786-7, Messrs. Watt and Boulton proceeded to Paris, at the instance of the French Government, to suggest improvements in this machine, which were not carried into effect in consequence of financial difficulties. Since then a steam-engine has been raised to do part of the work, and only *two* of the large water-wheels remain, but with improved apparatus. It is said that the machine at Marly cost above 80 millions of French livres, which is above four millions pounds sterling.

entirely by the hands of Watt." And M. Arago adds,

"That he has seen the first drawings for the steam-engine, and that they are truly remarkable for the neatness, the strength, and the accuracy of their outline. Watt always piqued himself on his manual skill. Watt had scarcely reached his twenty-first year, when the University of Glasgow attached him to itself. His patrons were men of no less fame than Adam Smith, Black the discoverer of latent heat, and Robert Simson the restorer of the treatises of the ancient geometers. Watt's shop became a sort of academy, where all the learned in Glasgow resorted to discuss points of literature and science. 'When I was as yet a young student,' says Professor Robinson, 'I had the vanity to think myself a pretty good proficient in my favourite studies of mathematical and mechanical philosophy, and, on being introduced to Watt, was rather mortified at finding him so much my superior . . . Whenever any puzzle came in the way of any of us, we went to Watt; he needed only to be prompted, every thing became to him the beginning of a new and serious study, and we knew that

he would not quit it till he had either discovered its insignificance, or had made something of it. On one occasion the solution of a problem seemed to require the perusal of Leupold's *Theatrum Machinarum*, and Watt forthwith learned German. At another time, and for a similar reason, he made himself master of Italian. When to the superiority of knowledge, which every man confessed in his own line, is added the naive simplicity and candour of Mr. Watt's character, it is no wonder that the attachment of his acquaintance was strong. I have seen something of the world, and am obliged to say, that I never saw such an instance of general and cordial attachment to a person whom all acknowledged to be their superior; but this superiority was concealed under the most amiable candour, and liberal allowance of merit to every man. Mr. Watt was the first to ascribe to the ingenuity of a friend things which were very often nothing but his own surmises, followed out and embodied by another. I am well entitled to say this, and have often experienced it in my own case."

To these interesting memorials, which are as honourable to the author of them as to the subject, the biographer of Watt adds a further notice on the ingenuity of his mind, his invention in art, and his mechanical skill; he says,

"The studies, thus deep and various, into which the singular circumstances of his position incessantly threw the young Glasgow artist, never interfered with the labours of the workshop. These he executed by day; the night was devoted to theoretical researches. Trusting to the resources of his imagination, Watt seemed to find pleasure in the most difficult undertakings, and those for which he might have been deemed the least fitted. He was altogether insensible to the charm of music, and never learnt to distinguish one note from another—the *ut*, for instance, from the *fa*—and will it be believed that he undertook to build an organ? Yet the work was brought to a

good end; it is needless to say, that the new instrument displayed the most important improvements in its mechanical parts, in the stops, in the indications and regulations of the strength of the blast, but you will be astonished to learn, that its *harmonic* qualities were not less remarkable, and delighted the best performers. Watt solved an important part of the problem; he found out the *temperament* assigned by a master of the art, by help of the phenomena of the beats of imperfect consonances, then very ill understood, and of which he could have gained no knowledge except from the profound but very obscure work of Dr. Robert Smith, of Cambridge."*

We are now arrived at the period in which the history of the Steam-engine, the most brilliant period of Watt's life, should be told. To enter, however, into a scientific analysis of its construction would be altogether out of the limits of our brief account of its invention; while to enumerate the names of those whose partial discoveries led the way, in the progress

* See art. *Temperament* in *Encyclop. Britannica*, and Brewster's ed. of *Robison's Mach. Philosophy*, IV. p. 412. The title of Dr. Smith's work is, "*Harmonics, or the Philosophy of Musical Sounds*, by Rob. Smith, D.D. Master of Trinity Coll. Camb." 1st ed. 1749; second, much improved, 1759.

of time, to the future perfection of the engine, would be scarcely satisfactory. We must rather expect our readers to say to us, as certain students said one day to their Professor of Geometry, "*Why take the trouble of demonstrating these theorems? We have the most entire reliance upon you; give us your word of honour that they are true, and we shall be quite satisfied.*" The first instance of motion produced by steam, is to be found in the æolipile of Hero* of Alexandria, a hundred and twenty years before our æra. Here, says the author, after describing its principle and plan, "*here is a real steam-engine,*" though not coinciding either in its form, or in the mode in which the moving power acts, with the steam-engines now in use, and it can be mentioned in the history of the art only as a wood engraving would be in the history of printing. But to come to modern times, we find in 1605 Florence Revault, a gentleman of the bed-chamber to Henry IV. and the preceptor of Louis XIII. discovering that a thick bombshell, containing water, is sure to explode when it is put on the fire, after being plugged: the power of steam is here shown capable of a clear proof; if for the bombshell we substitute a metal boiler, with its apparatus of the tube, &c. we have created, in every sense of the word, a steam-engine available as a pump. Such is the invention for which France and England have contended for the honour of the discovery; the English attribute the merit of it to the Marquis of Worcester; the French to an humble engineer named Solomon de Caus, of Dieppe, who was for some time in the service of Prince Henry, son of James I. and afterwards in that of the Elector Palatine, and who was the author of a work called "*Raisons des forces mouvans*"—a work it is said published forty-eight years earlier than the "*Century of Inventions*," and forty-one years prior to the imprisonment of the Marquis of Worcester, when the happy idea is said first to have struck him. It is doubtful if either S. de Caus or the Marquis of Worcester ever executed their apparatus.† The honour is due

* See Πνευματικά Spiritualia, in Mathematici Veteres, fol. 1693. The translator of M. Arago gives a curious account of an æolipile from Plot's History of Staffordshire: "Yet there were many old customs in use, within memory, of whose originals I could find no tolerable account, that possibly might commence as high as these times; such as the service due from the Lord of Essington, in this county [Stafford], to the Lord of Hilton, about a mile distant, viz. that the lord of the manor of Essington shall bring a goose, every New Year's Day, and drive it round the fire in the hall at Hilton, at least three times (which he is bound to do as mesne lord), whilst *Jack of Hilton* is blowing the fire. Now *Jack of Hilton* is a little hollow image of brass, of about twelve inches high, kneeling upon his left knee, and holding his right hand upon his head, having a little hole in the place of the mouth, about the bigness of a great pin's head, and another in the back about two-thirds of an inch diameter, at which last hole it is filled with water, it holding about four pints and a quarter, which when set to a strong fire evaporates after the same manner as in an æolipile, and vents itself at the smaller hole at the mouth, in a constant blast, blowing the fire so strongly that it is very audible, and makes a sensible impression in that part of the fire where the blast lights, as I found by experience. May 26, 1680." Hist. of Staffordshire, p. 433, ed. ex. 1686. At Plate XXXIII. of that work there is an engraved likeness of *Jack of Hilton*, in his occupation.

† In the Beauties of England and Wales, it is stated that Mons. de Caus, Isaac Jones, and Webb, were successively engaged to enlarge and embellish "*Wilton House*," the seat of the Earl of Pembroke, in Wiltshire. In the Catalogue of the British Museum a book is ascribed to Isaac du Caus called "*Wilton Garden*." This Isaac published a work on Hydraulics in 1657, which was translated by John Leake, and printed in London in 1659. These two *synonymis* have by some been considered relations; but by Mr. Stuart, in his Anecdotes of Steam Engines, the same person, Solomon de Caus's earliest works were published in London, and it is possible that he may have been born in England. See note of the translator, p. 34.

to an English Captain Savery, whose machine was made in 1698, and a small model of which he worked before the Royal Society in 1699. His invention was made public in a work called "The Miner's Friend." He also published a small pamphlet on the art of moving ships in canals by paddle-wheels. A vessel of the same kind was made under the direction of Prince Rapert, which on trial beat the King's barge manned with sixteen men; and indeed about that time there were several projects of the same kind. Such was the progress made towards the discovery of a power the greatest which man has been able to command, both in its destructive and beneficial exercise; but the "Steam Engine" of our days, differing much in its construction from those we have mentioned, dates its origin from much later times; we have not, however, space to go into the history, and we must content ourselves with saying that it received great improvements from the hand of Watt, the chief of which was "condensing the steam in a vessel detached from the cylinder in which the piston works;" and that, after overcoming much opposition from prejudice and interest, he constructed an engine, and used it with perfect success, at the iron works at Carron, with the founder of which, Dr. Roebuck, he entered into partnership. When some reverse of fortune led to temporary embarrassment, Watt gave up his invention, for which he had taken out a patent, changed his course of life, and for the next eight years was employed in trigonometrical surveys and operations in Scotland, at the same time that Smeaton was employed on a rival line. In 1774 he was brought into connexion with Mr. Boulton, of Soho,* near Birmingham. The two friends petitioned Parliament for an extension of the patent, which had only a few years to run, and after a series of violent opposition, headed by the celebrated Burke, an Act of Parliament was obtained, vesting the property of the new engines in him and his assigns for twenty-five years. As soon as the patent was obtained, those establishments at Soho were formed, which have been the most useful school of practical mechanics: their steam engines came rapidly in use in all the mining districts; and they received as their remuneration the third part of the whole fuel which was saved by each of their engines.

The general dislike that men have to *payments* in the abstract, and a selfish and short-sighted economy in this particular instance, led the Cornish miners to pay every year with greater reluctance the rent due to the inventors of the engine, and they took advantage of the first difficulties thrown in the way by pirates of the invention, to pretend that they were freed from all their obligations. The question was an important one,

* This was brought about chiefly by the interference of Dr. William Smell, a Scotch physician settled in Birmingham, brother of Dr. R. Smell, author of "An Account of the Astronomical Discoveries of Kepler." Dr. Darwin wrote a poetical epitaph on him; and an account of him may be seen in Keir's *Life of Day*, 1791, p. 29, 93, 111; and Seward's *Memoirs of Darwin*, 1804, p. 24. In mentioning Dr. Darwin, we may observe the remarkable prediction in the *Botanic Garden* (1791):—

"Soon shall thy arm, unconquer'd Steam, afar
Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car!"

It appears that in 1759 Dr. Robison, then a student in the University of Glasgow, threw out an idea of applying the power of the *steam engine* to the moving of *wheel carriages*; and in 1784 Mr. Watt described in his patent "a portable steam engine and machinery for moving wheel carriages." Dr. Smell, in 1768, wrote to Mr. Watt to say, "he hoped soon to travel in a fiery chariot of his invention." Mr. Watt, in a private letter in 1805, says of Professor Robison, "he was a man of the clearest head, and the most science of any body I have ever known."

and might have affected Watt's situation and position in society in a serious manner, so he gave his whole attention to the subject, and became a lawyer. The litigation was as long and expensive as the lawyers could make it; but Boulton and Watt were finally successful. Some of the most eminent philosophers and men of science in the country were called in to support by their evidence the originality and importance of Watt's inventions; and the names of Herschel, Roy, Ramsden, Southern, and others, may be seen as freely and anxiously sustaining before the judges the rights of persecuted genius. An anecdote is related, in this memorable case, of some barristers, of whom a formidable array had been retained, having reproached Watt with having invented nothing but *ideas*; when his advocate Mr. Rous addressed them:—

"Can it be seriously contended that the invention of Mr. Watt, which during the space of nearly thirty years has been admired by all Europe as the greatest *practical* advance ever made in the *arts*, is a mere *abstract* discovery in *science*? Can that which with a single bushel of coals will raise a foot high thirty millions of pounds weight, or six thousand hogheads of water; which has brought into subjection to man, and submitted to his use, a power more than double the force of

gunpowder; which has taught a beam, moving with this mighty force, to act as a pendulum of a clock, and keep pace with other clocks through the day; can these operations be performed by a mere abstract idea, neither tangible nor visible? If these gentlemen were to approach this untangible substance, as they are pleased to call it, with the same ignorance of what it is with which they discourse upon it, they would probably be crushed like flies, and leave no trace of their existence."

The persecutions which Watt endured from a long series of unjust litigation, were not without effect upon his temper. He often vented his indignation in such strong expressions as the following:

"We have been so beset by plagiarists," he writes to Dr. Black, "that if I had not a very good memory of my doing it, their impudent assertions would lead me to doubt whether I was the *author* of any

improvements on the steam-engine; and the ill will of those we have most essentially served, whether such improvements have not been highly *prejudicial* to the commonwealth."

But, however irritated and annoyed, Watt was not discouraged in the pursuit he had so successfully engaged in; he bent his attention to the improvement of his engines, and the enlargement of their power. What were at first only simple pumps, mere instruments of exhaustion, he converted into agents applicable to all purposes, and of unlimited power. He also gave to his instruments that *regularity of action*, which is no less necessary than power, and with such success, that there was to be seen at Manchester a few years ago, in the cotton mill of Mr. Lee, a man of great mechanical talents, a *clock* which was set in motion by the *steam engine* used in the work, and which marked time very well, even beside a common pendulum clock. M. Arago tells us,

"Watt's *governor* (or regulator by centrifugal force), and a judicious use of the fly-wheel, are the secrets, the true secrets, of the wonderful perfection to which the manufactures of our day are brought. This it is which now enables the steam-engine to work with a perfect freedom from all *jolting*: to this it is owing, that it can with equal success embroider muslins or forge anchors; that it can weave the most delicate fabrics, or put in rapid motion the ponderous stones of a flour-mill. This may also explain how Watt could say, without fear of being reproached with ex-

aggeration, that to escape from the constant attendance of servants, he would make himself be waited on, and in case of sickness, have his food and medicines brought to him by machines set in motion by his steam engine. I am quite aware that people generally imagine, that this smoothness of motion is gained at the expense of power; but they are mistaken—utterly mistaken. The proverb, 'Much cry and little wool,' (*faire beaucoup de bruit, et peu de besogne*.) is true, not only in the moral world, it is also an axiom in mechanics," &c.

We must leave undescribed the details concerning the next improvement, not less important than that of the "condenser," namely, the discovery of the *expansion* of steam. M. Arago observes,

"It is certain, that since its adoption, the steam engines of Cornwall are achieving unhopéd for results, that with *one bushel of coal they do the work of twenty men nearly for ten hours*. Let us recollect, that in the coal districts, a bushel of

coal costs only nine pence; and it will be demonstrated, that Watt has reduced, over the greater part of England, the wages of a working man's average day's labour of ten hours, to less than a sous of our money."

To this calculation, formed to impart to general readers a good idea of the utility and power of this great invention, Sir John Herschel has added two other comparisons, which are so striking in themselves, and so easily understood as illustrative of the subject, that we are induced to transcribe them.

"The ascent of Mont Blanc, from the valley of Chamouni, is considered, and justly so, as the most toilsome undertaking that a man can perform in two days. Thus the maximum of mechanical exertion, which we are capable of making in twice twenty-four hours, is measured by the raising the weight of our body to the height of Mont Blanc. This exertion, or its equivalent, a steam engine will make by consuming *two pounds of coal*! Watt has then made it appear, that the strength which a man working for a day can exert, is no more than is contained in a pound of coal. Herodotus relates, that the con-

struction of the great pyramid of Egypt, occupied a hundred thousand men for twenty years. The pyramid is built of calcareous stone; its cubic contents can be easily calculated; and hence the conclusion is drawn, that its weight is about thirteen millions of millions of pounds. To raise this weight to a height of a hundred and twenty-five feet, the height of the centre of gravity of the pyramid, it would be necessary to burn, under the boiler of a steam engine, six hundred and thirty chaldrons of coal. There is a foundry which consumes a greater quantity of fuel than this *every week*!"

When Watt settled at Soho, Birmingham could reckon among the inhabitants of its neighbourhood, some persons of illustrious name. Priestley, in the enjoyment of his varied powers, and the height of his fame, was there; and Dr. Darwin, the philosopher and poet; and Withering the botanist; and Edgworth (a man encircled with a double wreath of glory), were all friends of the great mechanical philosopher, and all formed an association, along with Boulton and him, under the name of the *Lunar Society*; the meetings being held on the evening of the full moon, in order that the members might not lose the *light* they had acquired in their discussions on their way home. At one of these meetings Darwin said, "I have formed an idea of a duplex pen, a pen with two quills, by help of which one may write two copies of any thing; which will thus, at a single operation, produce both the original and the transcript of a letter."—"I believe (said Watt) I can find a better way of solving the problem: I shall think over it to night, and communicate my ideas to you to-morrow!" By the morrow, the *copying press* was invented; and even at that early period, a little model constructed as a means to judge of its effects. This useful machine has been (with some improvements) adopted generally in the counting-houses in England.

The application of steam as the means of heating apartments and houses where fruits and flowers are forced, if not originally an idea of Watt's, (for it had been pointed out in the Philosophical Transactions for 1745, and before that in Sir Hugh Platte's Garden of Eden,) was brought again into notice by him; but we must pass on to mention a few higher claims he possesses, as illustratively united (to use his biographer's language on the subject,) "to the greatest and most prolific invention of modern chemistry

—the discovery of the composition of water.* It appears that in France the honour due to him on this account has been injuriously withheld, and the observations of M. Arago do so much credit to his candour and discernment that it would be an act of injustice to withhold them.

"In the numerous works which professedly treat of this principal topic in the history of science, Watt has been forgotten. But notwithstanding this, I hope you will have the goodness to follow without prejudice what I have to say; that you will not suffer yourselves to be debarred from making any inquiry by authorities, which, after all, are not so numerous as they are commonly supposed to be; that you will not refuse to observe how few are the authors who now-a-days derive their information from original sources; how toilsome a labour they find it to disturb the dust of libraries; how convenient it seems to them, on the other hand, to live on other men's learning, and to make the composition of a book nothing better than

the mere business of editorship. The commission with which the confidence you repose in me has thought proper to intrust me appeared to me deserving of more serious attention. I have carefully collated numerous printed papers, and the whole of a voluminous authentic correspondence still in MS.; and if, after the lapse of fifty years, I am going to vindicate for James Watt an honour which has been on too slight grounds acceded to one of his most illustrious countrymen, it is because I deem it expedient to show, that in the bosom of learned societies truth is sooner or later brought to light, and that where discoveries are concerned, there can never be any prescription," &c.

M. Arago then enters into the discussion of this history of this brilliant discovery, which does honour, as he observes, to the human intellect. He mentions those, who, after one bright flash of genius thrown on the subject, left it again in its old obscurity, like Warltire: others who advanced towards the truth by cautious and more successful steps, as Cavendish and Priestley. But to Watt is due the superior merit of having seen, in the result of the experiments submitted to him, "the proof that water is not a simple substance."† To add to the confusion of the subject, it seems that the *dates* in the Philosophical Transactions were typographically wrong. One mistake of a whole year occurs, and all the numerous errors

* Watt's claims are set forth in the article *Water* in the *Encycl. Brit.* ed. 3d, 1797. See also Murray's *Chemistry*, ed. 1806, vol. ii. p. 158; Nicholson's *Chem. Dict.* 1795, article *Water*; Thomson's *Chemistry*, 2d ed. 1804, vol. i. p. 577; in all of which the merit of the discovery is given to Watt. But not so among the *French* chemists: Fourcroy, in his voluminous work published in 1801, avoids all mention of Watt's name; Cuvier gave the discovery to Cavendish, and so did Monge in his *Rapport sur le Progrès des Sciences Naturelles*, 1808, and in his *Eloges* of Fourcroy and Cavendish, 1811, 1812. The assertion that some unpublished papers of Cavendish proved or supported his claims to this discovery has been disproved by an examination of them by Messrs. C. Hatchett and Professor Brande.

† Watt's letter to Priestley on the subject is to be found in the 74th vol. of the *Philos. Transactions*, with its true date, 26th April, 1783; but the letter itself was not read before the Society till 22 April, 1784. Lavoisier and Cavendish were brought forward as the rival candidates. Of the latter very profound philosopher and eccentric person (Mr. Cavendish), the following anecdote is more correctly told than we have before met with it. "In consequence of the habits of economy which he had acquired, it was not in his power to spend the greater part of his annual income. This occasioned a yearly increase to his capital, till at last it accumulated so much, without any care on his part; that at the period of his death he left behind him nearly £1,300,000, and was the greatest proprietor in the Bank of England. On one occasion his money in the hands of his bankers accumulated to the amount of £70,000. These gentlemen, thinking it improper to keep so large a sum in their hands, sent one of the partners to wait on him, in order to learn how he wanted it disposed of. This gentleman was admitted, and after employing the necessary precautions to a man of Mr. Cavendish's peculiar disposition, stated the circumstance, and begged to know whether it would not be proper to lay out the money? Mr. Cavendish dryly answered, 'You may lay it out; if you please,' and left the room." See Thomson's *Annals of Philosophy*, vol. i. p. 3.

of the press were unfavourable to Watt ! The history of the whole reception of this discovery is curious. Cavendish claimed it as his own ; Priestley set himself to overturn it ; the Royal Society laughed at it ; people compared it to the *explanation of the golden tooth* ; and yet Watt maintained its correctness and importance. " I deny," he writes to Priestley, " that your experiment ruins my hypothesis : it is not founded on so brittle a basis as an earthen retort, nor on its converting water into air. I founded it on other facts, and was obliged to stretch it a good deal before it would fit the experiment. I maintain my hypothesis, until it shall be shown that the water found after the explosion of the pure and inflammable air has some other origin." With regard to the priority of his claim, the subject has been closely and historically examined, aided by all necessary documents, by Lord Brougham, and given in Watt's favour ; while it is said that the more matured opinion of Sir Humphry Davy on the question differed little from that of every other competent judge who examined it. But let us now turn from these scenes where the rival claims of science are the subject of protracted dispute, to behold the inventor himself, in the milder aspect of private life, and amid those social enjoyments, which are at once the relief and reward of a life dedicated to laborious thoughts and exertion. Watt married in 1764 his cousin, Miss Miller, an accomplished person, whose superior intellect, inviolable mildness, and cheerfulness of disposition, are said very soon to have reclaimed the great engineer from that indolence, despondency, and misanthropy which a nervous illness, and the injustice of man, threatened to render fatal. Four children were the produce of this marriage : Mrs. Watt dying in childhood of the fifth. Her husband was engaged in Scotland with the plan of the Caledonian Canal, at the time of this great bereavement, which he appears deeply to have felt. " Would (says his biographer), that I might here transcribe, in all their simple beauty, some lines of the journal in which he daily revealed his inmost thoughts, his fears, his hopes ! Would that you could see him, after this heavy affliction, pausing on the threshold of that home, where ' his kind welcomer ' awaited him no more ; unable to summon courage to enter those rooms where he was never more to meet ' the comfort of his life.' After continuing for some years a widower, he was so fortunate as again to find, in Miss Macgregor, one whose various talents, soundness of judgment, and strength of mind, rendered her a companion worthy of himself. In the year 1800, on the expiration of the patent* which Parliament had granted him, Watt retired altogether from public life. His two sons succeeded him in the business at Soho. Gregory Watt, his son by his second marriage, had begun his career in the most brilliant manner by literary compositions and geological works. He died in 1804, at the age of twenty-seven, of a disease of the lungs. This afflicting event is said quite to have overpowered the father ; the utmost care of his family and friends could with great difficulty restore some comfort to him ; and it had been thought that this sorrow might account for the almost *total silence* which

* Among Mr. Watt's enlightened assistants at Soho, was Mr. W. Murdoch, who made the first locomotive engine applied to the drawing of carriages in 1784. A person is still alive who saw it in 1784 drive a small waggon round a room. In 1803 Mr. R. Trevithick took out a patent for an engine to be applied to the drawing of carriages on this principle.

Watt preserved during the latter years of his life; but this statement of M. Arago's has been contradicted by those who were in habits of intimacy with Watt at this period; and who mention that neither the activity of his mind was impaired, nor his interest in the pleasures of society or literature diminished.

"He preserved," says Lord Jeffrey, "up almost to the last moment of his existence, not only the full command of his extraordinary intellect, but all the alacrity of spirit, and the social gaiety which had illuminated his happiest days. His friends

in this part of the country (Edinburgh), never saw him more full of intellectual vigour and colloquial animation—never more delightful or more instructive, than in his last visit to Scotland in 1817."

And in a letter to one of his dearest and most intimate friends, Watt thus expressed himself on his loss.

"It is rather mortifying to see how easily the want of even the best of us is dispensed with in this world, but it is very well it should be so. We here, however, cannot help feeling a terrible blank in our family. When I look at my son's books, his drawings, his writings, I always say to myself, where are the mind that conceived these things, and the hands that executed them? In the course of nature, he should have said so of mine, but it was otherwise ordained, and our sorrow is unavailing. As Catullus says, 'Nunc et per iter,' &c. But Catul-

lus was a heathen; let us hope that he is now rejoicing in another and better world, free from our cares, griefs, and infirmities. Some one has said, 'I shall not wholly die,' and Gregory's name, his virtues, and merits will live at least as long as those do who knew him. You are not from this to conceive that we give way to grief; on the contrary, you will find us cheerful as we ought to be, and as much disposed to enjoy the friends we have left as ever; but we should approach to brutes, if we had no regrets."

Those who were acquainted with Watt, bear their united testimony, that his merit as a philosopher was even exceeded by the good qualities of his heart. They speak with delight of his child-like candour—the great simplicity of his manners—his unwearied benevolence, and his love of justice, carried even to an extreme. His disposition so placid and so gentle, only became ruffled whenever in his presence an invention was not attributed to its right author, and above all, when a flatterer endeavoured to enrich him at the expense of others. In his eyes, scientific discoveries were the greatest of all blessings. He willingly gave whole hours to discussion if the object was to do justice to modest inventors who had been robbed of their rights by piracy, or were forgotten by a thankless public. Marvellous as were his powers of memory, it is said that its extent was its least merit; it took possession of all that was of any value, and utterly rejected, as if by instinct, that superfluous matter which it would have been useless to retain. The variety of his information would be deemed incredible, were it not attested by very eminent persons. Lord Jeffrey characterized the powerful and subtle intellect of his friend, when he compared it to the trunk which the elephant employs alike to pick up a straw, or rend an oak. The health of this venerable person had seemed to strengthen with his advancing years. His intellectual faculties retained all their former vigour. He once thought that they were beginning to fail; and true to the device which he had chosen for his seal (an eye, with the motto "Observe"), he determined to clear up his doubts by observing himself. He was then seen, at more than 70 years of age, seeking for some mode of study to try himself by, and lamenting that he could find no subject entirely new for his intellect to exercise itself upon. At last, on bringing to mind the Anglo-Saxon language, and which is one of some difficulty, he makes Anglo-Saxon the experimental test which he wanted; and the facility

with which he mastered it, shewed him how little ground there was for his apprehension. Watt devoted the last days of his life to the construction of a machine intended to copy with despatch, and mathematical exactness, pieces of statuary and sculpture of all dimensions. When he made presents of his performances, he used gaily to remark, "They were the first attempts of a young artist entering on his eighty-third year." Of his eighty-third year, however, he was not permitted to see the close. In the early part of the summer of 1819 alarming symptoms appeared, and defied the efforts of his medical attendants. Watt was aware of his situation :

" 'I am sensible (he said to his friends) of the attachment which you show me, and I hasten to thank you first, as I have now come to my last illness.' His son appeared to him not sufficiently resigned, and every day the good and considerate

old man sought some pretext for calling his attention with affectionate tenderness to all those topics of consolation which he ought to recognise in the circumstances under which an inevitable event was about to take place."

This event did take place on the 25th Aug. 1819. He was buried in the church of Heathfield, near Birmingham; and in an adjoining chapel, which his son built, is placed that striking and admirable statue by Chantrey, with which all lovers of art and science must be well acquainted. We can well recollect, when it was exhibited in London, the effect produced by so faithful a representation of the aged form, the thoughtful countenance, and the intellectual eye. "I never look at Mr. Watt's countenance," said Mr. R. Sharpe, "without fancying I behold the personification of abstract thought." The colossal statue by the same sculptor in Westminster Abbey, bears an inscription by Lord Brougham.* On the one at Greenock, the composition of Lord Jeffrey is placed. The very accomplished philosopher and man of science who has composed the present memoir, so honourable to himself, and to the memory of the departed, adds, that when reflecting on the greatness of the subject, while travelling in England, he proposed this question, "What is your opinion of the influence which Watt has exercised on the wealth, the power, and the prosperity of England?"

"I do not exaggerate (he adds) when I say that I have put this question to more than an hundred persons of all ranks in society, of many shades of political opinion, from the merest Radicals to the most uncompromising Conservatives, the answer has been uniformly the same;

by all, the services of our fellow member were placed *above all comparison*; all, moreover, called my attention to the speeches† delivered at the meeting at which the Westminster statue was voted, as expressing with fidelity the sentiments of the whole English nation."

* The inscription is as follows: "Not to perpetuate a name which must endure while the peaceful arts flourish, but to shew that mankind have learnt to honour those who best deserve their gratitude, the King, his Ministers, and many of the Nobles and Commons of the Realm raised this monument to James Watt, who directing the force of an original genius, early exercised in philosophical research, to the improvement of the Steam Engine, enlarged the resources of his country, increased the power of man, and rose to an eminent place among the most illustrious followers of science, and the real benefactors of the world. Born at Greenock 1736; died at Heathfield in Staffordshire, 1819." No less than five large statues have been erected to Watt's memory.

† At this meeting there were speeches by Lord Liverpool, Lord Brougham, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. Huskisson, besides many others. Sir H. Davy moved as a resolution, "That the late James Watt, by the profound science and original genius displayed in his admirable inventions, *has more than any other man of his age exemplified the practical utility of knowledge, enlarged the power of man over the external world,*

We cannot make a more becoming termination to our brief sketch than by extracting a few passages relating to Mr. Watt's scientific inventions from one who was well able to judge of their merit; and their success—we mean the late President of the Royal Society; and to add to it that general view of Mr. Watt's attainments and intellectual character which Lord Jeffrey, his friend and compatriot, has with great eloquence and animation described; thus observing him, not as we look at a picture, only in one aspect and from one spot, but rather as we contemplate the figures from the sculptor's hand, from different points of view, and compare the relative proportions of the parts, till we have obtained a full measurement and observation of the whole.

"Those (says Sir H. Davy) who consider James Watt only as a great practical mechanic, form a very erroneous idea of his character. He was *equally* distinguished as a natural philosopher and a chemist, and his inventions demonstrate his profound knowledge of these sciences, and that peculiar characteristic of genius, the union of them for practical application. The steam-engine before his time was a rude machine, the result of simple experiments on the compression of the atmosphere and the condensation of steam. Mr. Watt's improvements were not produced by accidental circumstances, or by a single ingenious thought; they were founded on delicate and refined experiments, connected with the discoveries of Dr. Black. He had to investigate the cause of the cold produced by the evaporation of the heat occasioned by the condensation of the steam; to determine the source of the air appearing when water was acted upon by an exhausting power; the ratio of the volume of steam to its

generating water; and the law by which the elasticity of steam increased with the temperature:—labour, time, numerous and difficult experiments, were required for the ultimate result; and when his principles was obtained, the application of it to produce the movement of machinery demanded a new species of intellectual and experimental labour. He engaged in it with all the ardour which success inspires, and was obliged to bring all the mechanical powers into play, and all the resources of his own fertile mind into exertion; he had to convert *rectilinear* into *rotatory* motion, and to invent *parallel* motion. After years of intense labour, he obtained what he sought for; and at last, by the regulating centrifugal force of the *governor*, placed the machine entirely under the power of the mechanic, and gave perfection to a series of combinations unrivalled for the genius and ingenuity displayed in their invention, and for the new power they have given to civilized man," &c.

The observations of Lord Jeffrey, from which we are able only to make a short extract, fill up all that was left unfinished in the previous portrait, and complete the entire resemblance.

"Independently (he says) of his great attainments in mechanics, Mr. Watt was an extraordinary and in many respects a wonderful man. Perhaps no individual of his age possessed so much and such varied and exact information; had read so much, or remembered what he had read so accurately and so well. He had infinite quickness of apprehension, a prodigious memory, and a certain methodizing and rectifying power of understanding, which extracted something precious out of all that was presented to it. His stores of miscellaneous knowledge were immense,

and yet less astonishing than the command he had at all times over them. It seemed as if every subject that was casually started in conversation with him, had been that which he had been last occupied in studying and exhausting, such was the copiousness, the precision, and the admirable clearness of the information which he poured out upon it without effort or hesitation. Nor was this promptitude or compass of knowledge confined in any degree to the studies connected with his ordinary pursuits. That he should have been minutely and extensively skilled in

and both multiplied and diffused the conveniences and enjoyments of human life." Mr. Huskinson said, "that the resources of the country might have failed us during the late war, before it was brought to a glorious conclusion, but for the creations of Mr. Watt." Sir J. Mackintosh said, "that no man ever had a more evident claim to be honoured by his country, and revered by all generations," &c.

chemistry and the arts, and in most of the branches of physical science, might perhaps have been conjectured, but it would not have been inferred from his usual occupations, and probably is not generally known, that he was curiously learned in many branches of antiquity, metaphysics, medicine and etymology, and perfectly at home in all the details of architecture, music, and law. He was well acquainted, too, with most of the modern languages, and familiar with their most recent literature. Nor was it at all extraordinary to hear the great mechanic and engineer detailing and expounding for hours together the metaphysical theories of the German logicians, or criticising the measures or the matter of the German poetry. His astonishing memory was aided, no doubt, in a great measure, by a still higher and rare faculty—by his power of digesting and arranging in its proper place all the information he had received, and of casting aside and rejecting as it were instinctively whatever was worthless or immaterial. Every conception that was suggested to his mind seemed instantly to take its place among its other rich furniture, and to be condensed into the smallest and most convenient form. He never appeared, therefore, to be at all encumbered or perplexed with the *verbiage* of the dull books he perused, or the idle talk to which he listened; but to have at once extracted, by a kind of intellectual alchemy, all that was worthy of attention, and to have reduced it for his own use, to its true value and its simplest form: and thus it often happened that a great deal more was learned from his brief and vigorous account of the theories and arguments of tedious writers, than an ordinary student could ever have derived from the most painful study of the originals, and that errors and absurdities became manifest from the mere clearness and plainness of his statement of them, which might have deluded and perplexed most of his hearers without that invaluable assistance. With these vast resources his conversation was at all times rich and instructive in no ordinary degree; but it was, if possible, still more pleasing than wise, and had all the charms of familiarity, with all the substantial treasures of knowledge. No man could be more social in his spirit, less assuming or fastidious in his manners, or more kind and indulgent towards all who approached him. He rather liked to talk, at least in his latter years; and though he took a considerable share of the conversation, he rarely suggested the topics on which it was to turn, but readily and quickly took up whatever was presented by those about him, and astonished the idle and

barren propounders of an ordinary theme, by the treasures which he drew from the mine they had unconsciously opened. He generally seemed, indeed, to have no choice or predilection for one subject of discourse rather than another; but always allowed his mind, like a great cyclopædia, to be opened at any letter his associates might choose to turn up, and only endeavoured to select from his inexhaustible stores what might be best adapted to the taste of his present hearers. As to their capacity, he gave himself no trouble; and, indeed, such was his singular talent for making all things plain, clear, and intelligible, that scarcely any one could be aware of such a deficiency in his presence. His talk, too, though overflowing with information, had no resemblance to lecturing or solemn discoursing, but, on the contrary, was full of colloquial spirit and pleasantry. He had a certain quiet and grave humour, which ran through most of his conversation, and a vein of temperate jocularity which gave infinite zest and effect to the condensed and inexhaustible information which formed its main staple and characteristic. There was a little air of affected testiness, and a tone of pretended rebuke and contradiction with which he used to address his younger friends, that was always felt by them as an endearing mark of his kindness and familiarity, and prized accordingly far above all the solemn compliments that ever proceeded from the lips of authority. His voice was deep and powerful, though he commonly spoke in a low and somewhat monotonous tone which harmonised admirably with the weight and brevity of his observations, and set off to the greatest advantage the pleasant anecdotes which he delivered with the same grave brow, and the same calm smile playing soberly on his lips. There was nothing of effect, indeed, or impatience, any more than of pride or levity in his demeanour; and there was a finer expression of repose strength, and mild self-possession in his manner, than we ever recollect to have met with in any other person. He had in his character the utmost abhorrence for all sorts of forwardness, parade and pretension, and, indeed, never failed to put all such impertinence out of countenance by the manly plainness and honest interplidity of his language and deportment. *** His health, which had been delicate from his youth upwards, seemed to become firmer as he advanced in years, and he preserved, up almost to the last moments of his existence, not only the full command of his extraordinary intellect, but all the elasticity of spirit and the social gaiety which had illumined his happiest days," &c.

A character, drawn with such force and precision as the one above, and in which the great master-lines are so correctly observed and pointed out, impresses us with a conviction of the fidelity of the sketch; and if we are willing to allow something to the generous partiality of friendship, and something to the enthusiasm of a mind kindling under the impressions it is describing,* till its colours assume a richer and warmer hue; yet still we must confess that we have before us the picture of an intellect of the highest order,—a mind of the finest and most perfect regulation. Assuredly, in the fertile provinces of varied science, others may have equalled Mr. Watt in the depth of their resources, some may have even surpassed him in the rapid brilliancy of their inventive faculties; while others, born in happier hours, and the children of an indulgent fortune, may have met, as it were at the first stroke, with that rich vein of hidden truths, that is generally but the tardy reward of patient and laborious research; but the combination of such great original powers, strengthened and perfected by skilful and vigorous discipline, and successfully applied to the achievement of the most important discoveries and operations, is not often to be found in the annals of philosophy. Few things are more characteristic of a truly great mind than the calmness with which it meets unexpected difficulties, and the enduring patience and resolution with which it works out its destined task. The inventions of Mr. Watt were the fruit of time and meditation, the continued thought of a life. How different from those who, abandoning themselves to the fascinations of a novel and ingenious theory, shrink from the toil of watching its progressive strength, guarding it from surrounding error, and assisting it in its advance to perfection. The philosopher of Greenock seemed always to foresee in the rudiments of his early ideas the maturity of his finished invention:† not like those whose discoveries may be called the children of their fond and early thoughts, which they brought forth with rapture, but which grew up amid paternal doubts and increasing anxieties; sometimes neglected by caprice, and sometimes deserted in despair, and which arrive, if at all, only after long delays and difficulty, at the desired success.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

By THOMAS GREEN, Esq. of Ipswich.

(Continued from p. 248.)

1820.—April 6. Mr. Selwyn mentioned that Foote having received much attention from the Eton boys, in showing him about the college, collected them round him in the quadrangle, and said, "Now, young gentlemen, what can I do for you to show you how much I am obliged to you?" "Tell us, Mr. Foote," said the leader, "the best thing you ever said." "Why," says Foote, "I once saw a little blackguard imp of a chimney sweeper mounted on a noble steed, prancing and curveting in all the pride and magnificence of nature,—there, said I, goes Warburton on Shakspeare." Mr. L——

* "Vit-on jamais la Satire, la Critique même, se renfermer dans de justes bornes? de quel droit condamneroit-on la louange seule à n'en point sortir?" See *Eloges Hist.* 'Schœckel,' par Vicq-D'Azyr, Tom. ii. p. 47.

† In considering the strength and enduring vigour of Watt's mind, one is reminded of the expressive language of Montaigne: "La plupart des savans, n'ont pas les reins assez fermes pour marcher front à front avec cet homme-là; ils ne vont que de loing après."

mentioned in private chat, that Alex. Baring, who was probably the richest man in Europe, spent no more than 12,000*l.* per annum.

May 13. Looked into *Gil Blas*. With all its air of nature, the story, on many occasions, involves most revolting improbabilities. Finished the life of Lord Wm. Russell by Lord John, written in a very excellent spirit, but with a want of vigour and animation to excite high interest. Some of the expositions, however, as of the state of affairs with Charles I. are admirably clear, just and comprehensive: of Lord Halifax, he happily observes, "that the colouring of his mind was better than the drawing." He makes the distinction of whigs and Tories to have first arisen in 1679. Finished *Gil Blas*. Le Sage's invention betrays symptoms of exhaustion and flagging towards the close. The liveliness of thought and happy succinctness of expression, are admirable to the last.

Sept. 22. Mr. Smart called to view my Claude: said that Sir J. Reynolds in summer generally commenced work at six, resumed it after breakfast till dinner, and would often, throwing himself on a sofa till tea, resume work again in the evening, and persist as long as the twilight would allow.

Oct. 3. I am not up, I am afraid, to what Mathews (see his *Diary of an Invalid*) says on the poetry of painting. The first and last excellence of painting, I am disposed to think, is in the style,—the representation, more than the thing represented—which only comes in as an accessory. Felibien, I remember, at last almost confesses this to be his opinion. Called at Birkfield lodge in my morning walk. Much chat with the Count (Linsingen) about the Queen, mentioned the confidential communications made to him by the Duke of Cumberland. The Count had been pressed by the Duke of York to take on him the office afterwards accepted by Ompteda,—a lucky escape. The Baron unquestionably poisoned. The King apparently perfectly composed on the subject. Had a discussion with S. at the coffee room respecting the Queen: the impressions I had received from the Count were very bad, but were most materially shaken.

Oct. 8. In pursuing Mathews' *Diary*, I must say that I have rarely met with such a combination of original genius, taste and humour. His anecdote of Wilson, after gazing in speechless astonishment for a minute on the Cataract of Terni,—“Well done, water, by G—!” is excellent.—Of Claude's landscapes he observes, that they are *poetic nature*. Nature abstracted from all local defects,—all her separate features truer, but compounded as they will never be found to exist together in real landscape. He doubts, and I doubt too, whether we do not lose more pleasure by refinement of taste, and its consequent fastidiousness: yet who would relapse? Descriptions, Mathews remarks, never present a precise picture to the mind, but merely feed the imagination through associations. He

* Should we not approach to a more probable solution of this question, by changing the terms, and using “correctness” for “refinement.” The more correct our taste, the nearer we are approaching to acknowledge the invariable principles of art, and the power of fixing a standard, to which we can confidently refer. A refined taste in art, will consist in a more clear and intimate knowledge of the intention of the artist, accompanied with a power of discovering the means by which he wrought it out. This increased activity, which refinement of taste gives to the mind, is of itself a source of pleasurable emotion: the lower and more uneducated the taste, the more liable to alter; what pleases to-day, may be rejected to-morrow; its scale of comparison is always unsteady, and this unsteadiness alone is a loss of pleasure. A refined taste, however, sometimes becomes a partial and contracted taste, and then undoubtedly its circle of enjoyment is weakened and broken.—EDIT.

speaks of the Maison Quarrée at Nismes as one of the most beautiful relics of ancient architecture that have come down to us, and of M. d'Argenson's house at Ormes as the nearest approach he saw in France to the country residence of an English nobleman. The reflections of this author, on politics, morals, and religion, evince an original, liberal, and manly spirit; he alludes to the banks of the Wye as his native soil, but he is a fine fellow wherever he comes from.

Oct. 16. Called on Frost; copying his large Gainsborough, the *Mall* of St. James's Park. An airy, but flimsy production, evincing much dexterity of hand, and skill in colouring, but still not a picture. He has manifestly proved Frost's ruin as an artist. The *Edinburgh Reviewers* (no. lxviii) remark, and with great truth, I think, on the subject of education, "That except in very extraordinary cases, the common education of the times will do all for a man that the spirit of the times will allow any education to do for him." Mr. — surprised me with a call, more *tranchant* than ever * * * * gave an amusing account of his neighbour in Queen Square, Jeremy Bentham, at 70, with all the alertness, simplicity, and candour of a child, and irritable like one, very opinionated, and setting a high value on his discoveries,—of independent fortune, about 2,000*l.* per annum.

Oct. 22. Read all day. Mr. Mitford dropped in after dinner and took tea: gave me an account of a wild picturesque district he had been traversing between Namur and Luxembourg, and of the beauties of the Meuse and the Sambre. He mentioned the magnificent cavern* he had seen in the Ardennes formed by a small river piercing the heart of some hills of limestone. He seemed to think it unequalled in western Europe, and said few Englishmen had been there. He said the Ardennes were well worth visiting; and the banks of the Moselle very picturesque. He spent two days with Mr. Wyttenbach the librarian, at Treves, who gave him copious libations of Moselle, saying

"Vinum Mosellanum eat in omni tempore sanum."

and when they parted at the Maison Rouge, the professor kissed him on both cheeks. Began *Spence's Anecdotes*. Manifestly a poor creature; but his *Collectanea* are highly amusing: those of Cardinal Alberoni and Ramsay, respecting the Pretender's eldest son and Sir Godfrey Kneller's dream, are capital. Pope's idea of correcting a composition by going over it with one view at a time, is excellent. Self-love, Pope observes, would be a necessary principle were it only to serve as a scale for the love of our neighbours. The pictures in the Palais Royal cost the Regent above a million of louis d'ors. I should like to see the Muleteer which Correggio painted for a sign post: it was bought for 500 guineas.† Pope thinks from the inconclusiveness of argument in many ancient writers, that there is a fashion even in reasoning. He also thinks that landscape gardening is properly landscape painting: the plan (Mr. Towneley's) of collecting

* It is the cavern of Hau sur Lèze, not far from St. Hubert.—*EDIT.*

† It is now in the possession of the Lord Francis Egerton. The Orleans collection, as is well known, having been purchased by the Duke of Bridgewater, Lord Carlisle, and Earl Gower for 45,000*l.* They selected pictures valued at 39,000*l.* and sold the rest at about 40,000*l.* The Orleans gallery included the collections of Christina, of Cardinal Richelieu, Mazarin, Dubois, the Dukes of Grammont, Noailles, Vendôme, Menars, De Hautefeuille, Lord Melfort, with some others, and the "Raising of Lazarus," which was got from Narbonne for 1000*l.*—*EDIT.*

modern inscriptions at Rome, to ascertain the relative estimation of the Virgin, our Saviour, and of God, by the Romish Church, is admirably happy. It appears, on the authority of Baron Stöckh, that the attitude of the statue called "the Whetter," or listening slave, is the same as that of the attendant of Apollo slaying Marsyas on a gem: perhaps, therefore, it has been misnamed.

Nov. 11. Betterton's answer to Tillotson (See *Spence's Anecdotes*) does not seem quite correct. The actor moves more than the preacher, because he represents, the other only narrates. The secret of writing well, Pope states, is writing from one's own knowledge, and naturally. A man, says Pope, always chooses what appears [the best]; and if you could certainly foresee what that would be, you would foresee what he would choose, and his choice still remain free. He looked upon Bolingbroke as something superhuman, and placed here by mistake. Bolingbroke must have possessed astonishing conversational powers to impress an intimate friend, and that friend no less a man than Pope, in such a degree.

Nov. 12. Pursued *Spence*. Denham states, that Dr. Collett, mistaking ψυχολόγος for αὐλός, wrote in his notes fifteen reasons to prove the soul was like a flute. This is characteristic. I had never seen or heard *Spence's* comparison of novel reading to dram drinking; yet have made it fifty times. The happiness of life, *Spence* truly remarks, is so nice a thing, that, like the sensitive plant, it shrinks away even upon thinking of it.

Nov. 13. Finished *Spence's Anecdotes*. The appended letters are many of them interesting. N. Herbert, in one dated Feb. 22, 1764, Leiston, Suffolk, mentions a book entitled, *The Uncertainty of the Signs of Death*. Hume's account of Blacklock, dated Edinb. Oct. 15, 1764, particularly of his amorous feelings, in which sweetness of voice and symptoms of youth (quære, why not of beauty?) discovered by the touch, appear the suggestors, is highly curious. Hume complains, that his namesake, J. Home, had corrupted his taste in his first drama of *Agis* by an imitation of Shakespeare, whom he should have been content to admire; but that now, in his new tragedy, he appears a true disciple of Sophocles and Racine.—Began *Dawson Turner's Architectural Tour in Normandy*.^{*} French manners and the appearances of things are faithfully delineated; and his statement of the benefits that have resulted from the Revolution, even to the game laws, is liberal and candid. He notices the wooden scales with which buildings are covered, as common in Norway; we found them general in Switzerland. The light tracery, diffused like gossamer in front of the Cathedral of Rouen, when you ascend the roof, he says, is found to consist of massy limbs of stone, the edges of which alone are seen by the spectator below. Of the interior of St. Owen, he truly remarks, the building is all window; were it made of cast iron, it would

* A work distinguished for soundness of knowledge, elegance of taste, and beauty of illustration. The Editor of Mr. Green's Diary is happy to avail himself of this opportunity of publicly expressing his sense, as well of the extent and variety of Mr. Dawson Turner's attainments in art and literature, as of the obliging manner in which he is ready to satisfy rational curiosity, by opening his treasures and communicating his knowledge. Mr. D. Turner's collection, both of books and pictures, is one of the few that, having been formed by a refined taste and with judicious selection, has ever been employed as the means of promoting information and delight, and directed to views of general utility.—EDIT.

scarcely look less solid. Mr. Mitford calling in, and chatting with me this evening, said, that Canova pointed out to a friend of his, who went round the Louvre with him, considerable faults in the anatomy of the statue of the Gladiator. Thompson Martin (the picture dealer) has robbed Mr. Reed of his fine Vandewelde; he is satisfied of the incontestable genuineness of my Hobbima. Finished Mr. D. Turner's Tour. He considers that there is no essential difference between Norman and Saxon architecture. A satisfactory treatise on the origin and progress of the architecture of the middle ages is still a desideratum.*

Nov. 22. P—— declared he knew it as a fact, from a gentleman at B——, in this county, that a certain number of chancery suits were offered by a parent as a settlement for his daughter, in that neighbourhood. This is a curious fact! Read Sir Thomas Bernard's conversations between Bishops Hough and Gibson, and Mr. Lyttelton, on the comforts of old age. Hough's character and anecdotes of my relation Abp. Sancroft pleased me much. Hough contends, that our natural progress, from our cradle to our grave, is to intellectualize.

Nov. 26. Began *Private Correspondence of Mr. Hume* from p. 61 to 76. Rousseau's insane suspicions are perpetually breaking out in his letters. Hume suspects he is less actuated by persuasion in his writings than by the desire of surprising by his paradoxes. Hume's gallantries with the Comtesse de Bouffiers are highly amusing. French society seems to have been quite to his taste; and the politics and crowded assemblies of London utterly intolerable to him. His account of Rousseau in England, in a letter to the Countess, dated London, Jan. 19, 1766, is highly curious. In another letter, he accounts for Rousseau's strange conduct on many occasions, though generally amiable, by his being subject, either from the constitution of his body or mind, to violent fits of spleen, discontent, and impatience. Hume is more enraged than, knowing his character and malady, he ought to have been, with Rousseau's insane burst of enmity to him; but his resentments were no doubt quickened by the apprehension of the figure he should make in Rousseau's own account of the transaction in his *Memoirs*. What interest did these literary men excite at the day! we have now nothing like it.

Nov. 29. Finished *Hume's Correspondence*. His aversion to all popular courses is very striking; and his increase of pension, on an express understanding from the King, that he would continue his *History*, is an awkward circumstance. How did the pious George the Third endure him? Hume's last letter to the Countess, in full and calm contemplation of his death—it took place only five days afterwards—is very affecting.

Dec. 9. Began *Prince Hoare's Memoirs of Granville Sharp*. To what an accident do we owe the direction of this man's philanthropy, and probably the abolition of the Slave Trade half a century before it would otherwise have taken place! I should hardly have believed that such advertisements for slaves as are transcribed could in my time have had place in our

* Since this note was written by Mr. Green, a much more correct and extensive knowledge of the progress of early architecture and its local variations has been acquired; among other publications, Mr. Hope's Essay is of great value, especially for its account of the architecture in the Norman style in foreign countries. The elaborate and beautiful publications of Britton, Pugin, and Cotman have diffused much information, and a late work published at Oxford, called the *Glossary of Architecture*, in three volumes, is one calculated to be of constant service to the student. We are glad to hear that Mr. Parker is now preparing a new edition.—EDIT.

English newspapers. How slowly are the most obvious improvements admitted in old institutions! * It appears that slaves were advertised publicly in the Public Advertiser, 28 Nov. 1769.

Dec. 20. Finished the Catalogue of my Paintings. In the Musée Napoleon they observe truly of Berghem, I think, that he had studied attentively and successfully in his youth, and rendered himself a most skilful painter of landscapes and animals, but acquired withal too great an "*habilité du pinceau*—tout chez lui devient métier, et sent trop l'atelier," and "*le faire est toujours le même*." Raffaele's price for his Transfiguration † was 5500 livres, about 250*l.*, which is 100*l.* less than Carey, the picture dealer, is now asking me for his landscape by Teniers. Went in the evening to the theatre, to hear Miss Stephens in Rob Roy; her voice and execution absolutely perfect, and nothing wanting but a presiding intelligence and feeling to carry all before it.

Dec. 24. Dined at Count Linsingen's, Birkfield Lodge, to meet Miss Stephens; quite unspoiled by success; simple, natural, and engaging. Spent the whole evening, after tea, in music; sung with her without the slightest alarm. She professed herself quite delighted to sing with me; her *turns* are full of novelty and grace, and exquisitely polished; but still a want of high feeling, I think. She complained of *Ambrogetti* being always dreadfully out of tune, and of *Naldi* that he was half a tone too flat. She seemed to know but little of Mrs. Salmon or of Braham. Saw her again at the theatre, as Miss Bertram in Guy Mannering, but little to do for so capital a singer; as an actress very indifferent. My opinion of her powers and deficiencies confirmed.

Dec. 26. Mr. Mitford called; went with him to Mr. Carey's, to look over the prints and drawings; bought an upright drawing of Claude's in pen and bistre wash, for five guineas. Much political chat with Mr. Carey, who is an enthusiast in the cause of liberty, &c. Carey says, there is a want of a sharp touch in Wilson's pictures; high feeling for colour, but not for composition; he painted his rocks from a fractured mass of old Cheshire cheese. After breakfast Mr. Mitford and Mr. Carey called to view my pictures. The former much pleased with my Hobbima, and the Murillo, the presiding genius of my collection. Mr. Carey was struck with the Cornelius Jansen, an exquisite specimen; and with the magnificent landscape, in his grandest style, by Bolognese. * * * * Went in the evening to the theatre to see the Beggar's Opera, of most mischievous influence surely on the commonalty. Saw Miss Stephens in Rosina, in good voice, and excellent in "Cease your funning," and "With lowly suit;" her *turns* were graceful, new, and beautiful, but on the whole my last impressions correspond to my first.

* To corroborate this observation of Mr. Green, I may mention, that a medical friend was observing to me a few days since, how singular it was the operation for strabismus, or *distorted sight*, lately introduced, never suggested itself before, though apparently offering so obvious a cure; seeing that the same operation, that of dividing the muscle, had been constantly used in distorted limbs, and, I believe, he said, in the tongue. Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood is another instance, occurring so long after all the *machinery of nature*, formed for that purpose, had been previously known to anatomists.—Edit.

† Refer to Q. de Quincy, Vie de Raphael, p. 363; and Vasari, in Vita di Sebastiano. Venez. p. 364. Vasari says of the head of Christ in the Transfiguration, "that it was the greatest effort of an art that could not go further, and this final achievement of painting marked also the termination of the painter's life. 'Come ultima cosa che far avesse, non toco più penello, sopra guingendogli la morte.'"

—Edit.

MR. URBAN, *Dunkenswell, Devon,*
Sept. 28th.

IT is carelessly asserted by Goldsmith, in his History of England, that between the time of the Crusades and that of Cromwell, no English fleet had been seen in the Mediterranean. Speaking of Admiral Blake, he says, "He sailed with a fleet into the Mediterranean, whither, since the time of the Crusades, no English fleet had ventured to advance." So erroneous is this statement, that within a short period, there were three expeditions into the Mediterranean, viz. that of Lord Essex against Cadiz, in 1596, (the naval conduct of which was entrusted to Lord Howard of Effingham, afterwards Earl of Nottingham); that of Sir Robert Mansel against Algiers, in 1629; and that of Sir Kenelm Digby, who, though not a seaman by education, defeated the Turks at Scanderoon in 1628. It is, however, chiefly with reference to the second of these commanders (Sir Robert Mansel) that these remarks are offered, as Bishop Goodman, in his recently-published Memoirs, has rather dilated upon his character.

"But to return (says the Bishop) to Sir Robert Mansell. Truly he was a very honest man and open-hearted man; a valiant man; but a man so void of all compliments, and a little rash. Let him speak with any grave old councillor, especially in a difference concerning himself, I dare undertake that he should give him some affront and some offence; and so he might provoke Northampton; but that the Earl should break into such words as the author [Sir Anthony Weldon] would fasten upon him I shall never believe, for they do not savour of Christianity. I remember, when Sir Robert Mansell had a complaint in Parliament concerning his glass-house, he began to speak in some choler; whereupon some of the lords, knowing his disposition, wished him to hold his peace, fearing lest he should give offence and be committed; but others said, 'Let him speak—let him speak: he speaks like an open-hearted Welshman, and like a soldier;' and we know that all men are not without passions, and if we should forbid them to soldiers we should abate their courage." Vol. i. p. 56.

Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, the nobleman alluded to, has either "fallen on evil tongues," or was a very unamiable person. Weldon

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says, that he was a great clerk, though not a wise man, and the grossest of flatterers in the world,—of so venomous and cankered a disposition, that he hated all men of noble parts, nor loved any but flatterers like himself. He used to say, that he would be content to be damned perpetually in hell, to be revenged of that proud Welchman Sir Richard [Robert] Mansell.—But if he was really a flatterer, it may be doubted whether he was so fond of other flatterers as is said, on the ground of the old proverb, that two of a trade can never agree. He certainly appears to have possessed the quality of prudence, and this habit, being carried too far, by leading him to connect himself with opposite parties at once, may have prejudiced many persons against him. The present Northumberland House, at Charing Cross, was built by him.

One of the Mansel family held a naval or military command in the reign of Henry VIII. Mr. Tytler, in his History of Scotland (vol. v. p. 371, 2.) says that the Isle of Arran, with that of Bute, and the castle of Rothesay, which were attacked by the Earl of Lennox, "according to agreement, were delivered to Sir Rise Mansell and Richard Broke, who accompanied the expedition, and took formal possession of them in the name of the king of England." Mr. Tytler refers to "Instructions to Sir Rise Mansell, and Richard Broke. State Paper Office, August 1544."

This was not the earliest hostile appearance of one of that family in Scotland, though the instance about to be cited was rather an armed intervention in the affairs of that country. It forms a conspicuous incident in the Scottish transactions of the reign of Henry III. The queen of Alexander III. who was daughter to Henry, "complained that she was immured in a dismal fortress, without being permitted to have her own attendants around her person, or allowed to enjoy the society of her husband the king."—The late justiciar, Alan Durward, "prevailed upon the king (of England) to dispatch the Earl of Gloucester, and Maunsell, his chief secretary, to the Scottish court. . . . The Earl of Gloucester and his associates accordingly repaired to Scotland, and, in concert

with the Earls of Dunbar, Strathern, and Carrick, surprised the Castle of Edinburgh." It is added, that they relieved the royal couple from the real or pretended durance in which they were held, and restored them to each other's society. (Tytler, i. p. 12, 13, an. 1255.) Mr. Tytler considers the complaints as highly exaggerated; but if the main part of them be true, it looks as if interested parties wished to cut off the succession in the regular line, and divert it forcibly to some other. (See Matt. Paris, p. 908, for the events.) Tytler* has devoted no little space of his history to the person mentioned in the foregoing account, viz. John Mansell, and when first introducing him, as being nearly killed at Verrines in Gascony, adds, "This I take notice of (though otherwise of no great moment) to inform the reader upon what score this man became one of the King's chief ministers of state, and of whom you will hear a great deal more hereafter." Hist. vol. ii. p. 924, an. 1243.

Curiously enough, the same name occurs in Scotland, during the same century, in a pacific character. As the circumstance affords a singular instance of a person's not being allowed to resign a dignity, I give the entire passages, from the Chron. de Mailros (Melrose) in Gale, observing that *Kelso* is the place intended by the chronicler.

"1221. iv. non. Augusti, obiit Dominus Ricardus Abbas de Kelcou, cui successit Dominus Herbertus Maunsell, secretarius eju dem domus.

"1236. Item Dominus Robertus Abbas Calcovenensis in die Nativitatis Beate Mariæ baculum cum mitra super majus altare posuit, et taliter pastoralis curæ valuit.

"1239. Dominus Herbertus, officium quod indiscrete reliquerat, per præceptum Othonis legati Domini Papæ, coactus est suscipere.

(Ibid.) "Intravit Otho diaconus Cardinalis ad titulum Sancti Nicolai in carcere Tolliano, et apostolicæ sedis legatus, Scotiam circa festum Sancti Mathæi Apostoli et Evangelistæ, et in vigilia Sancti Dionysii apud Melros coram eo supradictus Hugo iterum in Abbatia de

Calcou eligitur. Nam prædecessor ejus, vir vita et moribus laudabilis, Herbertus, plenus dierum gratis curam celiqut pastoralis."

This probably means, that Hugo, who had been elected on Herbert's original resignation, was now re-elected. Herbert's resignation, then, would appear to have been ultimately confirmed.

An early extra-genealogical notice of this name in England is in Madox's History of the Exchequer, p. 72. "In the 29th year [of Henry II. 1183] William Mansel had a complaint in the King's court against John de Caerton for land in Shenley, in Bucks." In the Chronicon de Dunstaple, ad an. 1219, Thomas Mansel is also mentioned as having lands at Shenley. I may here observe, that a family of this name resided at Chicheley in the same county, about two centuries ago, as appears by numerous entries in the parochial register; and an old house in that parish, now or lately occupied by a farmer named Wainwright, is still called "Mansel's Farm." Another family of that name resided at Lathbury near Chicheley till 1822, but only for one generation, as Colonel Mansel (the party referred to) was a native of Glamorganshire. The name of this family, however, was originally Dawkins, and they acquired that of Mansel by marriage into the Baronetial line of Trimsaram or Muddlescombe. Any information concerning this branch of Dawkins-Mansel, prior to the present century, would, Mr. Urban, oblige your correspondent, who is induced, by the recent disappearance of some genealogical documents, to make this inquiry.

In 1163 an event in the history of this family is mentioned by William of Tyre, p. 960. Noradin (Nouredin) the sultan, while residing securely at La Bockea, near Tripoli (in Palestine), was attacked in his tent, and defeated, and fled in disorder. "Fuerunt autem hujus expeditionis duces, Gilbertus de Laci, vir nobilis, et in armis excitatus, præceptor fratrum militiæ Templi in partibus illis:

* Tytler was grandson to Archbishop Usher. His history, which extends no further than the reign of Richard II. was published in 1700—1704.

† A manor in that parish is still called Brook End, or Shenley Mansell. There is also a manor called Maunsell's at Little Missenden in the same county.

et *Ugo magni prædicti viri*, et Robertus Mansel, qui Galensibus in eadem expeditione præerat, et alii pauci."—The two persons alluded to were Geoffrey Martel and Hugo de Liniziaco: the *Galenses* are considered by Lord Lyttleton to be the Welsh. Mr. Wiffen, in the List of English Crusaders, prefixed to his translation of Tasso, includes these names, and also mentions the incident.

In Rymer's *Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 456, ad an. 1250, 34 Hen. III. "De negotio Crucis" mention is made of letters taken by Walter Mansel to the Archbishop of Cashel in Ireland.

Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, says, on the authority of a pedigree, that Sir Philip Mansel came in with William the Conqueror. This does not positively imply that he was at the battle of Hastings, but that he came out of Normandy during that reign. Collins says that Philip Mansel was nephew to Sir Henry Harley (more properly Harlay) who gave him the lands of Oxwick in Glamorganshire. This must belong to the reign of William Rufus, rather than to that of the Conqueror.* The name of Philip appears to have been retained in the family, as we find it occurring in the reign of Edward III.

* I give the incident in the language of Anquetil, the latest historian of France, but it is mentioned in Barnes's Life of Edward III. The date is 1372.

"Une ruse assez bien imaginée rendit la Rochelle à la France. Cette ville avait pour maire un bourgeois nommé Jean Condorier. Il vivait familièrement avec Philippe Mancel, qui n'était pas trop malicieux. Le maire invite le commandant à un festin. Pendant le repas il fait arriver un prétendu messenger du roi d'Angleterre, chargé d'une lettre pour Mancel. On avait eu grand soin de bien contrefaire les sceaux et les autres signes extérieurs qui pouvaient donner à la missive une air d'authenticité. Le commandant ne savait pas lire, ni apparemment aucun des siens. Il examine les sceaux, les trouve en bonne forme, et donne la lettre à Condorier pour lui en faire lecture. Le

maire lit un ordre du roi au commandant, de sortir le lendemain de la citadelle, avec la garnison, pour être passée en revue par les officiers qu'il enverra. Dès le matin Mancel baisse le pont-levis et fait défilier ses gens. Pendant qu'ils sortent, les soldats de Condorier, cachés par un mur, s'avancent et se placent entre les Anglais et la forteresse; d'autres se présentent en face. La garnison ainsi environnée est obligée de mettre les armes bas, et les Rochelois, sans coup férir, se rendent maîtres de la citadelle." Hist. de France, 1822, vol. iii. p. 268.

It is stated in the newspapers in the King's pamphlets, No. 234 (Mus. Brit.) that one Bushy Mansfield had the command of the Parliament's forces in Glamorganshire. For *Bushy Mansfield* there can be no hesitation in substituting *Bussy Mansel*, a combination of names which occurs more than once in the printed genealogies. The family appear to have been divided in their choice of party during the civil wars, as in the list of compositions we find, Henry Mansel of Llandwry, Glamorganshire, £193 8s. 4d. and Richard Mansell, of Charlebury, in Oxfordshire, Gent. £16. In the projected list of Knights of the Royal Oak, 1660, these following names occur.

London and Middlesex.

	£ pr. an.
Captain Edward Maunsell, Esq.	800
Arthur Maunsell, Esq.	600
Francis Maunsell, Esq. Carmarthenshire	600
Henry Maunsell, Esq.	700

Mr. Rees, in his account of Brecknockshire, in the *Beauties of England and Wales*, speaking of Colonel Jenkins Jones, a leading parliamentarian, says, "he married into the powerful family of the Mansels in Glamorganshire." (p. 91.) The family are also mentioned in the following extract in the second volume of Shaw's *Staffordshire*, in a narrative of frightful interest. It occurs in a letter from Joseph Bentham, prebendary of Lincoln, to his son Anthony, concerning his (i. e. young Anthony's) mother, and dated May 3, 1714.

"She was the only daughter of Thomas Duckett, Esq. late of Steeple-Morden in the county of Cambridge; a very ancient and honourable family; her mother's

* In Cole's MSS vol. 47 (Mus. Brit.) among the gentry who attended Edward I. into Scotland, occurs Sir William Maunsell of Gloucestershire: his arms are different from those now borne by the family.

maiden name was Mrs. * Anne Mansel, an incomparable lady, both in person and parts; she was daughter of Sir Anthony Mansel, and sister to Sir Edward Mansel, baronet, late of Middlescombe [Muddiescombe] in Carmarthenshire, South Wales. Your name Anthony was given you at your baptism by your godfather and great uncle, Bussey Mansel, esq. late of Bretton [Britton] Ferry, in the county of Glamorgan, in memory of your stout and loyal grandfather, Sir Anthony Mansel, governor of Ragland Castle in Monmouthshire, who gloriously lost his life in the service of his royal master King Charles the First, in the bloody and fatal battle fought on Newberry plains in Berkshire, on October the 27th, 1644, where the rebels got the day, and a cannon-ball with chain-shot took off Sir Anthony's head with the upper part of his body, while he was briskly charging and routing the enemy. After that sad disaster his horse ran up and down the ranks with the lower part of his dead master's body being fast locked in his war saddle, with terror and affrightment, both to friends and enemies.

"Your godfather named you Anthony with this hearty wish, that you might live to be as honest and brave a man as your grandfather [great-grandfather] Sir Anthony was. I cannot omit this particular, and I hope you never will forget it."

The family appear to have suffered in the former civil wars of York and Lancaster. In the Memoirs of Sir Rice ap Thomas, printed in the Cambrian Register, 1795, p. 125, is mentioned "Jenkin Mansel, surnamed the Valiant, the same who procured the repeal of his father Philip's attaindour, slain in the quarrel between the houses of Yorke and Lancaster."—A note says, that he was related to Sir Rice, and is "mentioned in some genealogical charts to have been beheaded at Chepstow."

In Cole's MSS. vol. 44, p. 28, is a Latin rhythmical epitaph on Evan Rice, huntsman to Sir Thomas Mansel in the beginning of the last century; it is said to be the composition of Bishop Atterbury.

The temporary refuge afforded to Charles II. by Mansel, a merchant living at Ovingdean, near Brighton, is mentioned in various works, among which I would particularize Echard's

History of England, and Horsfield's Lewes, 1824, p. 20. The concealment of the King in Mansel's house previous to his embarkation was one of the most important steps toward his escape, as the rest would otherwise have failed of their object. It does not appear, however, that either he, or any of his relatives, was rewarded at the Restoration. He himself might then be dead, but were there none surviving to receive the testimony of royal gratitude?

I visited the house in 1824. It stands in a low situation, and has a venerable appearance, but the interior is modernized, and the passage where Charles is said to have been concealed had been taken down about eighteen years before. When I saw it, it was occupied by the bailiff of a neighbouring gentleman.

Having referred, in these remarks, to the Chronicon de Dunstaple, under the year 1219, I take this opportunity of extracting another particular from it. Bunyan, the author of the Pilgrim's Progress, (and, as he may be called, the rustic Dante,) was a native of Elstow in Bedfordshire. Now, in the year 1219, it appears from this Chronicle, that a Henry Bunyan, of the same county, was at law with the monks of Dunstable about some lands. The name, then, is of great yreman antiquity, though I am not aware that the circumstance has been noticed by any of Bunyan's biographers. The spelling differs only in one letter, viz. *u* for *a*; but in the parochial register of Moulsoe in Buckinghamshire (called Mulso by Lysons) it often occurs as *Bunnon*. However, the Mulsoe Bunions have now adopted the other spelling on their grave-stones, which is only consistent, as they claim relationship with the author of the Pilgrim's Progress. "They are all, I may add, in the same rank of life as John Bunyan is stated to have been.

Yours, &c. J. T. M.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING, a few months ago,† transmitted an illustration of Polybius, on the subject of the passage of

* The term *Miss* was not then in use, and that of *Mrs.* was applied to women indiscriminately.

† See Gent. Mag. for Oct. 1840.

the Orus, I now send another, of a different kind, which affords a melancholy proof that the same enormities are practised in different times. Every reader of the later Grecian history is acquainted with the cruelties of Nabis, the tyrant of Sparta. But what is related of his machine for extorting money, called *Apega*, might seem almost incredible, even on the authority of Polybius, if the ingenuity and cruelty of moderns had not contrived too near a resemblance of it.

I shall first give the passage from Polybius in Hampton's translation, and afterwards the parallel.

"He contrived also a machine, if it may be called indeed by such a name, an image of a woman, magnificently drest, and formed in a most exact resemblance of his wife. And when his intention was to draw money from any of the citizens, he invited them to his house, and at first with much civility represented to them the danger with which their country was threatened from the Achæans; the number of mercenaries which he was forced to retain in pay for the sake of the common safety; and the great cost of maintaining the worship of the gods, as well as the other articles of public expense. If these arguments prevailed, it was sufficient for the purpose. But if all his solicitations were without effect, he then used to say: 'I want, it seems, the power of persuasion; but *Apega*, I believe, will be able to persuade you.' *Apega* was the name of his wife. Upon these words, the image of the woman that has been mentioned immediately appeared. Nabis, then, taking her by the hand, raised her from her seat; and folding afterwards his arms round the person whom he had been soliciting, brought him near by degrees to the body of the image, whose breasts, hands, and arms were stuck full of points of iron, concealed under the clothes; and then, pressing the back of the pretended woman with his hands, by the means of some secret springs, he fixed the man close to her breast, and soon forced him to promise all that he denied. But there were some also who perished in this torture, when they refused to comply with his demands." (B. xiii. Ext. 4.)

The parallel, it will scarcely be believed, is found in modern times, and in Europe!

"On the entry of the French into Toledo, during the late Peninsular war, General Lasalle visited the Palace of the Inquisition. The great number of instruments of torture, especially the instruments

to stretch the limbs, and the drop-baths, which cause a lingering death, excited horror, even in the minds of soldiers hardened in the field of battle. One of these instruments, singular for its kind of refined torture, and disgraceful to humanity and religion, deserves a particular description. In a subterraneous vault adjoining to the audience chamber, stood, in a recess in the wall, a wooden statue made by the hands of monks, representing the Virgin Mary. A gilded glory beamed round her head, and she held a standard in her right hand. Notwithstanding the ample folds of the silk garment which fell from her shoulders on both sides, it appeared that she wore a breast-plate; and upon a closer examination it was found, that the whole front of the body was covered with extremely sharp nails, and small daggers, or blades of knives, with the points projecting outwards. The arms and hands had joints, and their motions were directed by machinery, placed behind the partition. One of the servants of the Inquisition was ordered to make the machine manœuvre. As the statue extended its arms, and gradually drew them back, as if she would affectionately embrace and press some one to her heart, the well-filled knapsack of a Polish soldier supplied for this time the place of the poor victim. The statue pressed it closer and closer; and when the director of the machinery made it open its arms and return to its first position, the knapsack was pierced two or three inches deep, and remained hanging upon the nails and daggers of the murderous instrument."

The foregoing account is copied from Dick's *Philosophy of Religion*, Glasgow, 1830 (2d. edit.), p. 566, but it is to be wished he had given his authority, which he has not. Llorente, who was Secretary to the Inquisition, while he asserts that "it is long since torture has been inflicted by the Inquisitors," allows that the fear of it was employed to the last, and that many of the historians who have described the different modes of torture, "can be accused of exaggeration." (P. 64, 65.)

Since this was written, my attention has been drawn to a paper in the 27th volume of the *Archæologia*, by Mr. Pearsall, who has traced the existence of similar horrid contrivances at Nuremberg, Prague, Madrid, and perhaps at Florence. His opinion is, that "The Virgin" (in connection with which he refers to the *Apega* of Nabis,) was invented in Spain, and thence introduced into Germany, in

the reign of Charles V. as the date of its construction at Nuremberg is stated to have been 1533. I would here observe, that judicial executions appear to have been formerly conducted with barbarous and superfluous cruelty. The invention of "The Maiden" by the Regent Morton, which resembled "The Virgin" only in name, as it was a species of guillotine, was perhaps a step gained in humanity. The adoption of such a name would intimate that

the term "Virgin" had at length become synonymous for any instrument of execution that was worked by machinery.

I willingly concede to Mr. Fearsall not only the priority of illustration, but also the praise of research and copiousness. However, as the explanation may be new to some of your readers, my humble communication may perhaps obtain a place.*

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ENGLISH GRAMMARIANS.

(Continued from *Genl. Mag.* Oct. 1840, p. 481.)

WE hope that in our last paper we stated our opinions upon the operations of the mind with sufficient perspicuity for the understandings of those to whom such subjects have yet to become familiar, and with sufficient force to command the deliberate attention of the more expert and experienced in philological and metaphysical inquiries. We are well assured that they will receive, as not only we ourselves, but he also, must think they deserve, the serious consideration of Dr. Whateley, and the result of that consideration he will, no doubt, in some future edition of the *ELEMENTS*, communicate to the public.

We proceed to a survey of the remaining chapters in the first volume of the *Diversions of Purley*,—on the conjunctions, prepositions, and adverbs. It is not necessary to trouble our readers with a detail of etymologies proposed by our author; but it is proper that his general principles should be stated, and that a word should be said on his claim to originality.

We will dispose of the last, and, in itself, least important topic, first. We believe that his claim remained undisputed from the year 1778 to 1790, when it was questioned by a writer, who, under the signature of J. Cassander, addressed a letter to H. Tooke, Esq. containing "Criticism on the *Diversions of Purley*."* It may be safely affirmed, that if Tooke had himself allowed this slight pamphlet to pass unnoticed the public would have

done the same; and it seems highly probable that Tooke would have permitted this to be the case, had he been able to resist the temptation which invited him to vent his acrimony against Mr. Windham, the then member for Norwich. Him the angry politician † treats as the abettor, if not the coadjutor, of Cassander in his attack: him he accuses of having assiduously and invidiously endeavoured to detract from his claim to originality, and to have very unjustly transferred that honour to Professor Schultens. That Schultens had no pretensions to the honour asserted in his behalf is very manifest, from the entire passages which are quoted from his work in the *Diversions of Purley*, and to them we must refer those of our readers who desire to satisfy themselves about the matter.

In 1818, six years after Tooke's death, Drs Stodhart ‡ started a new candidate for priority of discovery—C. Koerber, who, so long ago as 1712, published at Jena a little volume, called "*Lexicon Particularum Ebræarum, vel potius Nominum et Verborum, vulgo pro particulis habitorum.*" Dr. Stodhart gives us very scanty information of the contents of this very rare volume, § certainly not sufficient to enable us to form a judgment as to the full extent of the principles upon

* In a second edition of his first volume, published 1798, i. e. eight years after the offence was committed by Cassander.

† See *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, vol. I, p. 19. See also Mr. Todd's note (d) on Johnson's *English Grammar*.

§ It is not in the Library of the British Museum.

* Rev. J. Bruckner, of Norwich, who died 12th May, 1804. See Taylor's Edition of the *Diversions of Purley*, p. xii.

which Koerber's Lexicon is constructed. "The author's tutor, Danzius, taught," we are told, as it appears, in the preface, "that *most, if not all*, the separate particles were in their own nature nouns;" that this was indeed "a new and unheard-of hypothesis;" but that, "on investigation, the reader would find reason to conclude *universally* (in respect to the Hebrew language at least) that all the separate particles are either nouns or verbs." His own words (Dr. Stodhart adds) are these: "Particulæ separate *si non omnes, certe pleræque* suâ naturâ sunt nomina." — "Hanc thesin hactenus novam et, iuanditam;" and again, "Omnes omnino Ebraeorum particulas separatas aut nomina esse aut verba." It is quite clear that Koerber picqued himself upon laying before the public a discovery, and it is but justice that his title should be better known than it yet is. We regret that we have it not in our power to speak more fully and satisfactorily of his general principles, and to compare them with those of the Diversions of Purley. Dr. Stodhart admits that Tooke very probably made (what he, Dr. S. calls) a *bonâ fide* discovery, so far as regarded his own reflections, though not one entirely new to the world.*

What then was this discovery? "Horne Tooke's (says Sir James Macintosh) is certainly a wonderful work; but the great merit is the original thought." "What (we have before asked †) was this thought, so highly prized by one so able to appreciate its worth? That words are the signs of ideas (*σημεία πνευματικῶν*), and that all are nouns significant (*καὶ σημαίνεσι*), are positions that had long been acknowledged in the schools, and taught there upon the express authority of Aristotle. As an undeniable consequence, Tooke inferred that those classes of words comprised under the general name of particles were also nouns, and had, of course, a signification: and the thought was, that there must be in the original language from which those particles were derived such and such words, bearing such and such

significations. This conclusion, the result of general reasoning, he subjected to the test of etymology, and he instantly found upon trial his prediction verified."

This was the thought—and that it is fully deserving of the epithet *original*, maugre the pleas that have been urged for Koerber or Schultens, we have as little doubt as the illustrious writer who conferred it.

The sum of our author's doctrine of CONJUNCTIONS is,—that they are not a separate word; they have not a separate manner of signification. Each may be traced in every language to its origin among the other parts of speech, and in English may be reduced to one scheme of explication. Those which have created the greatest embarrassment to etymologists—*if, an, unless, eke, &c.* are imperatives of their respective A. S. verbs; *lest* and *since* are participles; *that* is the pronoun *that*; *as* and *so* mean *that*;—others are obvious at first sight.

PREPOSITIONS are also to be found among the other parts of speech. The necessity of them follows from the impossibility of having a different complex name for each different collection of ideas. The addition or subtraction of one idea makes the collection different from what it was. To use a different complex name for each different collection of ideas would (if there were degrees of impossibility) be more impossible than to use a different particular term for each different particular idea. When, therefore, we have occasion to mention a collection of ideas, for which there is no single complex term, we either take that complex term ‡ which includes the

‡ Locke calls such terms names of complex ideas: teaching that without the name be first invented we cannot have that particular complex idea. "Though the killing of an old man (he says) be as fit in nature to be united into one complex idea, as the killing of a man's father, yet there being no name standing for the one, as there is in the name of *parricide*, to mark the other, it is not taken for a particular complex idea, nor a distinct species of action from that of killing a young man or any other man." B. ii. c. 22, § 4. We might then easily add to our stock of complex ideas by the coinage of the word *senicide*.

* Had Schultens any knowledge of Koerber's Lexicon?

† Gent. Mag. Sept. 1836.

greatest number, though not all the ideas we wish to communicate, and we supply the deficiency by the help of a preposition,—or we take that which includes all, and the fewest ideas more than we would communicate, and by the help of a preposition retrench the superfluity. The grammatical distinction between prepositions and conjunctions is, that the former are applied to words, the latter to sentences. Some words (BUT, AND, SINCE, IF, UNLESS, &c.) are applied to both, and according to that application are prepositions or conjunctions. With regard to their etymology, *BY* and *WITH* are verbs; *IF*, *FOR*, *TO*, *FROM*, *THROUGH*, are nouns; others are compounded of verbs and nouns; others may be found more immediately in the noun or verb adjectived.

The adverbs may be found likewise among the other parts of speech. Those terminating in *ly* receive that termination by a corruption of *like*, which is still used in Scotland.

Cassander so little understood the work he undertook to criticise, as to suppose that among the "abbreviations employed for the sake of dispatch" (or, as he improperly terms them, words necessary for dispatch,) articles, prepositions, and conjunctions were comprised.

It is not intended here to enter into controversy as to the etymologies proposed by Tooke for the conjunctions and prepositions; but we cannot forbear to remark, that those who question them almost uniformly evade any notice of his proofs,—a mode of proceeding equally unjust to the author and injurious to truth.

There is one etymology which we must except from our rule, because those who have rejected it appear to have paid no regard to the principle upon which it is founded: we mean, the etymology of the preposition *or*. Tooke writes, "I imagine that *af* (in the Gothic and A.-S. *af* and *āf*) is a fragment of the Goth. and A.-S. *afara*, posteritas, &c. *afora*, proles, &c.—that it is a noun substantive, and means consequence, offspring, successor, follower, &c."

"*Af*, from *afara* or *afora*," exclaims a facetious critic, "No more than

the Lat. *post* from the English *posterity*." And he proceeds to assert, that the Gothic noun *afara* is from the particle *afar*, *post*, and thus evidently from *af*. If we ask what is *af*, we are told that it has the following synonyms: Sans. *apa*, Gr. *ἀπὸ*, Lat. *ab*, Old Ger. *aba*, *apa*, English *of*. And thus are we driven back to the old, and, as we apprehended, exploded system of etymology pursued by our forefathers, which is satisfied with presenting synonyms from other languages, and nothing more. Is it or is it not true that the original root must be a noun? Is it not idle to refer us to words exactly in the same predicament with our own—that is, having no assigned origin, and consequently, no known meaning? Is the thought of Tooke, that there must be in the original language from which the particles were derived, literally such and such words—bearing such and such significations,—a truth or a fallacy?

These are questions with which the critic has not ventured to grapple. It was necessary that Tooke, in consistency with his principle, should look into the Gothic and A.-Saxon for some noun,—some substantive noun,—from which the prepositive or, prepositional noun might have been formed, and from which it derived its meaning, and he imagined he had found it in the N. *afara*. As a noun, in some form or other, his principle assured him it must have existed before it divided into a preposition; and the Goth. and A.-Saxon noun presented itself, supplying a meaning which would account for the usages of the preposition, and of that noun he imagined it to be a fragment. His antagonist, we venture to affirm, has not even a *locus standi*, until he has shown the principle of the Diversions of Parley to be false. Is he the philosopher—is he the grammarian—who is to tell us "what a real, original, native, pure adverb, or preposition, or conjunction is?"

We are now arrived at the second volume. The first chapter is characteristically entitled the *Rights of Man*; the four following are enti-

p. 314. That the joke (if it be one) may not be lost. It is repeated in Blackwood's Magazine for April 1840.

* See Quarterly Review, Sept. 1835,

the *Abstraction*; and the object of them is to show whence arise those terms which are abstract; to account for and not get rid of them, as has been most ignorantly asserted.

In the first chapter is proposed the apparent paradox, "that a claim of rights by the people is the strongest avowal they can make of their subjection. Nothing (it is added) can more evidently show the natural disposition of mankind to rational obedience than their invariable use of this word *right*, and their perpetual application of it to all which they desire, and to everything which they deem excellent." And this leads to the etymology of the word *right*, from the Lat. *rect-um* (*reg-tum*, from *reg-itum*), the past part. of *reg-ere*; of *just* from *jussum*, past participle of *jubere*; and of *law*, from Goth. and A. S. *lag-gan*, *lec-gan*, *ponere*,—meaning respectively, something or anything (chose, cosa, aliquid), ordered, commanded, laid down, e. g. as a rule of conduct. Every claim of right is an appeal to an authority which orders or commands, "for before there can be any thing *rect-um* there must be *reg-ens*, *regis*, *rex*, i. e. *qui* or *quod* *regit*."

We are carried on to the inquiry, whether this manner of explaining the words *right*, *just*, and *law*, will enable the author to account for what is called *abstraction*, and for *abstract* ideas, whose existence is denied. "I think," says the author, "it will; and if it must have a name, it should rather be called *sub-audition* than *abstraction*, though I mean not to quarrel about a title."

Metaphysical reading (we apprehend) is so rare among the literary pursuits of the present day, that we shall probably present to our more juvenile readers an entire novelty, if we briefly transfer to our pages the doctrine of *abstraction*, and of *abstract* ideas, as inculcated in the once so famed Treatise of Locke, and if we subjoin the refinements upon it which have been attempted by the late Professor Stewart and the present Abp. of Dublin.

"The use of words (says Locke) being to stand as outward marks of our internal ideas, and those ideas being taken from particular things, if every particular idea that we take in

should have a distinct name, names must be *endless*. To prevent this, the mind makes the particular ideas received from particular objects to become general, which is done by considering them as they are in the mind, such appearances, separate from all other existences, and the circumstances of real existences, as time, place, or any other concomitant ideas. This is called *ABSTRACTION*, whereby ideas, taken from particular beings, become general representatives of all the same kind, and their names general names, applicable to whatever exists conformable to such abstract ideas. Such precise naked appearances in "the mind, without considering how, whence, or with what others they come there, the understanding lays up (with names commonly annexed to them) as the standards to rank real existences into sorts, as they agree with these patterns, and to denominate them accordingly." (B. viii. c. 11. § 9.) "General ideas (he afterwards writes) are *fictions* and *contrivances* of the mind, that carry difficulty with them, and do not so easily offer themselves as we are apt to imagine. For example, does it not require some pains and skill to form the idea of a triangle (which is yet none of the most abstract, comprehensive and difficult), for it must be neither oblique nor rectangle, neither equilateral, equicrural, nor scalenon, but all and none at the same time." B. iv. c. 7. § 9. Had Locke been labouring to cast ridicule upon the doctrines of an antagonist, he could scarcely have fixed upon a more happy circumstance than this same triangle. It is barely exceeded by the universal Lord Mayor of Crambe—a Lord Mayor "not only without his horse, gown, and gold chain, but even without stature, feature, colour, hands, head, feet, or any body,"*—and this Crambe supposed was the abstract of a Lord Mayor.

In about five years after the death of Locke, his doctrine of *abstraction* and of *abstract* ideas met with an opponent in Bishop Berkeley, who expresses himself thus: "I own myself able to *abstract* in one sense, as when I consider some particular part or parts separated from others, with

* Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus.

which though they are united in some object, yet it is possible they may really exist without them.* But I deny that I can abstract one from another, or conceive separately, those qualities which it is impossible should exist so separated; or that I can frame a general notion by abstracting from particulars in the manner aforesaid.† Which two last are the proper acceptations of *Abstraction*.‡

But the very acute Bishop did not embrace the whole truth; and that merely because he mistook the *general sign* to be a general idea. He says, "I do not deny absolutely that there are *general ideas*, but only that there are any *abstract general ideas*. We shall acknowledge, that an *idea*, which considered in itself is *particular*, becomes *general*, by being made to represent or stand for all other particular ideas of the same sort. To make this plain by an example: Suppose a geometrician is demonstrating the method of cutting a line into two equal parts. He draws, for instance, a black line of an inch in length; this which in itself is a *particular* line, is nevertheless with regard to its *signification* general; since, as it is there used, it represents all particular lines whatsoever, so that what is demonstrated of it is demonstrated of all lines, or, in other words, of a line in general. And as that *particular* line becomes *general* by being made a *sign*, so the *name* line, which taken absolutely is *particular*, by being a *sign*, is made *general*."§

Now this is the whole of the matter, the *sign* is *general*: but that is all.

Professor Stewart's view of *Abstraction* ("if it can be properly called abstraction")|| is not far different from Berkeley's. "The power of considering certain qualities or attributes of an object apart from the rest; or, as I would rather choose to define it, the power which the understanding has of separating the combinations which are presented to it,—is distinguished by Logicians by the name of *Abstraction*."¶

It would have been well if the ingenious Professor had examined, whether this power could be properly called *abstraction*: he might have saved the Author of the *Elements* of Logic from being more precisely absurd than himself.

"When we draw off (says Dr. Whateley), and contemplate separately, any part of an object presented to the mind, disregarding the rest of it, we are said to *abstract* that part." "Thus a person might, when a rose was before his eyes or mind, make the scent a distinct object of *attention*, laying aside all thoughts of colour, form, &c. And thus he would be employing the faculty of *Abstraction*."*

We abstract (says the Abp.) a part. What is the result of so doing? One would imagine—but perhaps we should be wrong if we did so—that the result was an abstract idea. Be that part, however, the scent: is our idea of the scent of that particular rose an *abstract* idea? Or again—the scent is made a distinct object of attention: the sense of smell is employed upon it. The sight is drawn off from the colour and form, the touch from the smoothness. These two senses are abstracted from the object, they take no note—they are in a state of *Abstraction*, of disregard or inattention; the act of *abstraction* denoting the withdrawing from various qualities: and yet the name is given to the *attention* bestowed upon one.†

Locke affirms that "general ideas are fictions and contrivances of the mind." Dr. Whateley, "that genus and species are creatures of the mind." The only fiction or contrivance, or creature, is the Name—the sign.

To return to our analysis. Those terms, however denominated in construction, which are usually considered as signs of *Abstract* ideas, are generally participles, or adjectives used without a substantive, and therefore in construction considered as substantives. These are abbreviations: there is ever a subaudition of a noun un-

* See the quotation from Stewart, *infra*.

† *Ibid*.

‡ Principles of Knowledge, *Introd.* § x.

§ Principles of Knowledge, *Intro.* § 12.

¶ *Ibid.* P. 1. § v.

¶ On the Mind, c. 4. § 1.

* Elements of Logic, C. 1. § 6.

† "Please your Ladyship," (said a country bumpkin to a lady, who had mis-called him by the name of *John*.) "Please your Ladyship, my name is not *John*, but I have a brother they call *Thomas*."

expressed. In the very first chapter of the first volume, it has been insisted, that "the errors of grammarians have arisen from supposing all words to be immediately either the signs of things or the signs of ideas, whereas in fact many words are merely abbreviations employed for dispatch, and are the signs of other words. And that these are the artificial wiles of Mercury, by means of which the Argus eyes of philosophy have been cheated."

Such words (we may add) contribute to the "perfection of language, which, not being properly understood, have been one of the chief causes of the imperfections of our philosophy."

Such words form the bulk of every language: those which we borrow from the Latin, French, and Italian, are easily recognised, those from the Greek more so; but those which are original in our own language, have been overlooked, and remained unsuspected. These words, these participles, or adjectives, have been coined into moral deities, moral causes or moral qualities, poetically embodied and substantiated. Thus *FATE*, aliquid *fatum*, was deified by the ancient poets; and *CHANCE* is represented by Milton as sitting next to *Chaos*, and there as high arbiter to govern all. Every school-boy can tell that *act-um* and *fact-um* mean any thing done or made; perhaps they may believe an *attribute* to be aliquid *attributum*, and an *expanse* aliquid *expansum*: but he would probably hesitate to acknowledge that *Fata* were things said, and *Chance* that which falls or happens.

Not only the Latin past participle, but the Latin present, has supplied us with a stock of words of this description:—the termination *ens* and *ans*, so rich in the names of qualities, being merely the neuters plural in *entis* from the present participle in *ens*. On this termination we will pause for a moment, as we are here again supplied with an opportunity of presenting some views to our readers, which we cannot but suspect have some title to the claim of originality.

* So also negative terms; from which arose the doctrine of negative ideas.

"Every body will allow," say the sagacious authors of the *Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus*, "that if you debar a meta-physician from *ens*, *essentia*, *entitas*, &c. there is an end of him."

There is one word of this class, in much use with metaphysicians and logicians, which to us appears peculiarly obnoxious to remark, and that is, the word *difference*.

Let us consider whence the origin and common application of this word; and we shall at the same time learn the origin and application of all words of the same description.

The Latin *differentia*, the n. pl. of *differeus*, means (things) which are different, differing, or which differ; and when we say, for instance, that A and B are different, or A and B differ, we say no more than that they cause different sensations.

From this, the true meaning of the word *differentia*, it became applied specifically to *that*—by or in which A and B, for instance, differ from each other.

Thus then the word *difference* acquired an established usage on the comparison of greater or less, in number and quantity. For example—a greater number being xi. and a less x. we see and say they differ. And we further see and say they differ by i; and we call i the difference. Hence the expressions that two numbers differ by i, and the difference between two numbers is one, are precisely equivalent. But, it must be manifest that this equivalence can only subsist in cases which contain within them a specific quantity or number in or by which A and B, for instance, differ, and to which the word difference may be applied. Let us call this difference C. Then the expressions, A and B differ by C,—and there is a difference C between A and B, are completely equivalent.

But there are cases of a very dissimilar nature. Let us take two colours, or two shades of what we call the same colour,—a darker or greater blue (A), and a lighter or less blue (B). They differ, or are different; and by common usage we are allowed to say, we perceive the difference. Call this difference (C), and a moment's consideration will convince us of our error. We receive two different sen-

sensations, one called a darker (A) and the other a lighter blue (B), but we have no third sensation of difference (C), as we had in our first supposed case of number. We may say with entire truth, that the darker colour (A) and the lighter (B) differ, but we cannot add *by* C; and, unless we can include this last term *by* C in our proposition, we are curtailed of a portion necessary to constitute the equivalence of which we have spoken.

A second illustration may be borrowed from sound. We hear a higher (A) and a lower key (B); we feel that they differ; we receive two different sensations; but we do not receive a third sensation (C), that is, we do not hear the difference.

Custom, however, permits us to say, we perceive the difference or resemblance between two colours or two sounds, when the fact is we perceive that they differ or resemble, and nothing more; and we should in strictness express ourselves accordingly. Common speech, indeed, does not require such precision; but we must nevertheless take care that, in this case, as well as others, we do not suffer common speech to intrude upon us a false philosophy.

We will now subject to the same investigation a word opposed to that which we have just dismissed, and see to what conclusion it will lead us; that word is, Resemblance. Upon this word Dr. Brown rests a whole theory of generalization,—the theory of a sect, to which he would give the name of Notionist or Relationist, in preference to that of Conceptualist, bestowed upon Dr. Reid and his followers.

We must allow the very elegant lecturer to speak in his own words.* “We perceive two or more objects. This is *one* state of mind. We are struck with the *feeling of their resemblance* in certain respects. This is a *second* state of the mind. We then, in a *third* stage, give a name to these circumstances of felt remembrance, a name which is, of course, applied afterwards only where this relation of similarity is felt. It is unquestionably not the name which produces the feeling of resemblance, but the feeling

of resemblance which leads to the invention or application of the name.”† In other places this feeling is called a *general notion*.

Dr. Brown is equally anxious to disclaim Crambe’s Universal Lord Mayor, and Locke’s abstract idea of a triangle; but if the mind can form one single general or abstract idea or notion, it surely is not so limited in its faculty as to be unable to form more, and it would have tried the ingenuity of the Doctor to fix a boundary at which it must cease to act. Locke seemed to be quite aware of the extremes to which his doctrine must necessarily extend, and he had the candour to display them fully—without the least attempt to evade or even to palliate. And this unequivocal honesty is one of the great charms of the Essay on Human Understanding. Successive writers have endeavoured to refine upon the principles of Locke; but they are still the same, however varied may be their guise, nor can any subtle change of phraseology strip them of the extravagant consequences, with which he himself left them encumbered. He triumphs, it is true, in the discovery that the “whole mystery of genera and species, which make such a noise in the schools, and are with justice so little regarded out of them, is nothing else but abstract ideas.” Yet, perplexing as this whole mystery undoubtedly was, the abstract idea of a triangle, as expounded in the Essay, is a very fair match to it.

Without entering into any further account of the gradations by which this doctrine of abstraction has been step by step reduced into the form in which Dr. Brown endeavours to preserve it from that disregard into which the genera and species of the schools have so long fallen, we shall proceed at once to his feeling or general notion of resemblance.‡

He says, “We are struck with the feeling of their resemblance. This is the *second* state of the mind.” To perceive the objects themselves—the

† And the negative idea to the negative term?

‡ Locke was quite sensible of the influence of resemblance and difference upon the construction of general terms. B iii. C. 3. § 7, 8.

* Brown on the Philosophy of the Mind, Lec. 47.

different objects—is the first. Is it possible to perceive different objects, and not perceive that they are different; not be conscious of different sensations? *

But let us return to the instances of colour and sound. We perceive two objects—we see two pictures—we hear two voices: we say that the colours of the two pictures, the sounds of the two voices, are similar or alike, that they resemble. In conformity with the usages of speech, we say that we perceive a resemblance, a similarity or likeness. Pursuing our former illustration, calling the colours of the first picture A, and of the second B, we affirm there is nothing to represent a resemblance C. We received in the former case* different sensations, or sensations, which we were conscious differed. In the latter, we receive like, similar, resembling sensations, or sensations which we are conscious resemble. This is the whole of the matter. We receive no sensations or ideas, or even notions, (as we would explain the word notion, i. e. a collection of ideas,) of which the word likeness or resemblance can be the sign. To say that we perceive the difference or resemblance of two sounds or colour, for instance, is only true in as far as we mean that we are conscious of differing or resembling ideas.

And thus we think, we shew very clearly that the Dr.'s hypothesis of a second state of mind, in the process of generalization, is a mere fiction or contrivance or creature, an illusion of his own imagination; that there is not even a particular idea of resemblance, to serve as a ground-work for his general feeling, or notion or idea.

(To be continued.)

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MR. URBAN,
Claverton Lodge,
Bath, Oct. 8.

AS editor of the supplementary volume of Bishop Warburton's Works, noticed in your number for March of this year, may I beg the favour of you

to insert the following extracts from letters addressed to me on the subject of that work, which the courtesy of the distinguished writers permit me to make public.

Yours, &c. FRANCIS KILVERT.

Extract from a Letter from the Bishop of Llandaff, dated Feb. 6th, 1841.

"I have read enough of the volume to be satisfied that it is a valuable accession to our literary stores. To me the work is peculiarly interesting. Sherlock's letters are particularly valuable. From this part of the correspondence the whole drift of the argument [of the Div. Leg.] and its unanswerable force appears to have been recognized by him. The same I should say of Hare and Lyttelton and others. I must repeat my thanks for the valuable service you have performed."

Extract from a Letter from Professor Chalmers, dated April 30, 1841.

"The materials are altogether worthy of having been formed into a supplementary volume. His (Bishop Warburton's) correspondence is highly interesting, and among the new letters which you have published I feel a great value for those at pp. 76, 80, and 85. Bishop Sherlock appears to great advantage in your work. I had also great pleasure in Lord Lyttelton's letters. His (Bishop Warburton's) speeches are great curiosities, marked throughout, and especially at p. 282, by his characteristic vigour. There is a number of precious things in his *Fragments on History*. I estimate very highly the literary merits of his *Charges and Sermons*, and would single out sermons I. and II. pp. 379 and 388. I greatly admire the masculine strength of his sermon on *Duelling*, p. 439. He is out and out like himself in the whole of the '*Remains*.' You have presented the world with a volume in perfect keeping with the previous works of one of the most colossal men of the Church of England."

* See *Notion*, in N. E. Dictionary.

Mr. Ussan, *Cork, Sept. 10*

YOUR intelligent correspondent, CYNWEL, adduces corroborative proofs of the national partiality to which I had adverted on a previous occasion; (*Gent. Mag.* for June, p. 606,) but he is unjustified in his sharp reproof of M. Brunet, (p. 143,) for apparently assigning the same date of impression to the collective volumes of David's Pictorial History of France. Perhaps CYNWEL uses an earlier and more imperfect edition of the *Manuel du Libraire* than the one now before me, of 1820, which distinctly allows nine years—1787, à 1796, for the successive publication, and thus wholly removes the objection. Your correspondent subsequently states, that in regard to our naval and military heroes, the French, who willingly eulogize those of other nations, are generally silent, or depreciatory. And such is the fact, except as respects Marlborough, whom CYNWEL represents as one of the objects of this injustice; for his talents and success are the uniform theme of their admiration, as their histories and biographies will testify. Hear what Voltaire (*Siècle de Louis XIV. chap. xviii.*) says, "Churchill, Comte et ensuite Duc de Marlborough, fut l'homme le plus fatal à la grandeur de la France qu'on eût vu depuis plusieurs siècles;" and elsewhere, "Aussi politique que Guillaume III. mais bien plus grand capitaine." Saint Simon, Dangeau, with numerous others, are not less free in their praises, which I forbear accumulating, but which, from the long intervention of time and subsidence of jealousy, are not more withheld than the meed extended to the Edwards, Henrys, or Talbots of old. Not so, indeed, the fresher laurels of Nelson or Wellington. Montgaillard (tomes v. and vi.) attributes the triumphs of Abouquir and Trafalgar, more justly appreciated, however, by Napoleon, to mere chance; and Casimir Delavigne (*1^{re} Messénienne*) thus characterises the victor of the Peninsula and Waterloo:

"Et l'aigle qui tombant aux pieds du léopard,
Change en grand capitaine un héros du hasard."

General Foy, in his narrative of the Spanish war, asserts, that several of

our Duke's companions, whom he names, were equal, if not superior, to him—a compliment to the nation, were their great commander's genius duly valued. To pursue farther instances would lead me too far.*

* The following little anecdote is so apparently trivial, that I should scarcely venture to obtrude it on public notice, were its insignificance not redeemed by a glorious name, whose effulgence must rescue from obscurity and impart interest to every associated event; nor can the singular fact escape attention, that every agent in the occurrence—two ladies, with three noblemen, still survive, after the lapse of a full half century. Such as the matter is, I derive it from authentic information.

During the government of Ireland by Lord Westmorland, (1790—1795,) when the Hon. Arthur Wellesley was attached to the Viceregal Court, then superintended by the Hon. Mrs. Stratford, now the Dowager Countess of Aldborough, Mrs. Woodcock, the confessedly most beautiful woman in Ireland, after spending a festive evening at the Castle, found it impossible to obtain the usual conveyance of a hand chair to take her home, in consequence of an overwhelming fall of snow, which compelled the desertion of every stand. Her disappointment was visible, but was promptly relieved by Mr. Wellesley and the Hon. Mr. Pery, the present Earl of Limerick, who gallantly volunteered their services, and, seizing a chair that always awaited in the hall, carried their fair charge, amidst a storm of drifted and assailing snow, to her rather distant residence. Mrs. Woodcock, whom I have had the honour of knowing since our childhood, is sister of the late Lord Brandon, and widow of the Hon. Christopher Hely Hutchinson, the beloved representative of Cork in Parliament for many years.

The *Great Duke* is supposed not to be more insensible, or less gallant, in the double acceptance of the word, than most other heroes; for, of few, indeed, can it be predicated, as Puffendorf, (*De Rebus Gestis a Carolo Gustavo, Norimbergæ, 1693, tom. 1.*)* relates of Tilly,

* It is in this work of the Swedish historian and legist, that the now trite, but striking lesson, of the Chancellor, Axel Oxensterna, to his son, when proceeding to the Congress of Westphalia, where he subscribed the treaty of 1648, as Envoy from Christina of Sweden, appears—
"Necesse, mi fili, quantū prudentiā

It has long been habitual with our neighbours to compare our respective national characters and rivalry to those of Rome and Carthage, assuming to themselves the attributes and position of the former, and to look forward to a similar issue of the final contest. We are depicted as merely a commercial and maritime people, with only one general to boast of, Marlborough, as the Carthaginians

one of the most eminent commanders of the Thirty-years' War, "*Veneris vinique expertem tota etate se fuisse jactavit*;" a comprehensive *teetotalism*, truly, and to be deprecated, could we entertain any apprehension of an abstinence involving the extinction of a race that constitutes the pride of every people, being assumed as a model of imitation. History, indeed, in her transmitted records of great soldiers, presents them to us in a very different light, though some noble exceptions may be cited. The most familiar is probably that of Scipio, whose conduct in Spain and Africa, (Livy, lib. xxvi. cap. 49, and lib. xxx. 14,) has fondly exercised the pen and pencil of so many writers and artists. The performances of the latter are generally known—not so, I apprehend, that the first regular tragedy, after the revival of letters, was the *Sophonisba* of Trissoni (1524, 4to.) exhibited in the Roman theatre at the express desire of Leo X. and derived from the last quoted book of Livy. The continence of Scipio's great antagonist, Hannibal, is described by Justin, (lib. xxii. cap. 4,) as not less conspicuous, and more meritorious in an African: "*Constat eum nec cubantem coenasse, aut plusquam sextario vini (a pint) indulxisse, pudicitiamque eum tantam inter tot captivas habuisse, ut in Africa natum quivis negaret.*" Other extraordinary circumstances of this wonderful captain, but foreign to my subject, then follow in Justin. Several military characters have also emerged from a class of unfortunates, or effeminate, to whom the dissuasion of Jupiter to Venus might be apparently addressed—*Ὁς τοι, τίκων ἐμὸν, δίδωται πολέμῳ ἔργα.* (Homer II. E. 428.) such as Narses, Sigismond Balthor, &c. who, notwithstanding, have filled the pages of fame, and astonished the world. Yet, even of those to whom

homines regantur,"—which Lord Chesterfield repeatedly impressed on his own son. Both young men were timid, and fearful of encountering the higher politicians of the day, whom their fathers stripped of their presumed superiority and dreaded approach.

were limited to Hannibal; though his father, the *Magnus* Hamilcar, and his brother-in-law Hasdrubal, were classed in the first order of soldiers. (Livy, xxi. cap. 1—5.) But the parallel, as I have often maintained to them, signally failed, in the fact, that the Romans were generally victorious at sea, which the French will hardly affirm of themselves. It was thus that they terminated the first Punic War, while England has been almost uniformly triumphant on the deep, and, careful not to trust her destinies to hired bands, but wielding her own internal energies and native spirit, has not for ages been defeated in pitched battle, except under William and Ruigny, two foreigners, and at Fontenoy, where the proscribed sons of Erin decided the wavering fortune of the day—

"Clare avec l'Irlandais qu'animent nos
exemples,
Venge ses rois trahis, sa patrie, et ses
temples,"

is Voltaire's passing eulogy, in his "*Poème de Fontenoy.*" The victims of the violated Edict of Nantes had similarly avenged their wrongs on their persecutor.*

the power or enjoyment of paternity was not denied, scarcely any direct representative of a great name subsists—none of Gustavus, Turenne, Condé, Wallenstein, Eugene, Marlborough, Saxe, Frederick, Napoleon; nor of Great Seamen, Von Tromp, Ruiter, Blake, Howe, Jervis, Nelson, &c.

* The race and name of Charles O'Brien, Viscount Clare, sunk in the marriage of his only child with the Duc de Praslin. Louis XV. promoted him to the rank of Marshal of France, which no Irishman had previously enjoyed, nor since, with the reserve of our Wellington, whose erasure from the existing list may well justify the trite antithesis of Tacitus, (Annal. iii. 76.) "*Eo ipso prefulgebant quia non viscebatur.*" Not more than two Englishmen, I also believe—the first Earl of Shrewsbury, and Berwick,—have been raised to that distinction. Lord Clare then assumed the title of Marshal Thomson; but on his decease, his regiment became the property, and bore the name of Viscount Walsh, whose father, a merchant of Nantes, is mentioned by Lord Mahon (vol. iii. p. 339), among the partisans of the Pretender. In 1794, this regiment, with those of Dillon, O'Connell, Conway, &c. transferred their services to

It would cost little exertion of memory to swell the list of great minds in diminutive frames, who "*ingentes animos angusto in corpore versant*," alluded to by CYDWELL in relation to our glorious William. The names of David, Alexander, Pepin, Tamerlane, Napoleon, are best known, for I allude not to mere dwarfs, amongst the rulers of the earth; and, in private eminence, those of Horace, Pomponatus, Fracastor, Vida, Galileo, Sarpi, Pope, J. J. Rousseau, Wilberforce, Grattan, Curran, Gibbon, Erskine, Sir H. Davy, the Vendean Chief, Charette, and so many more, among whom are some living statesmen, Guizot, Thiers, Lord John Russell, &c. who resemble the *homuncio exilis stature*, (the *ἀνθρωπίσκος* of Demosthenes,) mentioned by CYDWELL,* but of whom the enumera-

tion would involve an undue encroachment on these pages.† I must, however, observe, that the connecting extract (page 145) from *La Bruyere*, which a note in CYDWELL's edition applies to James II. was assuredly never aimed against that monarch, nor is it so understood by

England; but on the Restoration, the Colonels returned to the land of their adoption, where, I have reason to believe, that the Marshal's Staff was destined by Charles X. for General O'Connell, than whom I have never known a more amiable gentleman. Of the present object of his celebrated nephew, our honourable representative's agitation, I certainly am no advocate, (See *Gent. Mag.* Oct. 1840, p. 376,) but my recollection of the means employed to achieve the Legislative Union fully justifies the severity of his reproof. He may say—

"*Anglia vicisti, profuso turpiter auro,
Armis paucis, dolo plurima, jure nihil.*"

But, like many another contract, and in especial reference to the marriage bond, I would add—"Fieri forsitan non debuit; at factum valet." Energetically deprecating the commission of evil for the production of good, we may still accept the resulting benefit. The sword has been often the propagator of civilization, and even of the Gospel, as history, in a pregnant instance, tells us of Charlemagne's invasion of Saxony; but, though we must condemn the instrument of execution, we surely are not to reject this eventual fruit; nor are we to discard the meliorations that may spring from a revolution, because of the excesses almost inseparable from its generating causes and early outbreaks.

* Lord Stanley, I believe, may be included in this category; and I name him, not only as eminent for talents, which must make him a desirable associate for the class, but in order to indicate a singular lapse of memory in relation to his stature, in a work to which he has lately appealed with special complacency.

No periodical in France seems to enjoy a higher character than "*Le Revue des Deux Mondes*," and its ablest contributor is, doubtless, M. Duvergier de Hauranne. This gentleman, in a recent number, (for August last, page 347,) among our existing statesmen, passes in favourable judgment Lord Stanley; and, after stating that he had spent some days in his lordship's company in 1829, subsequently to his election for Preston, thus describes him: "*Il faut le voir debout et sa haute taille légèrement voûtée, le visage pâle, l'œil fixe et perçant, lancer à O'Connell et au ministère le sarcasme et le dédain.*" It is clear that the writer here confounds the father and son, and that the personal delineation applies to the present Lord Derby, while the parliamentary exhibition, graphic as it is, perfectly suits Lord Stanley. This error would little surprize us, were it not for his visit to Knowlesly Park, and the conversations he there had with his lordship, which the latter so confidently invoked at his late re-election, in evidence of his unvaried and consistent sentiments on church property. Yet how would such a witness or his testimony be received in a court of justice, wholly mistaking, as he does, the person whose opinions he attests? This discrepancy his lordship, of course, suppressed, for it would apparently discredit his own witness; nor has it been noticed elsewhere, that I am aware of.

At p. 347 of the *Revue*, Lord Ashburton is mistaken for Sir Thomas Baring; and, some pages after, Lord Lyndhurst is stated to be the son of "*un artisan obscur de la cité.*" His lordship would be more properly described as the son of an *artiste* than of a *mechanic*, as *artisan* implies; but, to his credit, it may be asserted, that he is "*l'artiste de sa propre fortune.*"

† Voltaire, though not under the middle size, was a miserable shred, a living skeleton, as depicted by our poet Young, with other moral and physical attributes, which made him, it was said, no bad specimen of his own delineation of his countrymen—partaking more or less of the monkey and tiger.—Young's *improvisum*, I believe, was,

"He is so ugly, witty, and so thin,
That he's at once the devil, death, and sin."

the editors in general; for the writer durst not thus undervalue or disparage the cousin-german and special protégé of Louis XIV.; and, that it appeared during the life of La Bruyère, and, consequently, before the death of James, who survived him by five years (1696—1701), the early impressions attest. In truth, the reference would be more appropriate to William, who never gained but one single victory, that of the Boyne, in his belligerent career; and James had more than once distinguished himself in younger life, which completely refutes the application to him.

CYNWELL marks as faulty the epithet *mendacious* employed, in respect to the parliamentary definition of James's abdication; but surely the act was not voluntary, as the expression would necessarily imply. The word, therefore, was false in applianee, just as is the royal *congé d'elire*, which Johnson, with his characteristic point and truth, assimilated to the liberty allowed a man thrown out of a window to fall on his feet. Language must not be thus outraged with impunity, nor truth perverted by an illusive compromise of law and fact. *Forgiveness* was the word, as it was the act; but though fully justified in cause, and pursued to execution, our Legislature shrunk from the avowal, because necessarily significant of guilt, of which the constitution forbids the imputation to royalty: and Parliament *mendaciously* qualified as spontaneous what they well knew was compulsory. As well might assassination be construed into suicide, which, indeed, the revelations of history teach us, has been the colorable veil of many a foul deed, both in ancient and recent times.

Were this correspondent a little more conversant with Roman Catholic writers, and those, too, of recognised orthodoxy, he would not be surprised at the difference evinced in the paragraph he cites, between the personal and official authority of the Popes. Submission is due to their interpretation of doctrine—not to their assertion of facts beyond the credibility consequent on proof.*

Montesquieu's distinction, subsequently adduced, between the Scotch

general a misconception of Catholic doctrines. "Richelieu (it is impeachingly stated, p. 320) was the author of a catechism, where might be read the dogma, that contrition alone, uncombined in the heart of the penitent with any emotion of love towards the Deity, was sufficient to justify an absolution at the confessional. Seguenot, it is added, or rather St. Cyran, maintained a contrary opinion." Now, had the great Cardinal upheld the dogma here attributed to him, neither St. Cyran, nor his *prêtre* Seguenot, would or could have impugned it; but the catechism is wrongly cited, for it is to *attrition* that it ascribes the faculty assigned by the reviewer to *contrition*. This latter emotion flows from and necessarily includes the love of the Deity, assuring to the penitent, in conjunction with the other requisites, confession and satisfaction, a full title to absolution. Not so *attrition*, which is an imperfect or inferior degree of the higher feeling, and ascends no farther in the way of repentance or grace, than a regret for sin from its inherent deformity, and the dread of consequent chastisement. Even so, it is an advancing step; "the beginning of wisdom," and it is only as to the extent of its claim to effect the desired remission, that a contest has existed. The Council of Trent, (Sessio vi. cap. 6, and Sessio xiv. cap. 4.) distinguishes both, which the reviewer confounds. In Pascal's Tenth Provincial Letter, with Wendrock's (Nicole's) commentary, this subject is especially discussed; and Boileau, too, aims the poignant sting of his Twelfth Satire, (v. 278, et seq.) against the looser doctrine of the Jesuits adopted in Richelieu's catechism, on attrition,—a novel expression, it appears, not traceable beyond the thirteenth century (1240) and unknown to Scripture or the Fathers. If, however, the principle of the Jesuits be too relaxed or conceding, that of their opponents may be too restrictive; but, of contrition, as a co-efficient element of grace, there can be no controversy.

At an ensuing page of this article, certainly the work of no unpractised hand, the events and history of the *Fronde*, in which De Retz, Condé, Madame de Longueville, &c. were prime actors, are represented as totally devoid of interest to the present generation (page 349). But this is by no means the fact, as the constant republication of the memoirs of the period demonstrates; and, though apparently unknown to the reviewer, an excellent narrative of that memorable

* A long and studied article, the leading one, in the last Edinburgh Review, (No. 148,) offers an instance of this too
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bigots and English fanatics under Cromwell, wholly fails in its direction; for the Scotch were quite as fanatically impelled as their conquerors at that period, and continued in unabated enthusiasm for many posterior years, as Scott's immortal productions show. To both, the Bible, the most copious fount of antagonist doctrines, was the code of law and stimulant of action. Not, indeed, the New Testament, for this covenant of peace and charity, though professed in faith, was alien in spirit and precept, to their

feelings, but the earlier Dispensation, which they found a more congenial book of reference in language and example.

At p. 252 CYNWELL illustrates, by apposite quotations, some points of analogy in the characters of Sixtus V. and Lord Chatham. He might have seen in the Gentleman's Magazine for October last, p. 362, that the similitude had not eluded the notice of your contributors. "It was by the *crutch* of Montalto," it is there stated, "that Sixtus ascended the pontifical throne, and our Chatham, it appears, knew well how to employ the same emblem of debility as an instrument of success."

In the extract (page 254) from the Dictionnaire Historique, a portion of the original vouchers of Galileo's trial, translated by or for M. Barbier, were, it is said, to be found in his bibliothèque, which CYNWELL assumes to mean the "Nouvelle Bibliothèque d'un Homme de Dieu," but the expression simply implies Barbier's library, which was sold in 1828, and contained this with various other manuscripts of his own or his friends' composition, prepared or intended for the press, such as the papers of the learned bibliographer, the Abbé Saint Leger, whom the Abbé Rive, the Duc de la Vallière's caustic librarian, so virulently assails, in his "Chasse aux bibliographes," (Paris 1788,) &c. Besides, though Barbier's contributions to the Nouvelle Bibliothèque constituted the chief value of the work, the ostensible author, because the principal proprietor, continued to be Désessart.

ebullition, in two octavo volumes, issued from the Parisian press so late as 1826—the composition of the Count de S^{te} Aulaire, the present French ambassador at our court.

The Jesuits at Clermont, it is said at page 352, drew up their thesis, &c.; but Clermont was the name of the Jesuits' College in Paris, not a distinct locality or town, as here conveyed.

To employ, as mentioned in page 359, all the words of Johnson's Dictionary (36,784) thirty-five times over, which a certain eminent advocate is asserted to have done in addressing the House of Peers, during sixteen successive days, he must have uttered four hundred and fifty words per minute, allowing five hours for each allocation—a sufficient space either to exhaust the patience of the Lords, or the physical powers, for such a continuance, of the orator. This calculation rests on the extent of words in Johnson's own editions ($36,784 \times 35 = 2,187,440$.) Todd's Supplement raises the sum to nearly 50,000, and Webster's, it is said, to above 70,000. The French Dictionnaire de l'Académie, prior to the late revision of 1835, only contained 29,710, now probably increased to 40,000; while the Spanish Vocabulary, del Academia Real, does not exceed 30,000; nor the Italian one, Della Crusca, 35,000. From its facility of combination, the German tongue is more copious, as well as less easy of limitation. I have heard the expressive riches of this powerful and plastic idiom rated at above 80,000 words. From this statement, I, of course, exclude the specific phraseology of science; for, as Dr. Johnson, in his noble preface, observed, the mere lexicographer cannot be expected to descend into mines in order to acquire the language of miners. Resort must be had to the all-embracing encyclopædias.—Other passages of the article are not less open to contestation, were it my purpose to pursue its allegations.

Relative to Galileo's trial, Sir D. Brewster's late biography of the great discoverer strikes me as the most impartial representation of the circumstances attending, and the conclusions derivable from it. Our own state trials, at and after the time, present a far worse picture of perverted justice. Read the contemporaneous one of Sir Walter Raleigh, and compare Sir Edward Coke's conduct with that of Cardinal Bellarmine, who presided at Galileo's. The advantage will assuredly not appear on the side of the "ornament and pride of the English bar," whose insolence of language, and recklessness of assertion or argument, form, in the general construction of

Shakspere's commentators, the point and object of Sir Toby Belch's satire, in his advice to Sir Andrew Aguecheek. (Twelfth Night, Act iii. sc. 2.) And, of subsequent, similar, though far more iniquitous proceedings, the reviewer of Sir Samuel Romilly's Life in the Law Magazine, not remarkable for what are called liberal sentiments, writes: "The bloody parliament not only sanctioned but compelled the worst of judicial prosecutions on record, those connected with the Popish plot," (No. 50, p. 332.) And religion, we must recollect, was alike the ground or pretext of the condemnation of Galileo, more comminatory in form than penal in infliction, and of the execution of Archbishop Plunket, with so many other victims to the bigotry of the day. Truly, on the question of liberality or tolerance, England had little right, then at least, to cast reproach on others, or to throw the first stone; witness her Star Chamber, with the High Commission Court. And, at the present hour, how is an enlightened mind to contemplate the unrepealed restrictions on the Jewish persuasion? See also Mr. Jardine's relation of the tortures inflicted until 1642, by the orders of Council, with "Mr. Montague's Defence of Lord Bacon, in answer to Mr. Macaulay's elaborate article in the Edinburgh Review on the philosophic Chancellor.

CYDWELL's remarks, p. 257, consequent on the second extract from M. Torombert's refutation of Rousseau's political doctrine, as to the condition of released prisoners, are equally judicious and benevolent. In confirmation of his views, I can adduce irrefragable evidence, that of the notorious Vidocq, in whose ample memoirs of himself and associate criminals I could scarcely discover a single instance of a reformed one—certainly not himself, as some recent misdeeds show, though, for a while, so considered, and, in that belief, employed by the Minister of Police. Nearly all the delinquents for heinous offences brought before the Parisian tribunals are, "Forçats Libérés," or "repris de justice," as most of those who have attempted the most precious life in Europe, because the surest pledge of peace, that of Louis Philippe, have

been found. Still some, we may fondly hope, would, if they could, seek an honest livelihood; but

"Miser! ô miser! . . . omnia ademit
Una dies infelix tibi tot pramia vitæ—"
Lucret. iii. 910.

and the culprit's prospects are blasted for life. Relieved from the penalty of avenged law, he may leave the prison gate, and say, with Leontes,

"I from thee departed
Thy penitent reformed."
Winter's Tale, Act I. sc. 2.

"I have called, and ye refused; I have stretched out my hand, and no man regarded," (Proverbs i. 24;) but, vainly repentant, he finds the doors of society sternly barred, and is, almost necessarily, reduced to the alternative of starvation or crime.

The penitentiary system is yet unhappily imperfect, and only in a state of experiment, which time, I trust, will mature. Such, however, as it is, in Rome, a fact apparently little known, it originated; for there, long previous to the essays at Ghent, Auburn, or Philadelphia, in 1707, the first establishment was formed. There, too, was erected the earliest hospital for the sick, and another for convalescents, as well as the first for pregnant females, and for foundlings; which, in despite of the Malthusian interdict, must be viewed as springing from benevolent feelings; and, at all events, I state an historical truth. (See a recent publication, "Institutions de Bienfaisance Publique, et d'Instruction Primaire à Rome, par M. de Bazelaire," 1841, 8vo.) The *Monti di Pietà*, too, though not founded in Rome, first flourished under Papal auspices. (Ceretti del Monte di Pietà—Padova, 1751, 12mo.)

CYDWELL (in whose first quotation from M. Torombert, the word *pré-courser* should, I suppose, be *préconiser*.) subsequently inquires who the Archbishop of Narbonne was at the time when Cardinal de Lomenie became Prime Minister of France? It was Dillon (Arthur,) whom Lomenie had succeeded in the arch-see of Toulouse, when advanced himself, in 1763, to that of Narbonne. Lomenie's administration lasted from May 1787 to 25th August, 1788, and most

deservedly unpopular it was. From Toulouse he passed to Sens, and was promoted to the purple. CYNWELL will have since discovered, in *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. p. 236, the little anecdote derived from Mr. Swinburne, of the rather uncourteous dialogue between these two prelates about their debts. See also *Gent. Mag.* January, 1841, p. 307, for Lomenie's family and fate.

The archbishop of Narbonne was *ex officio* President of the States of Languedoc, which, like Brittany, enjoyed a semblance of self-government, and he was also, in titular superiority, Primate of the Gauls. Dillon was the youngest of five sons left by Theobald, seventh Viscount of the family, but outlawed for his adherence to James II. whom he followed to France, where he died the 5th February, 1733. The outlawry was subsequently reversed for his descendants. See *Gent. Mag.* for November, 1839, page 472, in reference to the archbishop, while an emigrant in England, and his presence as a guest at Carleton House. His nephew Theobald Dillon was massacred the 29th April 1792, by his own troops; and another nephew, Arthur Dillon, was guillotined the 14th of April 1794, for a pretended prison conspiracy, when, from some associated circumstances, with which I now forbear troubling the reader, I narrowly escaped participating his fate. This gentleman's daughter was the wife of General Bertrand, the faithful adherent of Napoleon, and by far the worthiest of the illustrious exile's companions at St. Helena, whence he has lately returned with his great master's remains. In 1815 she accompanied her husband to that now famed island, and was the only female of the imperial party. Her death has been recently announced, I see.

It was in 1768, during Cardinal Lomenie's ministry, that an old prophecy of the impending evils of the period, I recollect, was circulated, and produced considerable sensation. It was thus, with little elegance, indeed, of diction, expressed—

"Post mille expletos a partu Virginis annos,

Et septingentos rursus ab orbe datos,
Octogessimus octavus mirabilis annus
Ingruet: is secum tristia fata trahet.

Si non hoc anno totus malus occideret orbis,
Si non in nihilum terra fretasque
ruent; [doctum
Cuncta tamen mundi sursum ibunt atque
Imperia; et luctus undique grandis
erit."

But it was soon discovered that these lines were of much older date, though made applicable to the present by a few necessary alterations. In 1488, when probably composed, they referred to the French invasion of Italy, under Charles VIII. so pregnant of future wars, and when the impetuosity of attack was characterised by the epithet, ever since so well sustained, of "*La Furia Francesca*." In England the prophecy was applied to the Armada of 1588, and to the revolution of 1688, as these events happened to be respectively contemplated.

It is not my wish to extend this already protracted series of rather disconnected animadversions, by a lengthened rejoinder to ANSELM's reply to my cursory explanation of the variance between the Sixtine and Clementine editions of the Vulgate—a subject absurdly swelled, I think, into most undue importance. I must repeat, that the simple circumstance of the instantaneous rectification of discovered faults irrefragably repels all supposition of design, for which no assignable motive could possibly exist, as well as all impeachment of assumed inerrability in the letter-press of the text. Some specimens of these blunders or omissions in the Sixtine publication, sufficiently glaring, indeed, but still obviously the work of operative carelessness—the "*incuria operarum*," as expressed by classical editors—are to be seen in De Bure's *Bibliographie Instructive*, tome i. p. 62, Thomas James, and Prosper Marchand, in Schellhorne's *Amanitates Litterarum*, vol. iv. (Franf. 1731, 8vo.) are more diffuse, and luxuriate in accusation; but the corrections had been long anticipated; and, as Dr. Kennicott, in avowing that the Hebrew text offered not less than ten thousand variations, assured George the Third that not one affected the essential tenets of religion, so the same, as maintained by the learned Gretser of Ingolstadt, may fearlessly be asserted of these diversities. (Jacob. Gretseri *Op.* Ratisbonæ, 1734, folio.) No

book of any extent, whatever may be the printer's boast, ever proceeded faultless, or, as it is termed by the craft, *immaculate*, from working hands. One fault only, it was long affirmed—*pures for plures*, in the preface—impaired the spotless purity of the edition of the New Testament by Robert Stephens in 1549, a suitable reward for every indicated lapse having been promised the students of the numerous encircling institutions, for whose revision the sheets were daily exhibited to public view. Subsequent editors, however, as Mills, Wetstein, Griesbach, easily disproved this asserted accuracy; and Didot, in the preface to the magnificent Virgil of 1799, equally denounced the unfounded pretensions of the Glasgow Horace of 1744, the edition of Livy by Ruddiman 1751, &c.; nor have, as had been expected, the stereotype publications escaped unscathed.

The English authorised editions of the Scriptures are of general acknowledged incorrectness, not only in the mechanical department, but in numerous instances of erroneous interpretation, which, however, to touch, like the Ark of the Covenant, would be profanation; and the Word of God is thus suffered to circulate by its supervisors in conscious error. It is clear that ANSELM has never extended his researches beyond one side of the question, such as it is exhibited by the Oxford Librarian, with whose work I have been long acquainted; but, though a simple layman, I did not stop there. Possibly, the elaborate reply of the Oratorian Father, Joseph Bianchini, already recommended by me, may not be of easy procuration; but Ward's *Errata*, a slender volume of no difficult obtainment, will be found to solve, not unsatisfactorily, ANSELM's objections. I refer him particularly to pages 25 and 26 of the Dublin edition. On a former occasion, (*Gent. Mag.* for November 1839,) I indicated the numerous Protestant authors who complained of the gross incompetency of most of the translators employed by the Missiopy Society, whose archetype is generally the English version; and, to these I would add the late Sir Thomas Munroe, whose long residence in the East made him a perfect judge of the sub-

ject. But I must not further trespass, and shall only ask on this topic, what would become of the important text, in the first Epistle of St. John, of the three heavenly witnesses, which the Established Church, and its whole clerical body, uphold with no less tenacity than the Roman Catholics, had it not the support of the Vulgate, which, for ages, was the sole accessible depository of the sacred word? No Greek manuscript—none at least of value, or long antecedent to the use of print, contains the verse, nor does even the first published New Testament by Erasmus in 1516. Controversy is neither my desire nor my province, and I want not to enter on this beaten ground; but, I believe that the Vulgate is the most authentic source of the contested verse—its firmest voucher. Our Dublin University possesses, I understand, the Greek manuscript which furnished it to the compilers of the Complutensian Polyglott, for which it was printed in 1514, though not published till 1521. And here, I beg to express my satisfaction derived from the information of one of your correspondents (*G. M.* April, 1840, p. 339) that the Dublin University is now freer in the communication of her literary treasures than when I had occasion to visit the library many years ago. I had then, indeed, to regret the accidental absence of the Archbishop, Dr. Magee; whose polite attentions I had often experienced, and who would not have failed, from our previous friendly intercourse, to facilitate any object I had in view: but, except under special auspices, it could not then be said, as on the Continent, "*Porta patens esto; nulli claudatur honesto.*" I may be permitted here to record the occurrence to which I owed the honour of this distinguished prelate's notice. When, in progress of advancement, he was Dean of Cork, a coin or medal, bearing the image of Christ, with a Hebrew Legend allusive to the Messiah, was exhibited as a co-eval commemoration of the Redeemer, and every one, who had a tincture of the language, consulted on its interpretation. Amongst them Dr. Magee made some vain attempts; but I hesitated not to pronounce it spurious—a vile imposition practised by the Jews on Christian ignorance or

credulity. This produced a visit from the Dean, whom I had little difficulty in converting to my opinion, which was affirmed by a reference to the excellent little treatise "*La Science des Médailles*," by the Jesuit, Father Jobert, where this pretended medal is most distinctly denounced as a forgery, with which no collector should disgrace his cabinet; and as the book seemed to please the reverend dignitary, I was happy to present it to him. The best impression is that of 1739, two volumes 12mo. under the revision of the Baron Bizard de la Bastie, whom I have previously mentioned as one of Petrarch's biographers.

At page 245, in correction of a previous inadvertence that had escaped him, ANSELM says, that M. Villers, the author of the "*Essai sur l'Esprit et l'Influence de la Réformation de Luther*," which was crowned in 1803 by the French Institute, though born a Romanist, had, he believed, become a Lutheran. This, however, is not the fact; for Villers never changed his native profession of faith, pretty much like Cobbett, whose work on the Anglican Reformation would, from internal evidence, have proclaimed him a Catholic, though he never became one. Villers having emigrated, and, for several years, fixed his residence in Germany, imbibed a deep predilection for the country and the people, which he manifested by every exertion of zeal and talent. In 1806, after the signal triumph of Napoleon at Jena, he was appointed secretary to Bernadotte, Prince de Ponte-Corvo, now King of Sweden, and addressed a most feeling letter to Madame Fanny de Beauharnais,* the aunt-in-law of Jo-

sephine, supplicating her intercession with the benevolent Empress to obtain some remission of the penalties and mitigation of the general hardships imposed on Northern Germany.

Villers was a most warm, kind-hearted man, but excessively impressionable, and prompt to embrace every occurring novelty, as may be inferred from his successive and zealous adoption of the theories of Mamer, of Kant, and of Gall, in support of which, respectively, he at different times exercised his pen. In 1789, when very young, he wrote a volume entitled "*Le Magnétiseur*;" which, at a considerable interval, in 1801, was followed by "*La Philosophie de Kant, ou Principes Fondamentaux de la Philosophie Transcendantale*," in which his enthusiasm leads him to assimilate the German metaphysician to Newton; and in 1802 appeared his "*Lettre à Georges Cuvier, sur une nouvelle Théorie du Cerveau par le Docteur Gall*." His "*Little Catechism*," published in 1810, is by no means of orthodox Lutheran doctrine; and I repeat, that he never professedly disavowed his parental creed, while his prominent object—a laudable one surely,—was to reconcile both. Luther, I may remark, did not apply the term *Reformation* to his religious change: it was first assumed by the Calvinists, whose church, for so it is viewed, notwithstanding Dr. Magee's antithetical anathema, is still on the Continent, distinctively from the Lutheran, styled, "*L'Eglise Réformée*." Villers, born in 1767 (November,) died in February 1815.

Yours, &c. J. R.

* This lady, the widow of Josephine's husband's uncle, in her blended pretensions to poetry and beauty, at once a blue stocking and a coquette, is thus, with cutting sarcasm, described in Lebrun's Epigrams, (1829, 8vo.) It may vie with any of Martial's or Owen's.

"Egée, belle et poëte, a deux petits travers :
Elle fait son visage, et ne fait pas ses vers."

That she solicitously concealed her wrinkles, and accepted literary aid, was equally known, though generous and beneficent in disposition and practice. See *Gent. Mag.* for Feb. 1840, p. 271.

THE PLAYS OF HENRY VI.

MR. URBAN, *Stoke next Guildford, Oct. 12.*

THE following letter, in my possession, from Dr. Farmer to Malone, may be acceptable to your Shaksperian readers; and as it partly relates to the authorship of the plays of "*King Henry VI.*" and was much relied on by Malone and those who followed him in the discussion of that subject, it may not be without its interest, as connected with the feeling lately excited at the sale of the library of Mr.

George Chalmers,* it is therefore at your service.

Yours, &c.

G. S.

DEAR SIR, *Eman. Aug. 9.*
1787.

I HOPED to have seen you in my way thro' town, but I spent only one day there, and that at the other end of it.

You should have heard from me a post or two sooner, but our Registrar was out of the University, and I could not earlier get into the office. I find that Henry Earl of Southampton was admitted to the degree of B.A. in 1589, and proceeded no further; and, luckily examining the Book of Matriculations, I at last fell upon "Hen. Comes Southampton, impubes, 12 an^o." of St. John's Coll. Decr. 11, 1585. Here we have his age as well as College. Essex was of Trin. June 1, 1579.

I know not what to say as to the picture you mention. To be sure I could not cry out with Falstaff that "I am ashamed of my Company;" but as there is a print from it already, would not the property be invaded? Indeed, neither the one nor the other is a favourite. Romney supposed, as the picture was for a College, that it would be hung in a high room; and the engraver has not allowed for this exaggeration.

(Some casual remarks on other matters are here omitted).

By this way, this reminds me of a letter in the hands of Mr. Boswell, which will effectually demolish Mr. Colman's idea, that in the Preface to my Pamphlet, I meant to compliment Mr. Steevens. It appears from the date of that letter, that I had no acquaintance with him till long after that publication, and I wish Mr. Colman was informed that I alluded to Dr. Johnson, whose words I am sure I took down to a syllable: "I have not read a book which better answers the purpose for which it was written, and the question is for ever decided." Mr. Reed just shewed me this squib of Colman's. He cannot himself think that any thing else deserves notice.

Whatever you may have fancy'd, I solemnly declare to you, that I always

want to send you my Notes on the *Henrys*, if I could find them, and I flattered myself they might be among some papers at Canterbury. I cannot get find them, and you want no assistance. As I remember, you have some of my arguments, but not all. I have supposed the plays originally *Marlow's*, and altered after his death by *Shakespeare*; this I argued from *Style and Manner*, with many quotations, from passages contradictory to others in *Shakespeare's* genuine Plays, and others *clashing* in the *Henrys themselves*, which shew *different hands*, &c. &c. Besides, *Marlow* was so much hung up as an example of divine vengeance for *Atheism*, that nothing would go down under his name. That poor wretch, *Capell*, besides his conundrum of *Shakespeare's underwriting himself on purpose*, quotes two lines to prove the *whole Shakespeare's*, "What! will th' aspiring blood of Lancaster sink in the ground? I thought it would have mounted." It is curious that *Marlow* has the same phraseology in his *Edw. II.* "Scorning that the lowly earth should drink his blood, mounts up to th' air." So much for Master *Capell*. After all, if any thing turns up you shall have it. In the last Edition, many things taken from *conversation*, on a pencil'd margin, by *Reed* or *Steevens*, when they were with me, are egregiously blundered, and sometimes sheer nonsense.

We shall be happy to see you at the Fair.

Yours affectionately,
R. FARMER.

Calamo rapidiss.

To Edmond Malone, Esq.

MR. URBAN,

A NEW feature has recently arisen among the architectural varieties of this inventive age, which may yet be regarded as perfectly unique. I congratulate the parish of Streatham, and the neighbourhood generally, on their well-designed acquisition. Owing to the novelty of it, I suppose, in this country, it has made more than ordinary impressions on the minds of those who have seen it. It has scarcely, perhaps, been beheld with indifference; and the sensations it

* See the Literary Intelligence of our present Number.

usually excites have a strong inclination to the expression of dislike and approbation.

The architect, I understand, is Mr. Wild, but some persons of good taste in the art appear pleased with his production. The situation is elevated and commanding; at the same time it must be evident, that, had a building of this class been erected on a site equally good, but with more rural accompaniments, and graced with a back-ground of forest trees, the effect would have been much superior to that which will shortly be presented to the eye, when the sacred edifice shall be too closely surrounded with spruce modern houses.

This building is in that particular style, which (had it been in accordance with many that were erected in this country, during the latter half of the twelfth century,) would have exemplified the transition from Norman to Early English architecture. Its leading peculiarity is, that the architect has followed the models of the north of Italy, rather than those of our own land. The effort has been crowned with complete success; and such of your readers as are familiar with the buildings of Venice will never fail to be reminded of the celebrated bell-tower belonging to Saint Mark's Church in that city. Our church is built with bricks of a warm stone colour, having the ornamental parts rendered more conspicuous by the insertion of the same material of a red tint, and highly finished. A decided Italian character pervades the whole, within and without. The details are, in most respects, very judicious, and, to the accurate observer, will speak

for themselves. The roof is primitive and well chosen; the doors and arches are modern characters, but those of the apse they so well represent, and their arrangement will excite a respectful feeling in the heart of every Christian square.

The Communion Table is placed on a more belittling elevation than for many years has been usual. It stands in a well-proportioned semi-circular recess, which, in its upper part, is lighted by nine narrow windows, of pure Norman design. Without varying in the least to the popular opinions of the church, from which England separated three hundred years ago, this porting might have been still better managed; while the pulpit should have occupied its appropriate site, after the example of the early churches. It usurps, to the manner of a tasteless age, the centre of the church; where it awkwardly breaks the view of the eastern termination, to which the eye loves to be directed. The three central lights will be filled with stained glass, of a beautiful design, from one of our most approved artists in that line of decoration; who has already furnished glass of equally good conception in the upper part of the western gable.

Besides the Organ gallery, a similar accommodation extends over the north and south aisles. The windows are of the same form as those over the altar; and the most obvious sea that is produced on visiting this addition to the number of our sacred edifices, is that of a church of long standing, carefully repaired and fitted up with new pews.

Yours, &c. S. D. L. O. N.

ABBATIAL GRANGE AT PRESTON, NEAR YEOVIL.

(With a Plate.)

IN continuation of our views of ancient houses, we this month present our readers with a plate representing one of the stately mansions of Somersetshire, which was the residence of the wealthy farmers of a large manorial estate.

Preston is a parish of considerable size, contiguous to Yeovil, on the road to Taunton. It is divided into two tithings, called from the ancient manors,

Preston Plucknet and Preston Bermondsey. The former, which contains the church and the larger number of houses, derives its name from the ancient family of Plucknet. The latter was named from the abbey of Bermondsey, which here possessed a considerable estate.

This manor was already distinct from the other in the time of Edward the Confessor, when it was held by



ANCIENT HOUSE AT ERECHON NEAR KNOX.

Alward, and was rated at two hides. After the Conquest it belonged to Ansgar, and it has improved in value, from fifteen shillings to forty. The arable was one carucate, which was in demesne, with one serf and eight cottagers; and there were ten acres of meadow. The Ansgar here mentioned (in Domesday Book) bore the surname of Montagud, and was possibly related to Drogo, the castellan at Montacute in Somersetshire, the ancestor of the Montacute Earls of Salisbury. In 1092, within ten years of the compilation of Domesday book,* Ansgarus Brito gave this manor to the priory of the Holy Saviour of Bermondsey in Surrey; and again in 1126 he confirmed the same gift, together with Walter his son.†

In 1095 Walter son of Ansgar Brito gave the abbey two other hides, situated at Stone,‡ in the neighbouring parish of Mudiford; and at Pope Nicholas's taxation in 1291, these lands were valued—

Apud Preston . . . £3 3 4

Apud Gevele (Yeovil),

Preston, et Stonem 6 5 0

In 1417, 5 Hen. V. there was a trial in chancery between the King and Thomas Thetford, abbot of Bermondsey, upon a plea of Quo Warranto, concerning the manors of Preston Bermondsey and Stone, when they were recovered by the abbot. It appeared that the condition of the gift was the provision of two chaplains, to pray, for ever, for the souls of the donors, their ancestors, and all the faithful deceased.

In the reign of Henry VIII. the manors of Preston and Stone were let together for the rent of £16. This appears both by the Valor Ecclesiasti-

cus of the 26th of that reign, and the Compotus of the 32d, printed in the new Monasticon. Antony Gilbert was steward of the abbey's lands in the county of Somerset, (which comprised the manor of Kenyweston in addition to those already noticed) at the annual sum of £1. 8s. 4d.

The house erected on this abbatial manor, acquired for itself the name of Abbey. The following is the notice given of it in Collinson's Somersetshire: "Not far from the church is a large old mansion, called Preston Abbey, having been formerly one of those granges which are commonly met with in manors belonging to religious establishments. The windows in this house are gothic, and some very large, the doorways arched, and the staircases of stone. The predial barn is one hundred and fourteen feet in front, of stone well quoined, with a spacious arched entrance, and a timber roof curiously contrived for strength and duration." The accompanying view was taken in 1811. Since that time (in 1836) the house had lost some of its interesting features, and the porch was entirely covered with ivy. It is occupied by a farmer.

To ascertain the parties by whom this mansion was erected would probably now be a difficult task. Considering its remoteness from the abbey to which it belonged, we can scarcely suppose that the abbots or other members of the convent, could make any but very occasional visits; its ample accommodations must have been intended for the use of the wealthy farmer who here resided, in a prosperous estate, probably not inferior to most of the lords of the neighbouring manors.

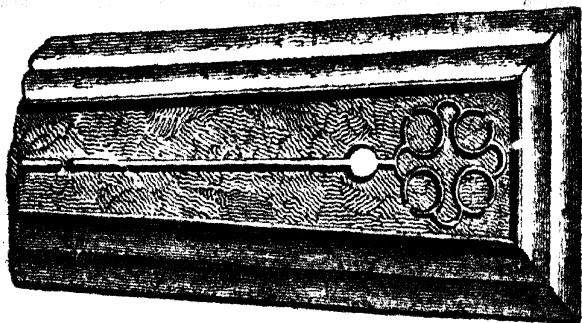
* The same authority, the chronicle of Bermondsey, now the MS. Harl. 231, records both events. "Hoc anno 1093 [rex] fecit describi volumen vocatum Domesday. Anno 1092 Ansgarus Brito dedit prædictis monachis manerium de Preston, scilicet duas hidas." In the new Monasticon, vol. v. p. 86, Ansgar Brito is called "a knight of Wynebald de Bealun," but for this there is no authority in the original (ibid. p. 96). That description belongs to Odo (de Tirone) just before mentioned.

† Collinson (Hist. of Somerset, iii. 223) gives the latter date only, having overlooked the earlier entry in the chronicle.

‡ Called "duas hidas terræ de Estanas" in the confirmation charter of William Rufus, which, it is remarked in the new Monasticon, must have been given in 1094 or before, as Aylwin, one of the witnesses, died in that year. A more extraordinary point in the charter is that Stone is mentioned, but not Preston. In the confirmation charter of Henry I. both places are enumerated.

It may be added that a monk of Bermondsey, who was a native of this place, and therefore called William de Preston, performed in 1363 the useful service of forming a digest and register of the charters of the abbey, giving a synoptical view of its liberties, churches, rents, pensions, portions, and all other possessions. This cartulary is

mentioned by Tanner to have been formerly in the possession of Robert Trappis of London, gent. lord of the manor of Bermondsey. Its present place of deposit appears to have been unknown to the compilers of the list of Monastic Cartularies, in the first volume of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*.



MR. URBAN,

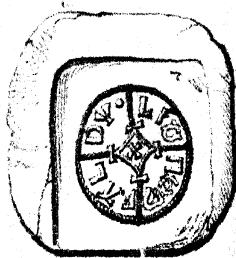
I INCLOSE a sketch of the stone coffin lid found in St. Paul's Churchyard, and mentioned in my letter in your September Magazine, p. 265; and I also submit to your inspection the leaden impression of a coin of Alfred, described in the same page.

The recent excavation of St. Clement's Lane, has brought to light numerous relics of the Roman age. Several cinerary urns (black), lamps,

beads, fragments of amphora and dishes (one of the latter having the maker's name ALBINVS), abundance of the Samian pottery, and common red brick tessellated pavement; coins of Vespasian, Domitian, Constantine, Gordianus, Faustina, Carausius, &c.

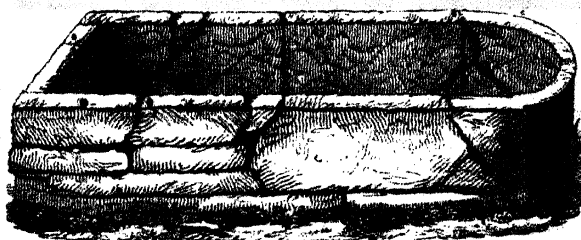
In p. 264, in speaking of the gold coin of Carausius, I named Mr. Symonds instead of the Rev. Mr. Cracherode.

Yours, &c. E. P. PRICE.



This lump of lead, impressed from a coin of Alfred, is about an inch thick. It appears to have been a trial of the artist while engraving the dies, to observe what progress was made; which having done, he intentionally punched the impression, to prevent its passing into the hands of forgers. The type is well known, and possibly

the moneyer's name by comparison may be hereafter made out. The coins from this type are among the best, as regards execution and design, of Alfred. Coins of Alfred with the portrait are very much rarer than those without, of which (the latter) there were a great number among the Cuerdale treasure-trove.*



STONE COFFIN FOUND AT NOTTING HILL.

MR. URBAN, *Chelsea, Aug. 16.*

AS some workmen were employed on the 7th of August in digging the foundations for the new buildings situated in Victoria Park, near the Hippodrome, on Notting Hill, in the parish of Kensington, they discovered, at about six feet from the surface of the turf, a stone coffin, which they at first mistook for a covered drain, and unfortunately broke it with pickaxes. It was composed of a single stone, and contained a skeleton, the teeth of which were nearly entire, and the cranium and bones in good preservation, the interior being filled up with lime. The coffin was composed of fine grit or Purbeck stone. Its internal length is six feet two inches, its external length six feet eight inches; breadth without, two feet three inches, breadth within, one foot eight inches. It was placed north and south, the head lying to the north.

At the same time and near the same spot were found three other skeletons, which were also lying from north to south, the greater part of these latter crumbled to dust upon being exposed to the air. It is conjectured that further discoveries will be made as the

workmen proceed with the excavations on the southern brow of the Hill, descending towards the ancient manor-house of Notting-Barnes.

Yours, &c. THOS. FAULKNER.

MR. URBAN, *Oct. 20.*

ON the approach of my Lord Mayor's Feast, you may be induced to allow me to show your readers how the good old custom of entertaining the Ministers of the Crown, and the great Peers and Courtiers, was maintained by the City at least three centuries ago, at that second of the "four great Feasts of England," of which a poet in the reign of James the First sings—

"The honoured Mayor of London
the second Feast ordains,
By which the worthy Citizen
much commendation gains;
For Lords and Judges of the land,
and Knights of good request,
To Guildhall come to countenance
Lord Mayor of London's Feast.

* The Queen has presented (or rather permitted the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to present) specimens of the various Saxon and continental coins found at Cuerdale, to the Numismatic Society.

The annexed, (communicated from the City Records, by the courtesy of James F. Firth, esq.) is not merely an addition to the collections on this subject, which have previously appeared in your pages,* but is earlier in date than any account hitherto published, with which I am acquainted.

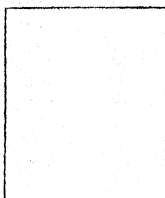
Yours, &c. J. G. N.

Feast of St. Symon & Jude, 21 Henry 8.

Was made in the Maiers Court a particion of tymber, and hanged with riche cloth of arres and dyverse other clothes, and the place where the Maires Courte is kepte, bourded, and there a table sett, at whiche table dyned alle the lords and perys of the Realme in effecte, whose names folowe. At ij other syde tables bitwene the Orphans' Courte and the Maires Courte, dyned Knyghts, Baronetts, and other Gentylmen.

The Lorde
Chunceler.

The Duke of Suff.
The Marques of Excest.
The Lorde Steward.
The Erle of Rutland.
The Viscount Fitzwater.
The Lorde Burgenny.
The Lorde Awdley.
The Lorde Lawarr.
The Lorde Sands the Kyngs
Chamb'rlayn.



The Duke of Norff.
The Marques Dorsett.
The Great Chamb'rlayn.
The Erle of Worcest.
The Lorde p'ive Seall.
The Viscount Rocheford.
The Lorde Dacres of North,
The Lorde Mont Joye,
Quenes Chamb'rlayn.

The Lord The Lorde
Barkley. Powes.

At the Mayer of London's Feate, Anno regni Reg' Henrici viijⁱ xvj^o.

Fyrste, Sir Thomas More, Knyght, Lorde Chauncel'rof Englande.
Sir Thomas Hawarde, Knyght, Duke of Norff and Tresour^r of Englund.
Sir Charles Brandon, Knyght, Duk of Suff Marshall of Englund.
Sir Thomas Grey, Knyght, Marques Dorset.
Sir Henry Courteney, Knyght, Marques of Excestar.
Sir John Veer, Knyght, Erle of Oxenford, and high Chamb'rlen of Englonde.
Sir John Talbott, Knyght, Erle of Shrewsbury, and Lorde Steward of Englund.
Sir Henry Som'sett, Knyght, Lorde Herbert, and Erle of Worcest.
Sir Thomas Man's, Knyght, Lorde Roos, and Erle of Rutlande.
Cutberd Dunstall Busshopp of London, and Lorde P're Seale.
Sir Robert Radclyff, Knyght, Vicount Fitzwater.
Sir Thomas Bullayn. Knyght, Vicount Rocheforde.
Sir George levell, Knyght, Lorde Burgenny.
Sir Will^m. Dacres, Knyght, Lorde Dacres of the Northe.
Sir John Towchett, Knyght, Lorde Awdeley.
Sir Will^m. Blount, Knyght, Lord Mount Joy and the Quenes Cha'berleya.
Sir Thomas West, Knyght, Lorde Lawar.
Sir Will^m. Sandes, Knyght, Lord Sand's and the Kings Chamb'rlayn.
Sir Thomas Berkeley, Knyght, Lorde Berkeley.
Sir Edward Grey, Knyght, Lord Powes.

* In the Old Series, 1824 and 1825; afterwards re-arranged in a volume, entitled *London Pageants*, 8vo. 1831. Of the Lord Mayor's Shows during the reign of Queen Mary I. see a description in 1833, vol. CIII. ii. 315.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of St. Alban's: By Charles Parr Burnes, D.D. at his Visitation, &c.

WE have read this Charge with the gratification to be derived, both from the importance of the subjects on which it treats, and the correctness and elegance of the style in which the author's opinions are delivered. Though Doctor Burnes observes, "that he limits himself to such ecclesiastical matters as fall legitimately within his official cognizance," yet they are in many cases not unworthy of the consideration of the Clergy in general, and his observations will be found useful far beyond the limits of his particular jurisdiction. We should be inclined to make several extracts from the different matters on which he treats, particularly the one on the subject of "Levying Church Rates," but for want of room for such a selection, we must confine ourselves to one, in which the Archdeacon discusses a point lately raised. * The secular interests of the Clergy are at present, and the spiritual interests of the parishioners may, at no distant period, and in no slight degree, be affected by it; and we are sure that the body of the Clergy will feel grateful to the Archdeacon for the manner in which he has introduced it, and the good sense and just reasoning which he has brought to the discussion of it.

"The changes introduced, for the first time, into the principles and practice of assessing tithes to the parochial rates, have naturally excited uneasiness and alarm throughout the whole body of the Clergy. Petitions from them to Parliament, accordingly, upon a state of things which threatens a fearful and unexpected reduction in their fixed revenues, have been very general, and presented from all the five Archdeaconries of this Diocese.

"During the long discussions that preceded the passing of the Tithe Commuta-

tion Act, one of the most popular recommendations of the measure was its certain prevention of the painful bickerings and ill-will to which the Clergy were too frequently exposed in maintaining their just claims on the tithe-payer. Peace was the ample compensation constantly predicted to them for any loss which they might experience. They proved their own deep sense of its value by submitting, for its attainment, to very serious sacrifices. For the sake of peace, they surrendered every possible future augmentation of their incomes, and, relinquishing their vantage-ground, unloosed their firm hold upon the produce of the soil, that inexpressible tenure, on which their inheritance had stood immemorially. The confirmation, however, of the rent-charge, hailed as the ratification of the promised peace, was soon found to be the menace, if not the undisguised declaration, of hostility. It dissolved all existing engagements between the clergyman and his flock, and opened wide the door to more bitter altercation and discontent on the subject of rates, than the ancient system of tithes had ever provoked.

"Too late is it apparent, that no Bill for commuting tithes ought to have been entertained, until a statute, express and positive, to determine the future mode of their assessment had been enacted. The total absence of all uniformity* in the subsisting practice, was either a fact which was known, or ought previously to have been ascertained; especially as the rates, whether paid by the tithe-owner, or allowed by him in composition or agreement with the tithe-payer, formed a very important element in the gross value of the tithe.

"A different course was adopted. The Clergy, proverbially lenient in exacting their rightful due, with little of worldly wisdom, and very imperfectly acquainted with the principles of the proposed Bill, might well be pardoned for believing themselves protected, though not benefited, by the stipulation, that 'tithes should be subject to all parliamentary, parochial, county, and other rates, charges, and assessments, in like manner as the

* "Remarks on the manner in which Tithe should be assessed to the Poor's Rate," &c. by the Rev. Richard Jones, one of the Tithe Commissioners of England and Wales, pp. 31, 32, 33, 59; and "Remarks on the old Principle of Assessment to the Poor Rate," &c. by a By-Stander, pp. 24, 25. This is an able pamphlet, which will well repay perusal.

tithe commuted for rent charge have *heretofore* been subject.^b These words can bear no other interpretation, than that, whatever, at the passing of the Act, was the ratio of the payments made by the incumbent, under each of these several denominations, it was unchangeable. Every legislative Act, therefore, or judicial decision, that has affected the proportion which was then observed, can scarcely be regarded otherwise than as an infraction of the compact.

"Such, assuredly, has been the effect—for never could it have been the design—of the Act to regulate Parochial Assessments; ^c of the judgment in the Watford case ^d on a proviso inserted, and not without debate, ^e into that Act, to guard the Clergy from the very hardships against which they have remonstrated; and, finally, of the temporary Act ^f of last year for exempting stock in trade from assessment. To whatever extent agriculturists or manufacturers, or any other class, by these different measures have respectively been relieved from their liability to be rated on profits, or on stock in trade, or on personal property, to that aggregate ^g amount the Parochial Clergy have been taxed beyond the *like* manner in which tithe was *heretofore* assessed.

"The proviso in question, which, to all but the nicety of legal eyes, was sufficiently perspicuous, was framed with the avowed intention ^h of excepting tithes

from any difference in the mode of rating them, which that Act might introduce by its provisions for establishing uniformity in parochial assessments. The case of Watford was specially selected to try the strength of that proviso, which the Court overruled, declaring it to be inapplicable to tithes, and in its language so 'very inartificial and loose,' as 'to render the discovery of its definite meaning extremely difficult.' ⁱ Thus, the Clergy have been deprived of the security which was intended as an act of justice, only because the phraseology of the protecting clause was undefined and ambiguous.

"The parochial and county rates either are, or will henceforth be, regulated by the same assessments, and the aggravated burthen, which will thus be imposed upon the Clergy, must prove seriously oppressive, and more particularly in those districts where a rural police has been instituted. For this application, at least, of the county rate, if the assessment pretend to bear any proportion to the risk of property which the police protects, the clergyman, who now has no tithe to collect or house, surely should not be taxed to the amount of his rent-charge, but rather as a tenant or inhabitant, according to his occupation. He might almost with as much reason be required to insure his rent-charge from destruction by fire. The farmer, moreover, is not assessed on the value of the produce that may be in

^b Act for the Commutation of Tithes, § 69.

^c This Act received the Royal Assent, Aug. 19, 1836, six days after the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act. "The design of this Act clearly was to correct the inequality which existed in the pressure of the County Rate, in consequence of the variety of methods in which the assessments were made in different parishes." By-Stander's Remarks, &c. p. 10.

^d Delivered by Lord Denman, Chief Justice, June 8, 1840, in the case of the Queen v. the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Capel, clerk.

^e Rev. Richard Jones's Remarks, &c. p. 28; and his "Letter to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Peel, Bart. on the Bill introduced by the Attorney-General," &c. pp. 4, 5.

^f This Act, the Bill for which was introduced by the Attorney and Solicitor-General only ten days after the decision given in the case of the Queen v. Capel, expires on Dec. 31, 1841. Its object was "To exempt all stock in trade from the liability of being rated towards the relief of the poor." By-Stander's Remarks, &c. p. 15.

^g The last-mentioned Act, says a very intelligent writer on this subject, "has thrown upon one small class of the community, the tithe-owner, an additional impost of *half a million per annum*." "On the effects of the new principles of rating property, under the 3rd and 4th Vict. cap. 89, upon Land, Houses, and Tithe Rent-Charges," by a Country Magistrate, p. 6. Rev. Richard Jones's Letter, ut *supra*, p. 4.

^h "It is understood, that the proviso at the end of the 1st section of the Parochial Assessment Act, is intended to preserve to the tithe-owner the benefit of the decision in the case of the King, v. Jodrell." Letter from the Poor Law Commission Office, Sept. 19, 1837, p. 3, § 6, &c.

ⁱ By-Stander's Remarks, &c. p. 31. Letter from the Poor Law Commission Office, June 10, 1840.

^k Judgment of Lord Denman, Chief Justice, in Queen v. Capel, p. 81, Hodges's Report. See also Sir Wm. Follett's Argument, *ib.* p. 60.

his barns during the year, but on the rent of his farm, which, as we know, is only the landlord's share of the profit.¹

"Let it not be imagined that I am now dwelling at too great length on matters which seem purely secular. Little suited are they to my own taste, and gladly would I enter with you on themes less temporal and worldly. The property, however, and rights of our order, placed solemnly in our hands as a deposit for the Church,—by us, as our unquestionable duty, must be kept inviolate, and, to the utmost of our power, preserved in their integrity.

Officially, likewise, I conceive, that the possessions which the parochial clergy hold only in trust, come directly within the Archdeacon's province, and claim his vigilant care. When I see them, then, invaded and endangered, should I not be culpably remiss did I not warn and exhort you to wakefulness and circumspection?

"Still, this I feel is not the place nor the occasion, and the subject itself is one of great extent and complexity, to descant upon the distressing position to which the Clergy will be reduced by these several changes. It can hardly be credited, that when their case shall have been dispassionately investigated, Parliament will not effectually extend to them that protection which it has admitted to be just, and

avowedly designed to bestow. The Clergy ask only for the confirmation of the 'old principle' of equality, on which they were before assessed. Based on mutual agreement,² the whole matter was one of voluntary compact, but it was well understood, and could not violently be wrested to their wrong, while they had within their grasp the all but irresistible alternative of taking their tithes in kind.³

"The condition of the parochial clergy, when accurately examined, is not one of precise analogy with any other body of men. It is one 'sui generis' and 'sui juris,' whether as respects their property, or their duties. Rent-charge is an annuity assigned to them in consideration of their professional labour, and to deal with it as a 'demisable or rateable hereditament,' appears little else than a technical fiction.⁴ The permanent diminution of its unimprovable amount will press on them with no common severity, debarred as they are, and very properly, from diverting their talents to any secular sources of gain. They must, like others, play their part in life; exercise its charities, educate and provide for their children, and sustain their own respectability. It seems, likewise, scarcely equitable, that the Parochial Clergy should, by law, be compelled to contribute more largely, according to their means, than any other class in the State,

¹ In the Circular, on "Rating of Tithes," issued from the Poor Law Commission Office, Sept. 16, 1840, it is stated, that "Land-Tax," and some other rates and charges, being landlord's charges, cannot be deducted from the allowances granted to the tithe-owner, in reckoning the net annual value of his rent-charge. To confine our observation to the Land-Tax: The landlord, it is true, usually pays it; but the question is, whether he is assessed also to the Poor's Rate, for and to the amount paid by him for Land-Tax; in other words, whether he pays a tax on the amount of another tax; for that is the position in which these instructions from Somerset House place the incumbent. From his gross rent-charge he must pay the Land-Tax, if unredeemed. What possible benefit can he derive from a sum which he receives with one hand and passes away with the other? If he were to let or demise his gross rent-charge, would not a proportionably smaller rent for it be received by him, if this payment were made chargeable on the lessee? What else is it, then, but a fixed annual deduction from the incumbent's net receipts? "Net-rent," to borrow a definition of it given in another letter from the same Quarter, 22nd June, 1837, p. 1, § 6, "is the amount which is received by, or which remains clear in the hand of, a landlord, after all such taxes, charges, and expenses shall have been provided for," as "are necessary to maintain hereditaments subject to Poor Rates," in a state to command a certain "gross rent."

² Item provideant (Archidiaconi) de Possessionibus, &c. Constit. Stephani, apud Lyndwood, Lib. I. tit. 10, p. 51, ubi v. Notas.

³ By-Stander's Remarks, pp. 22, et seq. 27 and 43.

⁴ "It is now no longer in the tithe-owner's power to apply to the farmer for a larger amount of composition, in proportion as the parochial burthens are taken from the land, and laid upon the tithes. The Parochial Assessment Act, as now understood, doubles; or more than doubles the burthen; and the Tithe Act deprives him of his ancient remedy." ib. p. 39.

⁵ Sir W. Follett's argument in the case of the Queen v. Capel, pp. 60, 61, 64, et seq. Hodges's Report. Rev. Richard Jones's Remarks, p. 30.

⁶ Rev. Richard Jones's Remarks, pp. 4, 8, 48. By-Stander's Remarks, pp. 28, 29.

towards the relief of the poor, to whose instruction, wants, and comfort, they already are, both by duty and by choice, constant benefactors to the fullest measure of their ability. The parochial assessments to which they have now been made legally subject, are nothing less than a direct tax upon their whole available income, while the law, we may observe, imposes no such tax on the profits or incomes of any other profession.

"It is almost impossible to conjecture the degree to which any material modification of the present Corn Laws may influence the corn averages that regulate the standard for annually computing the amount of the rent-charge. The comparatively small increase which has been made in the yearly value of such benefices as have been commuted, is mainly, if not altogether, attributable to the effects of the New Poor Law. This measure, however, as yet is scarcely more than experimental. At present, its working in some places is favourable to the rate-payer; but it does, and inevitably must, fluctuate. Under the new method of assessing tithe, if the parochial rates were to approach their former extravagant height, the pressure on the Parochial Clergy, dependent solely on their ecclesiastical income, would be such as must appeal to the pity, as well as challenge the justice, of the Legislature.

"The Clergy solicit, temperately and respectfully, as they ought, a re-consideration of those measures by which they indirectly have been thrown into their present embarrassments, and pray for some statutory enactment, which may define their rights beyond the possibility of their being misinterpreted, compromised, or extinguished. They ought not to be forced into collision with those whose respect and affection it is their duty to win and to retain. They ought not perpetually to be driven, in self-defence, to legal remedies and ruinous appeals, doubtful in their issue, to their professional character humiliating, and often all but fatal to their ministerial efficiency. There will be neither security for their property, nor peace between them and their flock, unless the law be certain, and to all so plain and intelligible, that it may at once be comprehended and applied without dispute. They petition for some fixed method by which the measure of their liability to rates may be settled absolutely and uniformly; either by a ratio, founded on the value of their tithe, as a set

portion of the whole productive value of the land; or in the light of the allowance, legalized to the agricultural tenant, on the score of his profits, and the remuneration of his skill and labour; or by a definite proportional deduction, such as was practised 'heretofore,' and which Parliament, therefore, expressly guaranteed, on the amount of their uncommuted tithe."

"It is much to be desired, that such means might be adopted as shall be judged the most convenient, and under authorized directions to learn distinctly from the Clergy the amount and proportion of their payments for parochial rates before and after the commutation of their tithe. These, and similar facts, arranged in a tabular form, would furnish the Parochial Clergy with a body of professional statistics, very useful to themselves, and which might at one glance show the real extent of their present grievance, when their case is formally brought under the deliberation of Parliament."—v. p. 27, &c.

Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, &c. Vol. XXIX. Part I. 4to. pp. 191.
(Concluded from p. 398.)

Remarks upon the Letters of Thomas Winter and Lord Mounteagle, lately discovered by John Bruce, Esq. F.S.A. communicated by David Jardine, Esq., F.S.A.

THIS is a very ingenious critical examen of the letters of Thomas Winter and Lord Mounteagle, communicated by Mr. Bruce to the Society of Antiquaries in Feb. 1839,* the deductions from which tended strongly to implicate the Lord Mounteagle with a participation in the powder plot. Mr. Jardine does full justice to Mr. Bruce's judgment and research, but shews good ground for adopting the opinion that nothing conclusive has yet been brought forward to implicate Lord Mounteagle with the conspirators, on which point he expresses himself in these terms:

"I should now say, that, although it is by no means proved to be impossible that this nobleman was a guilty confederate, the weight of evidence is at present in his favour. It is, however, a most curious state mystery; and I am persuaded that,

* See Letters from the Poor Law Commission Office, June 22, 1837, p. 2, § 12, and Sept. 13, 1837, p. 3, § 6.

* See Review of *Archæologia* for 1840. *Gent. Mag.* vol. xiv. p. 632.

if the truth is even discovered, it will not be by state papers, or recorded confessions and examinations. When such expert artists as Bacon and Cecil framed and propagated a state fiction in order to cover a state intrigue, they took care to cut off or divert the channels of history so effectually as to make it hopeless, at the distance of two centuries, to trace the truth by means of documents which have ever been in their control. If the mystery should hereafter be unravelled, it will probably be by the discovery of some letters or papers of a domestic nature, which either slumber in private repositories, or remain unnoticed in public collections, until they are brought to light by some judicious and discriminating inquirer."

Description of an Egyptian Tomb, now preserved in the British Museum, by Samuel Birch, Assist. in the department of Antiquities, British Museum.

The monument described by Mr. Birch, is particularly illustrative of the fact that the Egyptians were in the habit of masking the real entrances to their sepulchres, by false doors and passages, ending *en cul de sac*.

"The present is a most striking example of this practice; for the laboured decorations and inscriptions with which [the tomb] is covered, belong not to the real entrance, but to two false doors of the tomb itself, as is apparent from the width of the narrow rectangular aperture, through which it would have been impracticable to have introduced the coffin containing the embalmed body of the deceased."

The writer deduces from the hieroglyphic inscriptions on this sepulchre, that it is of an antiquity coeval with the erection of the pyramid of Chephren, the second of those at Gizeh.

Observations on the History of certain Events in England, during the Reign of King Edward IV. by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. &c.

Documents illustrating the minutiae of English History, are every way worthy of preservation. In studying the generalities of History, we see but the outside of a fair structure. Acquaintance with its minutiae leads us into its inmost recesses, and introduces us to a personal knowledge of its inhabitants. The search for original evidence, among

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our manuscript stores, to which Mr. Halliwell seems to have particularly devoted himself, is sure to be productive of information, though its importance may be too highly estimated, if printed authorities are at the same time neglected or unknown.

Explanation of the Myth upon a fictile Vase found at Canino, now in the British Museum, by Samuel Birch, Esq.

Mr. Birch very plausibly considers the subject represented on this elegant vessel, to be that of the death of Memnon, who, having been slain by Achilles, is spoiled by the Greeks. Heos, or Aurora, his mother, attended by the winds, flies down the plains of Troy, hovers over the dying hero, and, swiftly snatching up his corse, bears it through the air, (see p. 141.)

Observations on Roman Remains recently found in London, by Chas. Roach Smith, Esq. F.S.A.

The indefatigable character of Mr. Smith's researches, may be gathered from the contents of this essay. It is a fortunate circumstance, that while so many excavations for public works are carrying on within the circuit of the ancient walls of London, there should be at hand one intelligent and zealous antiquary, prepared to record and rescue from oblivion the evidences of Roman occupation, as they are disclosed. Nor must it be forgotten that in the prosecution of this object, Mr. Smith has to contend with all that ignorance, petty jealousy, or official apathy can throw in his way. The extent of London when first colonized by the Romans, Mr. Smith considers to have been very small, its enlargement gradual and irregular, and he arrives at this conclusion by marking the places of sepulchral deposit which, though afterwards included within the circuit of Roman London, must at first, in deference to the well-known law of the twelve tables, have been made without the precinct of the Roman station. Curious and interesting are the details which the writer gives us on this subject.

"In the autumn of 1839, a skeleton was discovered in the middle of Bow Lane, at the depth of 15 feet, lying north and south in a kind of grave formed with the large drain tiles placed edgewise. In its mouth was a second brass coin so

much corroded as to be quite illegible and defaced. Near Cheapside, at some distance from the skeleton, were abundant remains of pavements, walls, and fragments." P. 146.

Now, the above is in our view a very strong confirmation of particulars given by Sir Christopher Wren, in his *Parentalia*, who, we remember, was of opinion that the site of Cheapside was a marshy spot, outside of the early Roman Station.

On the portion of Roman London placed on the South or Borough side of the river, Mr. Smith has the following interesting observations :

"The extensive remains on the Surrey side of the Thames, lead me to believe that a more considerable portion of Southwark than is generally imagined ought to be comprised in Londinium.

"Gale, in his *Commentaries on the Itinerary of Antoninus*, remarks, 'It is highly probable that a Roman station, denominated London, was erected in St. George's Fields, to secure their conquests on that side of the river, before they reduced the *Trinobantes*,' &c.

"Salmon, Woodward, and others, partly from the authority of Ptolemy and the monk of Ravennas, and partly from the prevalence of Roman remains, are of the same opinion. Other writers have denied that Londinium was either originally situated on the Surrey side of the Thames, or included any portion of the southern banks of the river. We shall not greatly err, I think, in fixing the truth midway between these opinions.

"That the county of Kent was far more advanced in civilization than the rest of Britain is distinctly affirmed by Cæsar, corroborated by the numerous remains of subordinate stations and villas spread over this fertile county, connected by vicinal roads with the sea coasts, with the well-understood lines of road running from Rutupin and Dubris, to Londinium, and doubtless with others leading to the *Portus Lemanis*, and to the East of *Sussex*. The intercourse then between this county and the metropolis would be constant, both as regards commerce and the influx of foreign traders and merchants, as well as the continual marching of troops to the internal parts of the empire. Though we have no direct evidence of the existence of a bridge or trajectory, yet I conceive we should find it difficult to imagine that the Romans could neglect constructing so essential a medium of intercourse. The passage would then be necessarily protected by fortifications,

and the erection of dwelling-houses would speedily follow. In making the approaches to the new London Bridge, on the Southwark side, vast remains of buildings were encountered, extending, almost from the river side, a considerable way inland; unfortunately, these discoveries were not attended to with the care they merited, or they might have led to important conclusions on the point in question. But during the digging for the foundations of the extensive warehouses adjoining St. Saviour's Church, copious evidence of the site having been occupied by buildings was supplied in the traces of walls, tessellæ, *freces*, amphoræ, domestic utensils, and coins. Among the last was a specimen of the *Decursio* type of Nero, in large brass, and the *Pax Augusti* of Vespasian in second brass, both finely preserved, together with denarii of Vespasian and Severus. Bronze patera were also found with the dolphin pattern ornaments: lamps in terra-cotta, and abundance of Samian and other pottery. A few years since a tessellated pavement, apparently in fine condition, was discovered by Mr. George Gwilt, on the south side of the church. The large collection of glass and earthen vessels, lamps, &c. in the possession of this gentleman, serve to support the claim of this locality to be included in Londinium. It is true, the site on the Surrey side of the river is low, and in part boggy, and must, therefore, have been less favourable for building than the opposite shore. It was evidently at times subjected to overflows of the river; but natural disadvantages were easily surmounted by the skill and perseverance of the Romans. In boggy as well as in loose sandy foundations, huge piles of timber were driven in to counteract these obstacles. On these piles were usually placed, first, a thick stratum of chalk, then a layer of rubble and tiles cemented together. On this solid substructure, the houses were as firm and secure as on the best natural foundations. This mode was adopted in Thames Street, near the Tower, and in other parts of the city. An example was also furnished during the progress of excavations for the south wing of St. Thomas's Hospital in the spring of last year, when a perfect tessellated flooring of a room was laid open, together with walls and passages leading to other apartments, all of which were found to have been built on piles."

The Roman Bricks found by Mr. Smith within the site of ancient Londinium, impressed P. PR. BR.—P. BR. LON, and PRB LON are very

curious attestations of the statement of Tacitus, that the Britons were instructed by their Roman conquerors in the arts of building, including of course the manufacture of building materials, "ut templa, fora, domus instruerent."

We perfectly remember that we obtained from the walls which supported and flanked the Roman way in East Cheap, when some years since it was laid open by the operations for the new bridge, rudely formed Roman tiles, on which were left impressions of the feet of wolves and other animals, and from which circumstance the inference was fairly deduced, that while these materials lay on the surface of the ground unbaked, the nightly prowlers from the surrounding forests had passed over them, stealthily examining these encroachments on "their ancient solitary reign."

We submit to consideration a general reading for the above inscriptions, "Per Præfectum Britannorum—Londinii," which shews that the manufacture of these tiles was carried on under the superintendence of the prefect of the British auxiliaries stationed at London. The contents of Mr. Smith's essay are extremely valuable to the Romano-British Antiquary; and we do earnestly entertain the hope that the city authorities will see their interest in opening every excavation made within the circuit of the city, to his full and unrestrained inspection. They may be assured by us that they would find advantage by this liberal conduct, to be reaped from public approbation, awarded to right and useful appropriation of their discoveries: by the contrary course, they will but verify the old tale of the dog in the manger; for Roman inscriptions they can neither eat nor decipher.

On the Death of Eleanor of Castile, Consort of King Edward I. and the Honours paid to her Memory. By the Rev. Joseph Hupter, F.S.A.

Mr. Hunter has produced a very valuable and instructive essay on the above subjects. He has added from the most authentic sources, some interesting particulars to what we already

* Tacit. in vit. Agric. edit. Elzevir, p. 731.

knew of the obsequies of Queen Eleanor; he has shewn, to the honour of our land, that native artists were employed on the memorials erected to her virtuous fame; and he has given us distinct ideas of the splendour of a ceremonial in which the nation's tears were mingled in sympathy with those of the sovereign, for his heroic, faithful, and right royal consort.

Herdeby (Hardby) near Lincoln, was the place where she died: it is a little village on the Lincolnshire side of the Trent, in the county of Nottingham, five miles west of Lincoln.

On the subject of the individual crosses, we extract the following:—

"LINCOLN.—Mr. Gough speaks doubtfully of there having been a cross at Lincoln; but that one of the crosses was erected at that city is put beyond doubt by the accounts of which I have spoken, where we have the payment of £60, and of forty marks, in different sums, each in part payment for the cross, which was being erected at this place. This was in the years 1291, 1292, and 1293. The payments were made to Richard de Stow, who has the addition 'cementarius,' and who was indisputably the builder of this cross. William de Hibernia (Ireland) received twenty-two marks for making the 'virg. capit. et anul.' and the carriage of them to Lincoln. Robert de Corf also received a small sum on the same account.

"The 'virg. capit. et anul.' which may possibly admit of being translated rod, capital, and ring, occur in the accounts for all the crosses.

"GRANTHAM.—The existence of a cross at this place depends for the present upon tradition and the testimony of Camden. There is no notice of it in the accounts of which I speak.

"STAMFORD.—This cross also is not mentioned in the accounts. Here is tradition, the testimony of Camden, and also that of a native topographer, who, in his Annals of Stamford, speaks of the cross with the arms of England, Castile and Leon, and Ponthieu, the well-known insignia of the Queen, found on all the crosses which remain.

"GEDDINGTON.—Here the cross still exists. It is not mentioned in the accounts.

"It will be seen that all the other crosses do occur in the accounts, which reach only to the year 1294. These three northern crosses were probably the last erected, and not begun till after 1294.

"NORTHAMPTON.—This and the crosses

at Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, and Saint Alban's, were the work of the same architect: his name was John de Bello, or de la Bataille (Battle). In one entry only, a partner (*socius*) is mentioned, whose name was John de Pabeham. Like Stowe, Battle has the addition of 'cementarius.' The five crosses were all erected between 1291 and 1294. It is impossible to ascertain the precise sum which was paid for any one of them, money being advanced to him upon account from time to time for the whole. But if we may proceed upon the principle of an equal distribution of the money when it was paid for two or more, he would receive £134 for the Northampton cross; but this does not include the payment for the statues, which were the work of William de Ireland, who received five marks for each of them. He also provided the 'virg. capit. et anul.' The sum of £6. 3s. 8d. was paid for scaffolding, when these and the statues were put in their places. There is a charge for the carriage of them.

"There is also a charge of £40, and sixty marks, for laying down a pavement or causey. (*pavimentum*) and (*calcetum*), from the town to the cross. It was paid to 'Robertus filius Henrici' (Harrison), a burghess of Northampton, and is said to be 'pro animâ Reginæ.' The construction of causeys was accounted an act of piety.

"STONY-STRATFORD.—On the same principle of calculation, Battle received £63. 13s. 4d. for this cross. The 'virg. capit. et anul.' were furnished by Ralph de Chichester, who received small sums for them. We have no special notice of statues being provided for this cross, but there is a general entry in the accounts of the payment of five marks each for fifteen statues for the crosses to William de Ireland, and to another person who is called Alexander le Imaginator.

"WOBURN.—The sum which can be traced into the hands of Battle on the same principle of distribution for the cross at Woburn, is but £60. 6s. 8d. It appears to have been begun later in the year 1292 than the rest. The 'virg. capit. et anul.' were supplied by Ralph de Chichester. There is no special mention of the statues, which is to be accounted for in the same manner as before.

"DUNSTABLE.—What is found concerning the cross at this place is an exact counterpart of what is said concerning the cross at Stony-Stratford.

"SAINT ALBAN'S.—The same may be said of the cross at this place, except that the work began in 1291, and that the sum of £113 may, on the same principle, be

traced into the hands of Battle, in payment for it.

"WALTHAM.—We have now done with Battle's crosses, and we have before us one concerning which we can be more certain that we have the whole sum which was paid for it. This cross was begun in 1291, and the latest payments on account of it, are found in Michaelmas Term, 1292. The whole sum, it appears, was £95. The stone with which it was built was brought from Caen, and the principal person employed upon it was Dymenge de Legeri, or as he is called in one of the entries, Nicholas Dymenge de Reyns. He was no doubt a foreigner. Three other persons had, however, some share in the work, namely, Roger de Crundale, Alexander le Imaginator, and Robert de Corf. The last person supplied the 'virg. capit. et anul.'

"WEST CHEAP.—This cross appears to have been a work of more magnificence than those before-mentioned, as the contract for building it was for £300. 'Magister Michael de Cantuariâ cementarius,' (Michael de Canterbury) was the contractor; and he received in several sums, in 1291, 1292, and 1293, £226 13s. 4d. No other name is mentioned in connexion with it.

"CHARING.—This was by far the most sumptuous of these works. It was in progress when the accounts commence in 1291; and there is reason to think, that it was not completed in 1294, when they close. It was begun by Master Richard de Crundale, 'cementarius,' but he died while the work was in progress, about Michaelmas Term, 1293, and it proceeded under the direction of Roger de Crundale. Richard received about £560 for work, exclusive of materials supplied by him, and Roger £90 17s. 5d. The stone was brought from Caen, and the marble from Corf. The steps and other parts of the fabric were 'made of the marble, for which considerable sums were paid. Ralph de Chichester supplied the 'virg. capit. et anul.' and Alexander le Imaginator received five marks in part payment for statues which were intended for it.

"On a review of the above details, it appears therefore that the architects to whom the country was indebted for these works were,

Richard de Stowe,
John de Battle,
Dymenge de Legeri,
Michael de Canterbury,
Richard de Crundale,

and Roger de Crundale, of whom Michael de Canterbury was the builder of St. Stephen's Chapel, and

Richard de Crundale was much employed in the works then going on at the palace of Westminster; and, as there is no notice of designs being presented by any other hand, it is but justice to them to believe that the designs, as well as the execution, were their own. The sculpture was the work of

William de Ireland,
and Alexander le Imaginator,
who is called in one place Alexander de Abyngton,* a pretty plain proof that he also was an Englishman."

Of the Effigy of the Queen, the writer tells us that

"The statue was the work of Master William Torrell, goldsmith, whose name will probably hereafter be ranked high in the catalogue of English artists. In 1291 he received 50 marks for work on the Queen's image. In the next year he was employed on two statues, one of the Queen and the other of a King, for which he received in several payments £35 and 37 marks.

"The 'metal for the Queen's image,' (I translate the words of the record) was bought of William Sprot and John de Ware, to whom £50 and afterwards 50 marks were paid for it. Flemish coin was bought to supply the gold for the gilding. The quantity was 476 florins, which were bought at different times at 2s. 6d. each. Sixty-eight florins more were bought apparently for the same purpose.

"The work appears to have been finished by Michaelmas Term 1292, when there was paid to Master Thomas the carpenter 44s. 4d. for timber and for making the scaffold for raising the image of the Queen, and also for the henné. Thomas de Hokynton, or Hoghton, 'ingeniator,' received 70s. for making a cover over the Queen's image and barriers about it. Other sums were paid for the same kind of work. Thomas de Leghton received £13 for iron work. Master William the paviour £7, 'for making the pavement in the church of Westminster about the tomb.' Nothing appears to have been omitted. The cover which protected the image, and which was probably removed only on the day of her anniversary, or when any very eminent person visited the Confessor's shrine, was decorated by the hand of the most skilful painter of the time, Walter de Darham, who received a small sum for his labours upon it."*

* The four mortices which may be discerned in the sheet of metal on which the

A word concerning the plates illustrating the volume before us. We bestow merited commendation on the pretty illuminated fac-simile of the enamelled Saxon ouche communicated by Mr. Smith; but surely the plates of Roman antiquities, p. 166, and several others, are too crowded, and out of all proportion with the page of letter-press; the usual rule, where the plate is not folded, being to make it uniform in size with the page of type. Where volumes have to be bound *and cut*, to correspond with a preceding series, this change will be found particularly inconvenient; the plate from the Fictile Vase at p. 144, the binders will necessarily fold at the foot as well as the sides, an injury which a very trifling reduction of scale would have avoided. Lithographs and zincographs are now intermingled with Basire's copperplates; these modes of illustration may be found occasionally useful and economical, when applied to inscriptions or hieroglyphics, or other subjects not requiring elaborate finish: but we shall be sorry to see them so generally introduced as this volume seems to promise, and we must, on the whole, declare that the plates before us are much inferior to Mr. Basire's productions in former volumes.

Here we bring our notices of this part of *Archæologia* to a close, and we rise from our task impressed with the pleasing conviction, that in matters of interest and importance, it not only keeps pace with the volumes which have preceded, but in several points much exceeds them.

Long may the Society, by thus bringing rich and costly oil to replenish their common lamp, verify its significant motto,

NON EXTINGUETUR.

A Collection of English Sonnets. By R. F. Housman.

THIS volume contains a collection of sonnets from the time of Henry Earl of Surrey to the present day, ending with Mr. Edward Peel, being

effigies lie were probably intended for the purpose of fixing this cover. The same contrivance may be observed in the tomb of Henry the Third.

a period of about 300 years. The preface contains a good account of the proper formation of the sonnet, and the variations which it admits. Besides the rhymes (any relaxation of the laws by which they are regulated in the strict form of the sonnet, we do not admit), the chief point of importance, is the pause, which, if it only occurs at the conclusion of lines, gives the poem the character of the Elegiac stanza: also we totally preclude the two concluding lines having corresponding rhymes, which savours too much of the epigrammatic. We think Milton's the finest sonnets of the old days of poetry, and Wordsworth's of the present. There are, however, many very pleasing compositions of this kind by authors of far less celebrity, some of which Mr. Housman has introduced to our notice; and which being, as we presume, not generally known, we shall extract in preference to those, however superior, that bearing the names of celebrated authors, have long been familiar to the lovers of poetry.

The opening of the Tomb of Charlemagne.
By Sir Allonby de Vere.

Amid the torch-lit gloom of Aachen's aisle
Stood Otho, Germany's imperious Lord,
Regarding, with a melancholy smile,
A simple stone, where fity to record
A world of action by a single word,
Was graven "Carlo Magno" Regal style
Was needed none; that name such thoughts
restor'd

As sadden, yet make nobler, men the while.
They roll'd the marble back. With sudden
gasp,

A moment o'er the vault the Kaisar bent,
When still a mortal monarch seem'd to reign;
Crown'd on his throne, a sceptre in his grasp,
Perfect in each gigantic lineament,
Otho look'd face to face on Charlemagne.

Sonnet. By Hartly Coleridge.

Long time a child, and still a child, when
years

Had painted manhood on my cheek was I,
For yet I lived like one not born to die,
A thriftless prodigal of smiles and tears;
No hope I needed, and I knew no fears.
But sleep, though sweet, is only sleep, and
waking,

I wak'd to sleep no more;—at once o'ertaking
The vanguard of my age, with all arrears
Of duty on my back. Nor child nor man,
Nor youth nor sage, I find my head is grey;
For I have lost the race I never ran;
A rather December blights my lagging May,

And still I am a child; though I be old,
Time is my debtor for my years are told.

The Poet's Cottage. (T. Moore's, Slapton.)
By W. H. Whitwough.

Alas! all human hopes are like the foam
Of the stern, flattering sea. How often there
They us'd to sit and talk, a gentle pair,
Of bright days gone, and brighter days to
come;

Or, listening to the nightingale, as some
Old fables say she sings the birth, and fair,
But short-liv'd beauty of the rose, her care—
They thought how happy was that cottage
home: [sweet

For such a flower had they! oh! far more
Than mingling light of morning and moon-
shine,

In her they watch the child and woman meet.
But she is gone, and Peace and Love now join,
Like those twin angels on the Mercy-seat,
Their spreading wings o'er Anastasia's shrine.

Sonnet. By Charles Strong.

Constance! though on the couch of sickness
laid,

Thy present ill with pictures of the past
Is oft beguil'd; so fresh the colours last
In thy mind's mirror pure at will displayed;
For thou hast Alp and Appenine survey'd,
Rome on her ruin'd throne of empire vast,
Art's wondrous forms in mould of beauty cast,
And Nature lovelier than herself pourtray'd.
Visions of Italy still charm thine eyes:
Oft mid the heavy gloom of sleepless hours
Thy chamber brightens with her happy skies,
Her fruits hang glibly, fragrant breathe her
flowers,

And tuneful as the day in glory dies [towers.
The knell of evening chim'd from convent-

Sonnet. By Richard C. Trench.

We live not in our moments, or our years;
The present we fling from us like the rind
Of some sweet future, which we often find
Bitter to taste, or bind that in with fears,
And water it beforehand with our tears,
Vain tears, for that which never may arrive;
Meanwhile, the joy whereby we ought to live
Neglected or unheeded disappears.
Wise it were to welcome and make ours
Whate'er of good, though small, the present
brings, [flowers,

Kind greetings, sunshine, song of birds and
With a child's pure delight in little things,
And of the griefs unborn to rest secure,
Knowing that Mercy ever will endure.

The True Poet. By Richard C. Trench.

A counsellor well fitted to advise
In daily life; and at whose lips no less
Men may inquire, or nations, when distress,
Or sudden, doubtful danger may arise;
Who, though his head be hidden in the skies,
Plants his firm feet upon our common earth,

Dreading with thoughts which ev'rywhere have
 birth,
 This is the Poet. True of heart, and wise,
 No dweller in a baseless world of dream,
 Which is not earth nor heaven, his words have
 power to [phrase;
 Into man's common thought and weekday
 This is the poet, and his verse will last. •
 Such was our Shakspeare once, and such doth
 seem
 One who redeems our later, gloomier days.

There are some sonnets of very inferior value in the latter part of the volume, and certainly not worthy of insertion; but on the whole the selection is good, perhaps the best we have, and sufficiently copious. We should not be inclined to blame the critic who, after carefully perusing the volume, should say, that few of the sonnets had been worked out with the care and exactness which this species of composition requires: and we should add, not that there is anything in our language uncongenial to the nature of the sonnet, or which precludes its being composed with elegance equal to that of other countries; but that not being so favourite a poem with us as with the Italians, it has never received the care and elaboration which has been bestowed on it by their poets. No English poet builds his fame on his being merely an accomplished sonneteer; sonnets with him are rather the bright sparkling foam thrown off from the body of his poetry; but many of the Italians who rank high with their countrymen, composed nothing else. Moreover, as in the well known case of Bembo, they exerted all their strength to give the brightest polish to the single gem that was the badge of their nobility.

Letters from Italy. By Catherine Taylor.

THE modesty of the preface which introduces this work to the public, would be sufficient to disarm criticism, were not its merits such as to make apology superfluous: Miss Taylor did not put her foot on the classic soil of Ausonia without imbibing the spirit of the *genius loci*. Its history was not unknown, and its poets seemed familiar to her before she left her native shores; and in the course of her delightful journey, she increased her acquaintance with the finest produc-

tions of the arts. She very wisely studied the works of those who had written professionally on that subject, and has thus filled her volumes with much truly important information; while her own good taste has enabled her to appreciate the value of their assistance, and to enrich what she has drawn from them with the stores of original observation. It is better to recommend this book as we do, than merely to select a few detached passages from it, which would lose half their value from being separated from the parent stem. We shall, however, quote her accurate and interesting account of two species of art, one of which, at least, is but little known to the general reader, and much of which was new to ourselves, though we possess a few specimens of it in our own *picciola casa*—our little sequestered hut, in which we hide ourselves from the world, to devote our leisure to the study of subjects similar to that which Miss Taylor loves to celebrate. Vol. ii. p. 289.

"This church (of St. Maria Maggiore at Bergamo) contains some curious Mosaic in wood, or *tarsia di legno*. Of this art I had scarcely heard before my visit to Italy. We have lately seen many interesting specimens, and I will endeavour briefly to give you a sketch of its history. Tarsia, or Lavoro alla Damascina, had been early brought to great perfection in the East, and was cultivated, particularly at Damascus, in metal. Gold, silver, bronze, copper, and steel were inlaid, with curious and beautiful devices. It had existed among the ancients, and many steel rings are preserved inlaid with figures and arabesque patterns. In Italy, the art of working in Mosaic had been known from the earliest times of Christianity. The panels and ceilings of the oldest Christian churches contain specimens of it, which, although rude enough in execution, are valuable as proofs of the existence of the art. Marbles and stone were originally employed by the workers in Mosaic, who afterwards used wood also, which, as a softer material, was worked with greater ease and rapidity. Vasari says, the *Wood-mosaic* or *Tarsia di Legno*, was introduced into Italy about the time of Filippo Brunellesco, the celebrated Florentine architect. It flourished most during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. Count Cicognara observes, that Brunellesco, who was the first artist to understand and practise the rules of perspective, attracted the admiration and envy of all, by the exceeding beauty of

his landscapes; and the workers in *Tarsia* are said to have learned from him, not the very ancient art of joining together bits of wood, but its application to better purpose. *Tarsia di Legno* is composed of pieces of wood, either of the natural colours or artificially tinted; these, after having been cut and fitted closely to each other, are fixed on a ground, generally of walnut. In the infancy of the art, black and white only were used; and in the work of Beneditto and Giulano Majano, artists contemporary with Brunellescho, we find no attempt to employ colours, but Fra Giovanni di Verona, by steeping the wood in various dyes, was enabled to produce effects previously unknown. Works in *Tarsia* now assumed more the appearance of paintings, and many executed by Fra Giovanni himself are unrivalled in beauty. This artist was justly celebrated. He visited Rome, where he was employed by Julius the Second, and his works are found scattered throughout Italy, although many of them have been lost or destroyed. Those which remain in the choir and sacristy of S. Maria in Avignon in Verona, are spoken of as exquisite and wonderful productions of art. The portrait of Fra Giovanni himself, by Moroni, hangs in this sacristy. As the title *Fra* implies, Giovanni was a monk of the Olivitani order. Monasteries were in that age sanctuaries of literature and the arts. Their tranquil seclusion was favourable to the cultivation of pursuits which required patient and accurate labour. — Thus we find, that while the time of many orders of monks, particularly the Benedictines, was devoted to the copying and illumination of MSS., others applied themselves, in the quiet of their cells, to the manufacture of *Wood-mosaic*; and to them this art is indebted for its greatest progress. Among the names of the most celebrated *Intarsiatori*, we find Fra Giovanni di Verona, Fra Sebastiano di Rovigo, Fra Raffaello, and Fra Damiano di Bergamo.* Of the last mentioned, Cicognara speaks as one of the most celebrated artists in *Tarsia*, and perhaps the first of whom we have undoubted traces of well-earned fame. The choir of San Dominico in Bologna, and that of the Dominicans in his own city, gained him great renown. A contemporary of his says, that 'Fra Damiano, in perspective, landscapes, interiors, distances, and what is more, in figures, does with wood all that Apelles did with colours and canvas.' The Bergamese

were particularly famous for their works in *Tarsia*: whole families, as those of Capo di Ferro, and the Belli, devoted themselves to it. Milan, too, produced her *Tarsian* artists; and the triumphal arch, erected for the entry of Charles the Fifth into that city, formed entirely of wood, and adorned with carvings and devices, was the admiration of the artists of that period. The *Intarsiatura* of Lorenzo Canezio, an artist who died in 1477, is highly commended. Vasari says, 'That although the church which contained his best work was destroyed by fire, yet his epitaph remains, in which it is said, per quell' opera è tolto al Cielo.' In a former letter I mentioned the Wood Mosaics of the Cathedral at Pisa. These, with the specimens found in the following cities, are amongst the most beautiful remains of the art in Italy. Florence Cathedral, St. Mark's, and St. Francesco della Vigna in Venice, St. Michele in Bosco in Bologna, and those I have before mentioned in Bergamo and Verona. The choir of the cathedral at Malta contains some singularly fine works in *Tarsia*; not only do they deserve admiration from the exquisite workmanship displayed in their execution, but from the grace of the figures and the beauty of the designs. Some drawings from these, made by a Maltese artist, and now in the possession of Mrs. Austip, have given me a juster sense of the perfection which the art of *Tarsia* had attained, than any specimens I have seen in Italy. Lanzi observes that, not only were arabesque and architectural designs taken as subjects for these Wood Mosaics, but adds that figures were introduced, and that artists imitated the different styles of the Italian schools of painting; then he mentions the heads of the Apostles in the Certosa at Pavia, by Fra Damiano, as formed, 'sul gusto della scuola del Vinci.' The subjects of these works are often chosen with reference to utility rather than ornament. At a period when printed books were rare, and geographical maps were unknown, pictures of countries, and plans of cities, were often found in this Mosaic. Had any of these been preserved, how valuable would they have been in the present day! How many curious facts, relative to antiquity, would have been transmitted to us, of which no vestige remains. The art of *Intarsiatura* has been completely lost; and while we lament its extinction, we must yet confess that it was better adapted to the age in which it was so successfully cultivated, than to the present times, the peaceful seclusion of the cloister being eminently adapted for a pursuit which required the utmost patience and accuracy." &c.

* Our tables of *tarsia* are by Juanno Abbiate, whose name is on them.

We shall find room for another interesting extract.

"Since our arrival in Milan, we have seen a curious specimen of *Niello*, which, from the connexion of this art with the invention of engraving, interested me greatly. Engraving on wood was known long before that on copper, and its origin is involved in mystery. As early as 1441 we hear of stamped playing cards being used in Venice, and they were supposed to have been known long before that period. The Germans, who were the inventors of printing, seem also to have first employed woodcuts as illustrations for books; this art was prosecuted in Germany by Albert Durer, while Mecherino or Meccapensi of Sienna, and some other artists of that period, pursued it with almost equal success in Italy. The origin of engraving on copper is ascribed by Vasari to Maso Finiguerra, a celebrated *Niellatore* of the fifteenth century; but before telling you how he arrived at this invention, I will describe the art from which it arose. *Niello*, or the inlaying of metals, was employed in very early times, and seems to be the same as the *Marqueterie* of the French, and the Eastern *Lavoro Damascio*, which I have before mentioned. The process was as follows: the subject being cut out with a chisel in a plate of silver, the interstices were filled with a mixture of silver and lead, called from its dark colour, *Nigillum*, whence the Italian word *Niello* was derived. The contrast of this dark substance with the shining whiteness of the ground, produced the effect of a beautiful relief. It was chiefly used for tables, cabinets, the covers of missals, and sometimes for the hilts of swords. Maso Finiguerra was in the habit of taking an impression of his works to prove them, before he filled the cavities with *Niello*. This he effected by pressing the frame, thus prepared for its reception, on soft earth. A reversed copy was of course given, as the parts before sunk now stood out in relief. He then covered it with liquid sulphur and lamp black, and another impression was taken. He also took proofs of his works by rolling them over with a similar preparation, and then placing moistened paper on this, passing a smooth, round roller over it, which gave the impressions, Vasari says, 'not only the appearance of being stamped, but made them look as even designed by the pen.' Only two or three of Finiguerra's proofs remain, but many still exist of that period. The transition from this to the next step, in the art of engraving, was an

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easy one: copper was substituted for the more expensive material which had led to the discovery; and the attention of artists was now turned to the new effect to be produced, and greater accuracy and delicacy were introduced into the execution of the frames intended solely for engravings. Amongst some of the earliest engravers of Italy, I may mention the names of Marco Antonio, Martignu, Antonio Pollanido, Meditto da Modena, Giovanni Antonio, and Francisco Francia."

In vol. ii. p. 55, we are rather surprised on finding a young lady noticing an instrument discovered in Pompeii, which proves (what, indeed, Celsus affirms) that the ancients were acquainted with a certain surgical process that was imagined to have been invented in our days.

Analytical Examination of the Writings of the Christian Fathers, &c. being Bampton Lectures for 1839. By W. D. Conybeare, A.M.

THE author of these discourses has two prefatory remarks, the first, that the duty of composing and printing them was unexpected by him, as his name was not originally proposed as a candidate for the appointment, and was only suggested at the moment of election; secondly, that the impression is erroneous, that his appointment was made in reference to prevailing controversies, meaning those connected with the Oxford Tracts. The plan of these Lectures is simple; and the execution, we think, highly creditable to the author, both as a theologian and man of taste. It is first laid down, that the Bible is the sole rule of authority in our Church; but that Ecclesiastical Tradition must be of high value as an aid in the interpretation of it. This statement in its broad outline will not be disputed by any sound and moderate theologian; but difference of opinion will arise as to the amount of tradition, its kind, oral or written, its duration, and other categories respecting it; varying according to the theological opinions of different classes of Scriptural readers.

"The only question (says the author) which can arise, must be, whether the Scriptural rule be also sole as well as sure; whether it be universal, as containing in

itself all things essential to the faith, therefore exclusive; or whether it may not have left some points undetermined and obscure, and thus admit, indeed require, additional elucidation, for the traditional meaning of the oral instruction originally delivered by the same inspired teachers."

The Tridentine Council expressly asserts that the truths essential to salvation are contained in *Libris Scriptis, et sine scripto traditionibus*; our own Church holds that the Scripture alone contains all things necessary to salvation; but the author proceeds:—

"We should greatly mistake the intention of our Church did we imagine she called on us to neglect the information which the venerable relics of Christian antiquity have preserved to us, in reading the contents of the primitive ages of the faith. The true line taken by the Church appears to be this:—She knows nothing of tradition as an independent rule of faith; but genuine and primitive tradition she anxiously seeks to discover; and when found, she becomes, not indeed as a rival mistress, but as the faithful handmaid of Scripture. Waterland's language is, 'antiquity ought to attend as the handmaid of Scripture; to wait upon her as her mistress, and to observe her; to keep off intruders from making too bold with her, and to discourage strangers from misrepresenting her.'"

After these statements being made, the author notices the doctrine laid down by Professor Kemble in his *Sermon on Primitive Tradition*, which he says he cannot distinguish from the Tridentine rule; and he asks, is there no *via media*, which, as the consistent sons of the Church, we may maintain? To promote the inquiry, the author in these discourses directs his attention to the examination of the general character, the true value, and the just application of the early Patri-critical remains, as that appears to him to constitute the great cardinal point on which the whole discussion must eventually turn. In the first discourse, however, he considers the design evinced in the promulgation of the written documents of the New Testament as the permanent depository of our faith, and their competency to afford of themselves a rule of faith, full, clear, and all-sufficient. He then considers their relation to the *subsidiary* means of interpretation; and afterwards

proceeds with an analytical and critical examination of the remains of the principal *Ante-Nicene* Fathers. These he classes under three leading divisions:—

1. The Apostolical fathers, Clemens Romanus, Ignatius, Polycarp.

2. The Philosophical and Alexandrine fathers, Justin, Athenagoras, Clemens Alexandrinus, and Origen.

3. The more dogmatic fathers of the Western Church, Irenæus, Tertullian, and Cyprian; and the author concludes with the period when the establishment of Christianity as the religion of the empire called the Church to utter her sentiments with her united voice in general Council; and it therefore was no longer necessary to educe these sentiments from the collation of her individual writers. We think that the execution of this design has been successful, and such as does credit to Mr. Conybeare's reputation as a theologian and scholar; and we are sure that young divines and students of theology will find these discourses an excellent companion to assist and direct them in their perusal of the Fathers of the Church, especially such writers as Tertullian and Clemens of Alexandria, both extremely valuable, but requiring much previous learning, to enable the reader to profit by their erudition and eloquence.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Buckingham. By George Lipscomb, Esq. M.D. Parts II. and III. 4to.

WE have already favourably noticed the first part of this work in our Magazine for 1831. We are happy now to find it followed up by two others, neither deficient in structure, research, or arrangement.

We proceed to indicate some points of interest to the general reader in the pages before us.

Under Aylesbury we are told that

"The town imparts its name to the large and fruitful *Vale of Aylesbury*, long celebrated for its verdure and fertility, its corn and cattle; extending from the foot of the Chiltern Hills and the western border of Hertfordshire, towards the north to Wingrave and Ovings, is skirted by the hills of Quainton and Pitchcott, and stretches westward almost to the verge of Oxfordshire, losing its appellation in the

track of woodland, formerly Bernwode Forest.

Leland mentions this vale as almost co-extensive with the county itself, and included in his account of it many places which never could properly have belonged to it, and which, in modern days, have always been differently described. "The vale goeth one way to the Forrest beyond Tame Market. It goeth otherways to Buckingham, to Stonye Stratford, to Newport Pagnell, and alonge from Alesbury to the routes of Chiltern Hilles almost to Dunstable." But the VALE OF AYLESBURY, properly so called, excludes all those portions which Leland describes north of Wingrave, Wing, and Whitchurch.

"The name of Aylesbury, anciently Eglesburge, is alluded to by Camden, in the story of Cuthwulf, circ. 571; and an old chronologist says, that the Princes of the Britons kept many strong towns and castles until 596, but that Cutha, brother of King Gaoth, overcoming the British at Bedford in 570, took from them four strong places, of which Eglesborough, now Alesbury, was one. Camden says, that the Saxons gave it 'the new appellation of Ailesbury, its ancient British name having, by the lapse of ages, become unknown.' This can, at best, be little more than conjecture; and it might with as much probability be said, that *Eddesborough*, or even *Ajbury* in Hertfordshire, was the old British work or castle alluded to, in the account of the battle at Bedford.

"*Ailesbury* derived great fame from Eadburg, or Edburgh, and her sister Eaditha, two holy virgins, the daughters of Frewald or Fuedewall, a King or Mercian Prince, who was "Lord of this Country." These holy maidens, who are reported to have been born at Quarendon, have been sometimes confused with the legend of their still more celebrated niece, St. Osyth. They are said to have possessed Aylesbury by the gift of their father, and both took the veil, as the story goes, in a Nunnery of Trinitarians here, but unfortunately that order was not established in England until some centuries afterwards! St. Osyth is related to have been contracted in marriage to a King of the East Angles, but on the day of her espousals obtained his consent to live always a virgin; and the Manor of Chich, in Essex, being given to her, she there built a Monastery, which she governed many years with great sanctity, and suffered martyrdom in the incursions of Ingvar and Hubba, Danish pirates, who caused her to be beheaded at a fountain to which she was accustomed to resort for bathing.

One account states this outrage to have happened at the beginning of the seventh century, another about 870. That great ravages were committed in the Vale of Aylesbury by the Danes, is indubitable; and the old chronicles mention the period as 921, when Aylesbury and the Forest of Bernwode severely suffered. Elfrida, Duchess of Mercia, daughter of King Alfred, is said to have induced her brother Edward (called *the elder*) to repair Ailesbury, after the town had been laid waste by those invaders."

Dr. Lipscomb considers the town of Aylesbury to have played a very heroic part in siding with the Parliament against the King; its neighbourhood was consequently the scene of many skirmishes between the Parliamentarians and the royal forces. Of these the following discovery is probably a relic.

"In the autumn of 1812, some labourers digging gravel near the brook which is the boundary of the parish of Aylesbury, and contiguous to the turnpike-road to Winslow, about six furlongs N.N.W. of Aylesbury, discovered many human bones, buried promiscuously, in pits from two to four or five feet deep. From some of the skulls the hair had not been entirely detached, and (at least in one instance personally seen by the writer) the head lying imbedded in the saponaceous blue clay which abounds here (called the Oak-tree, or Aylesbury stratum, by some modern geologists), the substance of the brain itself was preserved without much tendency to decomposition; but in the gravel most of the bones were become quite dry and decayed. From the appearance of the teeth they seemed to have belonged to adults, but there were very few perfect skeletons. It was remarked, that neither any weapon nor other article of a metallic substance was dug up, excepting only one single buckle, which was reported to have been lying on the neck of one of the skeletons first discovered. Some pains were taken to collect the bones, and by the care of Lord Nugent they were subsequently removed to and buried in the churchyard of the contiguous parish of Hardwick."

In noticing the fine specimen, pt. 3, p. 146, of the early Norman style of architecture presented by the door of Dinton Church, Aylesbury Hundred, and reprehending an account read before the Society of Antiquaries, which described the windows of that edifice as pointed, Dr. Lipscomb has himself

statement is confirmed by the account of Delafield, who was descended from the surgeon who attended Hampden during his last moments. The contemporary relation, written by Edward Clough, and printed by Dr. Lipscomb, at p. 250, also corroborates the above, and is, we think, from its perfect air of authenticity very fully to be depended on, which we would extract did our space permit.

We can by no means approve, remembering the horrors and desecrations of the civil wars of the seventeenth century, the decided leaning that the Doctor occasionally takes to the fanatical and revolutionary side. Surely the persons who imbrued their hands in the blood of their King, overturned the constitution, and established a military despotism, can claim no praise from any sound principled political party, whatever their abstract views of the perfection of a government.

But we must here bring our notices of Dr. Lipscomb's pages to a close, having selected from them rather such specimens of his history as may be considered popular, than elaborate details of pedigrees of families, and descents of manorial property; which are nevertheless not among the least meritorious of the labours of a county historian. In these his book is not deficient; and it has numerous illustrations by etchings, lithographs, and wood cuts, representing the churches and seats of the county. Some of the wood cuts are rather coarsely executed. We shall hail the conclusion of Dr. Lipscomb's undertaking as an acceptable accession to British topography.

A Body of Divinity; or, the Sun and Substance of the Christian Religion. Collected and arranged by James Usher, D.D. Archbishop of Armagh. A New Edition, reduced from the original form of Question and Answer, by H. Robinson, D.D. 8vo. pp. xviii. 553.

IT is rather remarkable, that this work has not been reprinted for a long period. The last edition, we think, was that of 1702, 4to. being the eighth, which, though professing to be carefully corrected, was very care-

lessly so, as it contains references to dates that were only applicable to earlier editions. Thus, for instance, Downname the editor, in his preface, which in 1645 speaks of the book's being finished about twenty years² since, has that sentence altered to sixty years, (which would suit an edition of 1685) an absurdity that might have been avoided by mentioning the original date of that preface. And at p. 141 that edition speaks of 1677 years as having elapsed since the Nativity, a computation which neither suits the original edition, or the reprint. The present editor has acted more wisely in saying, "from whence we reckon now (1840) years." He also retains Downname's original preface, with the term *twenty years*, but does not mention the date of the first edition. The literary history of the work, though it forms the subject of the editor's own preface, is not so fully treated as it might have been, considering that more copious materials exist. Dr. Robinson, however, as we shall see, has taken great pains in collating the work with the sources whence it is acknowledged to have been partly drawn.

Indeed, some little obscurity hangs over the publication of the work. Dr. Parr, the Archbishop's chaplain, states that it was a collection from various authors, made while the author was young, and having been lent to some person who transcribed it, ultimately found its way to the press, without his (the Archbishop's) consent, during the civil wars. The editor of the 8th edition (if not of some earlier ones) who signs himself "J. Dan," mentions, that "the most Reverend author, in his elder days, blessed God for its publication, though it had at first started into the world without his consent, because he perceived it had done much good, which those have affirmed to hear him say, who had no fondness for the book." It is also intimated that he used the same method as a parochial minister, and also pressed it upon his clergy, viz. to go through the entire subject in fifty (fifty-two) heads. We can only regret that the work had not the benefit of his revision, as it had that of his approbation. He disclaimed being held responsible for every particular it

might contain, as in a letter to Downe he spoke of it as "a kind of common-place book where other men's judgments and reasons are simply laid down, though not approved in all points by the collector." How far he would have revised it cannot now be known; but in those troublesome times, such an indefinite disclaimer was probably meant as a protection in case of attack.

The sources whence it was derived, are partly ascertained in the same letter. He represents it as being "transcribed out of Mr. Cartwright's catechism and Mr. Crooke's, and some other English divines, but drawn together in one method." Crooke's *catechism* is "a body of the doctrine of the scriptures," 1613, and Cartwright's is his "Treatise of Christian Religion." Dr. Robinson has collated the book with those productions, and has given a table of the incorporated passages, which occupy about a fourth of the work. Subsequent research may arrive at other sources; and the result will be, not so much to trace what Usher composed as what he adopted. The editor considers that these *catechisms* (or rather bodies of divinity) were selected as being then in most repute,* to interweave with the author's own original observations.

Dr. Robinson has greatly altered the external character of the work by reducing the catechetical form to that of contiguous argument. This, he says, "has been thought advisable, in compliance with modern feelings," but we greatly doubt the expediency, not to say the propriety of the change. We like exact reprints, subject only to such omissions as a judicious editor would make, to quote an expression of Dr. Dibdin's. And those who remember what Gilpin says, in his *Essay on Prints*, concerning the superiority of faint impressions to retouched engravings, because in the former case we have the original, while we have not in the latter, will agree with us on this point. We venerate the memory of Usher, and in perusing his works, what we want is himself; we wish to know how he wrote and arranged, and not how an author

would have composed or compiled in our own times. Yet, to speak candidly, while these remarks are preparing, we have found an unbiassed judgment differing from our own; and it is possible that general readers may prefer the book as it now stands.

The fairest criticism will be to exhibit a specimen of both the works. The original begins thus:

"What is that which all men especially desire?—Eternal life and happiness.

"How do men look to obtain happiness?—By religion: which is a thing so proper to man, that it doth distinguish him more from beasts than very reason, *that is made his form.*" For very beasts have some sparkles or resemblance of reason, but none of religion."

This passage now stands affirmatively as follows:

"All men especially desire life and happiness, and look to obtain it by religion, which is a thing so proper to man, that it doth distinguish him more from beasts than very reason; for even beasts have some sparkles or resemblance of reason, but none of religion."

The marginal notes of contents, such as this, "All men desire eternal happiness," are retained in part, but not entirely. Are they Usher's own, or merely Downe's?†

In the course of study, before this edition appeared, we had marked several passages as important, some of which we quote from the present paging. Speaking of prophecies yet unfulfilled, the author says, "which, if we never understand, we shall be never the worse for the attaining of everlasting salvation." p. 25. Concerning the Ethiopian in Acts viii. "Though he understood not some harder places, yet that hindered him not from reading plainer places." p. 27. Usher's views of the doctrine of election are mildly intimated when he says, in the parable of the king's supper, of the guests who were first bidden; "he did not command that they should be compelled to come in, as the two sorts which were bidden afterwards." p. 68. At p. 240 we

* The words which we have given in italic are obscure, and the present editor omits them.

† The present editor has added some explanatory notes occasionally.

* We presume he means "of works of that size."

have an early instance of the term *historical faith*, which is now so generally used by way of distinction; "in historical faith is a knowledge and persuasion of the truth of God's word concerning the letter and the story of it; as that there is one only God, and in the God a Trinity in Unity; that Jesus Christ is the Saviour of the world," &c. He considers the first resurrection (Rev. xx. 6.) to be "Vivification, or quickening unto newness of life, by the power of the resurrection of Christ;"—as a part of sanctification (p. 247), an opinion totally at variance with that of the Millennarians. There is an obscurity at p. 267, where he reckons "hellish terrors" in some cases as sins. Yet we might quote many passages of singular conciseness, perspicuity, and beauty; but let the following suffice concerning "the knowledge of God in Jesus Christ:"

"The means whereby we may attain to this knowledge are principally twelve: 1. Prayer; 2. A simple heart desirous of knowledge; 3. Hearing of the word; 4. Reading of the word and holy writings; 5. Meditation in the word; 6. Confession; 7. Diligence in learning; 8. Remembrance of what we learn; 9. Practice of what we learn; 10. Delight in learning; 11. Attentive marking that which is taught; 12. Meditation on the creatures of God." p. 270.

There are various passages which divines might make use of as heads of sermons, as on the corruption of the mind of man by the Fall, p. 178—180, and on the intercession of Christ, p. 214. It is remarkable that none of the passages or sentiments that we have quoted, (and this we have only just now examined,) are Crooke's or Cartwright's, and therefore they may be considered as Usher's till other discoveries are made.

We close the volume, assuring the reader, that even if he should differ from its views occasionally, it must be his own fault if he peruses it without lasting benefit. It reminds us of an expression, attributed to king George III. when speaking of the writers of the seventeenth century, "There were giants on the earth in those days." (Genesis, vi. 4.)

The Philosophy of Death, &c. By John Reid, Glasgow.

THIS work is divided into ten chapters, each of which contains some very interesting observations connected with Life and Disease; and the whole work may be considered as a summary of the most important facts and reasonings on the subject. It treats of the nature of diseases—of the causes—of the influence of constitution and habits of life—on the influence of climate, and on the mean duration of life, &c. The general reasonings appear to us to be accurate, and the particular facts and details to be collected with diligence and care. We make an extract or two.

"As there are some particular trades and employments which give rise to consumption more than others, we will give a condensed view of the conclusions. M. B. de Chateaufort relates that in the parish of Meusnes, of a population of 1200, 300 families are occupied in the manufacture of *gun-flints*. It appears that this singular employment is very destructive to human life. *Before* flints were used for fire-arms, the mortality in the parish was 1 in 33½; of the births, one-half survived till the 18th year; and the mean duration of life was 24½ years: *after* the establishment of the manufacture, the mortality became 1 in 22½; half the births were cut off by the 5th year; and the mean length of life was reduced to 19½ years. This fearful increase of mortality arises from consumption of the lungs, engendered by the *inhalation of flint dust*. The rate of mortality for consumption was, in 1000 admissions, 26.5 deaths for men, and 47.5 for women: which proportion may be used as a comparable standard, in investigating the tendency of consumption produced by different employments. Of 1600 admissions there are, who die of consumption,—rag pickers, men 8, women 17; slate makers, 10; cotton spinners, men 19, women 27; bakers, 21; thread makers, men 23, women 34; grain market porters, 24; charcoal porters, 37. They have all occupations among *vegetable dust*, and it is said they engender consumption more than those giving rise to *mineral dust*. Among the stone-cutters, the deaths from phthisis are only 9 in 1000; marble cutters, 12.5; quarry men, 14.5; masons, 24; plasterers, 25. In those exposed to *animal dust*, the proportion is higher. Among card makers and mattress makers the deaths are 31 per thousand; brush makers, 35; hat makers, 42; feather

workers as great as 80:11 gliders, decorators, painters, smoke curers, the deaths from consumption are 53:22, 33:3 respectively. Among washermen the deaths are 18; washerwomen 46. Of late, says M. Benoiston, there has been a disposition to ascribe a phthisical tendency to those trades in which the arms and chest are habitually used with violence. Among locksmiths the deaths from phthisis are 7:5 per thousand; blacksmiths, 9; log sawyers and stone sawers, 11; carpenters, 15; weavers, men 21, women, 18; water carriers, 24; cabinet makers, 31; gauze workers, men 32, women 31:5. The proportion of deaths from pulmonary consumption to the whole of the admissions into the Parisian hospitals, is 28:5 per 1000 of men, and 47:5 for women, including all trades together. Very few of the above trades exceed the average of the whole; but it is different when we come to trades of a sedentary nature, requiring a constrained position of the body. In such trades, the deaths for any 1000 admissions are as follows:—Shoemakers, 43; polishers, 44:5; lace fringe makers, 47; tailors, 47; crystal cutters, 61:5; jewellers, 64. In female trades, polishers, 38; tailors, 46; fringe makers, 47; milliners, 55; shoebinders, 55:5; butchers and menders, 61; lace makers, 62; glovers, 64; embroiderers, 84; artificial flower makers, 115; jewellers, 133. In professions, of those who attain the age of 66, there are found to be, 43 theolo-

gians, 40 agriculturists, 35 men in office, 35 merchants, 27 military, 32 clerks, 29 advocates, 28 artists, 27 professors, 24 medical men. In Prussia, the mortality is 1 in 35; Turkey, 1 in 30; Austria, Spain, and Portugal, 1 in 38; Sweden and Holland, 1 in 40; Denmark and Germany, 1 in 43; Switzerland, 1 in 45; Poland, 1 in 44; Russia, 1 in 41; Norway, 1 in 45; United States, 1 in 40; South America, 1 in 30; England, Ireland, and Scotland, 1 in 45.

"As regards *Longevity*, Sir John Sinclair gives the following list of those who have arrived at very great ages:—

Isaac Walker, 112,	} Aberdeenshire.
Peter Lardner, 131,	
Countess of Desmond, 140,	Waterford.
Thomas Parr, 152,	Shropshire.
Henry Jenkins, 169,	Yorkshire.
Sam. Rozen, 164,	} Stadover.
John Rozen, 172,	
Petrarch Zatar, 185,	Hungary.

In the report of the Holy Synod in Russia, in 1841, it is remarked of 148 men who professed the Greek Religion that had reached 100 years, 32 had passed their 120th year; 4 their 130th year. Of 696,818 men who died in 1826, 2725 were above 90; 1432 above 95; and 818 above 100 years; 88 more than 115; 24 more than 120; 7 were above 125; and 1 had attained the age of 160. It is said that the Arabs in the Desert live 200 years!" (V. Million of Facts.)

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL PICTURES.

The country may be congratulated on the purchase, for the National Gallery, of the celebrated picture by John Van Eyck, which was exhibited, last season, at the British Institution. It is not a work likely to run away with public admiration; but it will be an everlasting study to artists for transcendent colouring and delicacy of finish,—the latter & beauty almost unknown amongst them.

At Hampton Court, two more rooms have been opened. Before the accession of William the Fourth, in 1830, the number of state rooms open to the public was nineteen, the number of pictures about two hundred: the rooms shown are now in number twenty-four, and the pictures upwards of eight hundred. Among the pictures lately drawn from undeserved obscurity, are, a very large and fine *Snyder*—a *Boar Hunt*, as usual; a divine

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Old Francia: one or two of *Gainsborough's* dashing first thoughts; a very nice little sketch by *Frank Hals*; a curious full-length of old *Gondomar*, the Spanish Ambassador here in the reign of James the First; Allan Ramsay's best picture; and a very fair *Hoppner* or two. To these observations, quoted from the *Athenæum*, we may add that a correspondent of the *Art Union* of Oct. 1, states that he has ascertained that a portrait by *Holbein* at Hampton Court, which has been attributed to *Luther*, and was engraved under that name by the *Society for Diffusing Useful Knowledge*, is really a portrait of *Dr. Stokesley*, Bishop of London from 1530 to 1539. This is proved by the arms, painted thereon. The writer has a duplicate of the same picture, which duplicate formerly belonged to the Countess of Holderness, and afterwards to Mr. Maitland of Woodford.

FRESCO PAINTING, AND THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

The Committee of the House of Commons on the Fine Arts, which sat in the last session of the last Parliament, elicited some interesting information on the subject of Fresco Painting. This art, which has been revived with much success in Germany, owes its present favour in a great measure to the patronage of the magnificent King of Bavaria. Mr. Eastlake stated before the Committee that he believed the King was first induced to have paintings in fresco on a large scale, on seeing what had been done at Rome, and that originated from the Chevalier Bartholdy employing a certain number of German artists, the best that were then in Rome, to paint a private room of his own. The artists so employed were Corrêus, Voit, Schadow, and Overbeck. "Subsequently, the King engaged Schœrr for ten years, and that excellent artist has now been occupied at Munich on public works for a much longer period. The fresco painters of Munich generally work on the walls from May to September only; the greater part of the year is thus devoted to the preparation of the cartoons. Five months in the year would probably be the longest period in which it would be possible to paint in fresco in London. But assuming the new Houses of Parliament to be thus decorated, and that the works could not be completed before the rooms would be wanted, the paintings could be continued annually in the autumn without inconvenience. The climate of England and Germany might in some respects be more favourable to the practice of fresco than Italy. The surface of the wall is in the fittest state to receive the colours when it will barely receive the impression of the finger (when more moist, the ultimate effect of the painting is faint); this supposes the necessity of a very rapid execution in a warm climate, where the plaster dries more quickly.

Fresco painting, as a durable and immovable decoration, can only be fitly applied to buildings of a permanent character. Not only capricious alterations, but even repairs cannot be attempted without destroying the paintings. There can be no doubt that the general introduction of such decorations would lead to a more solid style of architecture; at the same time the impossibility of change would be considered by many as an objection. This objection would not, however, apply to public buildings. In case of fire, frescoes would no doubt be more or less injured or ruined, but they might not be so utterly effaced and destroyed as oil pictures in the

same circumstances would be. On the whole, the smoke of London might be found less prejudicial than that of the candles in Italian churches. There is one recommendation of the mere material of fresco; it does not shine as oil pictures do, and the subject may be seen in a greater number of lights.

Mr. Eastlake further makes the excellent remarks, that, if the national ardour of the Germans is to be our example, we should dwell on the fact that the arts in England under Henry the Third, in the thirteenth century, were as much advanced as in Italy itself; that our architecture was even more characteristic and freer from classic influence; that sculpture, to judge from Wells Cathedral, bid fair to rival the contemporary efforts in Tuscany, and that our painting of the same period might fairly compete with that of Siena and Florence. Specimens of early English painting were lately to be seen,—some very important relics still exist on the walls of the edifices at Westminster. The undertaking now proposed might be the more interesting, since, after a lapse of six centuries, it would renew the same style of decoration on the same spot.

We now turn to the evidence of Mr. Barry, whose opinion is of such importance with respect to the practical part of this proposition. He stated his opinion that painting and sculpture could be employed with great effect in the interior of the new Houses, and that some mode of colouring and of painting is essential to all styles of architecture. When asked in what parts of the building he would recommend painting and sculpture to be employed, he answered, that the parts of the building best adapted to that object would be St. Stephen's Hall, the Royal Gallery, the Houses and their lobbies, &c. the public corridors towards the river front, and Westminster Hall; in all which places the light will be from above, and, consequently, most favourable to the exhibition of painting or sculpture. He proposed to increase the quantity of light to be let in through the roof of Westminster Hall. In that situation, the prepared paintings would have a similar effect to the tapestry which was generally employed at the period of its erection, when, upon any great occasion, the walls were entirely lined with tapestry.

In their Report, the Committee suggest that, "a commission might most usefully be appointed to assist, both with information and advice, some department of the Government," in order to realize the objects of the Committee; and Sir Robert Peel, acting on this suggestion, has stated,

in the new Parliament, that he had read the Report and the very interesting evidence with the greatest attention, and that he was of opinion that the subject deserved the most serious consideration. There were, however, objections to the carrying on of such an inquiry by a Committee of the House, as the prorogation or adjournment of Parliament necessarily terminated its labours. He was, therefore, of opinion, that the inquiry had better be continued by a Commission appointed by the Crown, and that such members in each House as had turned their attention to the fine arts should be invited to constitute that Commission: and he announced that His Royal Highness Prince Albert had consented to become a member. Such a Commission, he observed, acting in concert with the executive government, might extend its inquiries to the state of the arts in other countries in a much more satisfactory manner than it could be done by a committee of the House.

ISLINGTON AND NORTH LONDON ART UNION.

Encouraged by the success of the Art Union of London, and acting on the principle that the encouragement of the fine arts cannot be too widely expanded, some gentlemen of our northern suburbs have formed an Art Union under the above name. The annual subscription is fixed at the moderate rate of half-a-guinea. The plan resembles that of the Art Union of London, except that, instead of a sum being reserved for engraving a print, the whole is to be allotted to the prizes, among which are to be included various small ones, of which a selection of prints may form a part. The Hon. Secretaries are Mr. Thomas W. Bentley and Mr. W. H. Butterfield, and the office of the Society is, *pro temp.* at Halton Cottage, Canonbury.

SALES OF PICTURES.

Aug. 21. At Mr. Rainy's, Regent Street, was sold a collection of pictures, rather limited than select. A tolerable "Waterfall," by *Rusdahl*, brought 153*l.* 5*s.* and a middling "View of Dort," by *Cuyp*, 58*l.*; "George the Fourth when Prince of Wales," a duplicate of the portrait at Hampton Court, by *Hopner*, went at the price of old furniture—fourteen guineas! *Hobbins* always obtains a pet price from English connoisseurs—nearly a thousand pounds (977*l.* 10*s.*) being given for an ill-painted hovel in a fine woodland.

Oct. 12. At the sale of what, in theatrical phrase, may be called the "property" at Vauxhall Gardens, there were half a dozen pictures, said, traditionally, to have been painted by Hogarth. To judge by the prices, the public have no great faith in such traditions; for one, the subject a Drunken Man, brought 4 guineas; a female pulling out the gray hairs of an aged man, 3 guineas; the original of a scene afterwards in the "Rake's Progress," 5*l.*; "The Village Curate reproving the Drunken Cobbler," 4*l.*; and another, with numerous figures, boys and children at play, only 4*l.* 10*s.* There were also several paintings by Frank Hayman, of whom Pilkington says that "he owed his reputation to the pictures he painted for Vauxhall." These sold for a song. Among other articles, were:—a marble figure of Jupiter and Hebe, with an eagle, on stand, 24 guineas. The Temple of Arts, erected by a Mr. Harrison, at an expense of 2,000*l.* built of fine Spanish mahogany, embracing the five orders of architecture, adorned with paintings and sculpture, and containing a self-acting instrument, playing 12 pieces of music, bought by Mr. F. Gye for 70 guineas. There were also more than 400 punch-bowls, together with a valuable assortment of theatrical dresses, all of which were knocked down at very low sums.

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SURREYS SOCIETY.

The anniversary meeting of this Society was held at Durham on the 30th September, when it was announced that the two publications for the past year were in a forward state of preparation, and the first nearly ready for delivery: viz. 1. *Liber Vitæ*, an enumeration of Benefactors to the Church of Durham, from the sixth century; 2. *The Correspondence between the Priors of Durham and Coldingham, and the Kings and Nobles of Scotland*; together with the *Coldingham Account Rolls*. The following gentlemen were elected members of the society: His Excellency M. Van de Weyer, the Belgian Ambassador; Miss Currer, of Eshton Hall; Thomas William Fletcher, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.; C. T. Swanston, esq.

F.R.S., F.S.A.; J. L. Knight Bruce, esq. F.R.S., F.S.A.; Lord Harry Vane, M.P.; John Walker, esq. Cornhill house, North Durham; Matthew Foster, esq. M.P.; John Smith, esq. M.D., Sec. to the Maitland Club; Percival Foster, esq.; Alan W. Hutchinson, esq.; the Very Rev. the Dean of Durham; S. Rowlandson, esq.; and the Rev. Mark A. Tierney, F.R.S., F.S.A. Thirty of the members afterwards dined together, the Bishop of Durham in the chair.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETIES.

Our attention has been called to the rapid progress which these institutions have made in the course of the last two or three years. The plan originated in Oxford, and the manner in which it has been taken up in many other places, is sufficient evidence that it was well suited to the times, and likely to prove useful. The example was followed in Cambridge immediately, and with such cordial goodwill, that it now appears as if the Cambridge Society was outstripping the Oxford one. The plan was shortly afterwards taken up in Bristol, Exeter, and Durham, and the last we have heard of is Lichfield, but we believe there are others. The Bishop of New Jersey has also signified his intention of establishing one, in the New World, having of course a merely prospective instead of partly retrospective object. We shall not be surprised to find within a few years that there is such a society established in every diocese, with the bishop at its head, the archdeacon, and rural deans as its most active members, assisted by a committee of persons best acquainted with the subject, whether clergy or laity, who should act as a council for the diocese in all matters relating to church architecture, either the building of new churches, or the repairing of old ones; and no church should be allowed to be touched until the designs have been approved by such a committee. Great caution is required at first, and we must be careful not to go too fast; "a little knowledge is a dangerous thing," and in nothing perhaps more dangerous than in architecture, where every blunder is irremediable, and remains a perpetual disgrace. This is more especially the case where the question of restoring an old church is under discussion: a modern architect generally construes restoring to mean rebuilding after his own design, with very little regard to the original character of the structure; and many a fine old church has been mutilated beyond recovery by some conceited Mr. Compo, with the best intentions in the world on the part of his employers. One of the

best securities for the committee in forming its judgment will be to insist upon having not only the general designs, but the *working drawings* submitted to their inspection. Indeed, Gothic architecture is so different from the Italian, or Grecian, as it is commonly called (or Pagan, as Mr. Pugin has aptly termed it), and our workmen are at present so little accustomed to the endless variety of Gothic details, that it is almost always necessary to give them drawings of all details to the full size, or twelve inches to the foot, as they term it, instead of perhaps half an inch or an eighth of an inch to a foot, which is the common practice, to save the architect trouble.

We rejoice that the present movement has originated in our two universities, and that the study of Gothic architecture seems likely to take firm root there. Such is the fascination of the study when once fairly entered upon, that we have no doubt it will go on and prosper, and will speedily become part of the necessary education of a gentleman, if indeed it is not so already; for now that the eyes of the public are becoming a little opened to the "wonderful science, skill, and taste of our ancestors," every body, from the Prime Minister of England to the youngest undergraduate in either University, is desirous of knowing something about the subject, and has more or less taken up the study of it. Much of this movement is to be traced to the influence, direct and indirect, of the Oxford Society, chiefly perhaps through the means of their very popular Glossary of Gothic Architecture,* which has found its way everywhere, but more especially into the hands of the highest and most influential classes of society; and the subject has become a favourite topic of conversation even in the drawing-rooms of our nobility, where five years ago any one who had ventured to talk of the beauties of Gothic archi-

tecture, would have been looked upon as an idle dreamer. Much good must result from this great change in public taste and feeling: the rising generation of patrons and of rectors will look with much more favourable eyes upon a proposal for building a new church, or restoring a decayed chancel. Much indeed may be expected from the love of Gothic architecture, which, when once generated, is almost sure to become an enthusiastic passion, combined with that strong religious feeling of attachment to the Church which seems also to be everywhere spreading with wonderful rapidity and steadiness.—(*Oxford Herald*.)

MUSEUM OF GEORGE III.

The establishment of the Royal Observatory at Kew has been broken up, and the collection of mechanical models and apparatus in Natural and Experimental Philosophy and Astronomy, formed there by King George the Third, together with the cabinet of specimens in Natural History, has been presented to King's College, London. It is a condition of this grant (made by the late Government), that the collection should form a separate museum in that institution,—that it should remain unbroken, and have associated with it the name of the royal founder. The apparatus, independent of its intrinsic value, possesses, in some instances, a high degree of historic interest; it includes the original apparatus of Boyle—a complete series of apparatus, made under the directions of Desaguliers, and described in his Lectures—a rude and early model of Watt's steam engine—a complete apparatus, made by Atwood, to illustrate his theory of the arch, including his celebrated model of a large elliptical arch of polished brass voussoirs, made by order of a Committee of the House of Commons. The apparatus has been for many years under the joint care of the Rev. Mr. Demainbray and the late Professor Rigaud, who hold the appointment of Astronomers Royal at Kew. It was last month delivered up by the former gentleman to the custody of Professor Wheatstone. The Observatory itself has, we believe, been granted to the Royal Society, to be used for magnetic observations; it was first erected by King George, to observe the transit of Venus over the sun. The large zenith sector, and transit instrument, have been sent to the Observatory at Armagh.

* Whilst we attribute much influence to Mr. Parker's Glossary, and particularly to its excellent illustrations (for all people are fond of pictures), we must not forget the knowledge, and the system, which Mr. Rickman's work had inculcated for some years before, and particularly at Cambridge. Nor must the literary labours of Britton and (the elder) Pugin be forgotten,—the Tyndale and Craumer, as John Carter was the Wicliffe, of our Architectural Reformation.—*Edit. Cent. May.*

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ARMOUR AT THE TOWER.

Much credit is due to the officers of the Ordnance Department at the Tower, for their attention to every good opportunity of improving the museum of arms and armour. Among the recent additions to the collection are—A suit of plated armour of the time of Henry the Seventh; another of the period of Richard the Third; a suit of engraved and gilt armour, formerly the property of Count Hector Oddi, of Padua, together with the harness and horse-armour belonging to it; a suit of cuirassier's armour of the time of Cromwell; together with several other suits, partial equipments, and sundries; among which are two English long-bows, recovered from the wreck of the *Mary Rose*, sunk at Spithead in 1545 (as noticed in our May number, p. 327).

ROMAN PEDESTAL.

A discovery of high interest has been made in St. John's Wood, about three miles north-west of Wansford, on the Northamptonshire property of the Duke of Bedford. Some labourers in digging gravel turned up two stones which are confidently believed to have formed part of the pedestal of a Roman statue of Diana. One stone is carved with a human figure in the act of throwing a spear, and the other has the representation of two running females, having in their hands coupling leashes for hounds. The situation is one in which it is probable three roads formerly united; and the statue therefore might be dedicated to the goddess under her title of Trivia. The stones are now in the possession of Mr. Wilson, of Wansford. The Rev. Dr. Bonney, of Cliffe, has inspected them, and is of opinion that a temple of Diana existed near the spot where they have been discovered: this is about five miles from the eminent Roman station, *Durobrivæ*, now *Castor*, part of the present fine parish church of which place is thought to have been a temple for *Fagus* worship. Near the spot at which the above reliques were turned up, a Roman pot and some small portions of human bones were also found; and further search is to be carefully made.

SAINTE CHAPELLE, PARIS.

The restoration of this chapel is going on most actively and judiciously. The fine state of preservation in which the trefoiled arcades, formerly concealed by the cases for the archives, have been found,

is very cheering. It is all painted and gilt, from top to bottom, and would put to shame those who cry out against the admirable painting of the Temple church in London, lately executed by Mr. Willement. The municipal council of Paris have voted 100,000fr. or £4000 per annum for the works of the chapel alone, so long as the architects deem it necessary, and £360,000 for the whole of the *Palais de Justice*.

ANCIENT STATUARY.

M. Borswilwald, a young architect, has discovered two very interesting statues at Saint Germer, near Beauvais. They are of the close of the fifteenth century, painted and gilded all over; and both represent the Virgin, one before and the other after the Nativity. The blue robe and red mantle of the one, and the violet robe and blue mantle of the other, are alike embroidered with leaves and flowers in gold; and, enclosed within medallions of foliage, are heraldic griffins and lions, also pointed in gold. On the violet robe of the Virgin mother, a series of medallions are charged alternately with two crowing and two fighting cocks, exactly resembling the cocks sculptured on the white marble zodiac, which forms the frieze of the cathedral at Athens, of which M. Didron brought home a model. Both statues are nearly the life size, and have blue eyes and golden hair.

ROMAN TOMBS IN FRANCE.

At the late meeting of the Scientific Congress at Lyons, the Abbé Croiset read a paper on some sarcophagi, discovered near a very old church in the department of Puy-de-Dôme. One of these sarcophagi contained a skeleton, which was covered, 1st, with a layer of earth; 2nd, a layer of lime; 3rd, one of charcoal; it was enveloped in linen bandages, and was laid upon green and red argil, and aromatic plants, some seeds from which have reproduced rosemary and camomile. By the side of this sarcophagus there were eighty others, each bearing a marble tablet with an inscription; the most remarkable was *VIXIT ANNUS LXX*, instead of *annus*, a solecism which M. Guillard explains by the Saxon pronunciation of *x* in *ex*. At the same meeting M. Martin mentioned that the villages of Arbigay, Saint Benique, &c. on the banks of the Saône, are inhabited by descendants of the *Saraceni*.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sept. 27. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in a Committee of Ways and Means, that £467,432l. was to be provided for, there being a deficiency to that amount. He then introduced a resolution for funding the recent subscriptions of 3,500,000l. in the 3 per Cent. Consols.

Oct. 7. The first session of the present Parliament was closed, when the Lord Chancellor read the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by her Majesty to acquaint you that it appears advisable to her Majesty to bring to a close the present session of Parliament.

"In conformity with the advice of her Parliament, and in pursuance of the declared intentions of her Majesty, her Majesty has taken the requisite measures for the formation of a new Administration, and the arrangements for that purpose have been completed by her Majesty.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—We have it in command from her

Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to her Majesty for those branches of the public service for which complete provision has not been made by the late Parliament.

"The measures which it will be expedient to adopt for the purpose of equalising the public income and the annual expenditure, and other important objects connected with the trade and commerce of the country, will necessarily occupy your attention at an early period after the recess.

"Her Majesty has commanded us to repeat the expression of her deep concern at the distress which has prevailed for a considerable period in some of the principal manufacturing districts, and to assure you that you may rely upon the cordial concurrence of her Majesty in all such measures as shall appear, after mature consideration, best calculated to prevent the recurrence of that distress, and to promote the great object of all her Majesty's wishes, the happiness and contentment of all her people."

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

An insurrection in favour of the Queen mother Christina has taken place in the city of Pampeluna, where General O'Donnell seized the citadel. Some troops sent against him joined his side; and the towns of Santona and Bilbao also declared for the revolt. In Madrid a party which attempted to seize the young Queen was driven back and defeated by Espartero in person, not without much bloodshed on both sides. General Diego Leon, the leader of the insurrection in the capital, has been tried and shot. O'Donnell has since abandoned Pampeluna, and taken refuge in France. Louis Philippe is charged with having given his sanction to this movement.

VENICE.

A bridge is about to be constructed at Venice, in order to unite that celebrated city with the continent, and to connect it with the railway to Milan. The expense is estimated at 1,500,000l. Austrian. The bridge will also contain an aqueduct, intended to supply Venice with fresh

water, which has hitherto been supplied in boats from the continent, the city being unprovided with wells and fountains, and having but few cisterns.

TURKEY.

On the 29th of July the whole population of Smyrna was roused from their slumbers, one hour after midnight, by the alarming cry, Smyrna is on fire! The flames rolled on from that hour till sunset of the same day with a violence and fury which no human efforts could arrest, sweeping through the entire length of the devoted city from west to east, reducing to cinders and ashes, in their fearful progress, 3050 Turkish and 157 Greek houses, 500 large Jewish houses, containing 1500 families of that nation, 17 Armenian houses, 42 mosques, 7 synagogues, 15 khans, 7 baths, 17 flour mills, 2437 shops, 29 Turkish and Greek public schools, and 5 tekas or Dervish places of prayer. The devouring element has reduced nearly one-half of the city to a mass of ruins, leaving nearly 35,000 of its inhabitants without home or refuge, of which number 7000 are preserved from actual starvation by

the hand of charity. A Committee of Succour was opened at Smyrna, on the very day the fire occurred, and subsequently at Constantinople. His Highness the Sultan made a donation of 1500*l* and the committee are now making a general appeal to the charitable of the Old and New World. The London Treasurers are George Hanson, Esq. 98, Great Winchester-street, and Francis Ede, Esq. 16, Bucklersbury.

UNITED STATES.

President Tyler has vetoed the second Bank Bill, stating his reasons at length in a Message to the Congress on the 9th Sept. The matter caused an extraordinary sensation in the whole Union. In consequence, the Members of the Cabinet all resigned, with the exception of Mr. Webster, who has expressed himself as coinciding entirely with the President on matters of foreign policy. On their resignations being accepted, the President nominated Mr. Walter Forward to be Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Hugh St. Legare, Attorney-General; Judge Abel Upshur, Secretary of the Navy; and Mr. J. M'Lean, Secretary of War. The last has since declined. Mr. Everett has been appointed Minister to England.

In Canada, the "Patriots" have been creating fresh disturbances, and have attempted to blow up two of her Majesty's steamers by a floating infernal machine, which, however, providentially burst before reaching the vessels. On the night of the 19th Sept. a party of Canadians crossed the American boundary, and carried off a "Colonel Grogan." This affair has caused great excitement on the frontier, and the papers assert that it will do no good to Mr. M'Leod, whose trial was to come on on the 4th Oct. and was thought likely to last through thirteen or fourteen days, great numbers of witnesses having been called on behalf of the prisoner. It was feared that unless the American Government sent immediately a sufficient body of troops to keep order on the frontier, enterprises would be set on foot against the British, which would eventually involve the two countries in a war, which it should be the aim of both nations to avert.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The neighbourhood of St. John's, New Brunswick, already more than once scourged by fire, has suffered another terrible visitation. A ship carpenter by chance dropped a red hot bolt on some shavings which lay against the bows of a freshly tarred vessel; the ship was instantly enveloped in flames, and the sheds

of the dock-yard presently becoming ignited, the whole village of Portland was shortly on fire. Fifty-three houses have been entirely consumed, worth 17,500*l*; a Wesleyan chapel, worth 3000*l*; a ship on the stocks, partly rigged, 7000*l*; a mass of rigging in the yard, 1000*l*; and furniture and goods to the value of 2,500*l*; or in the whole, 30,000*l* worth of property. Two hundred families, counting 1150 people, have been driven into the streets; 600 of these may be said to be ruined, and without any means of staying off want from day to day.

INDIA.

Nusseer Khan, the young chieftain of Khelat, has at length come to terms with the British agents, and has surrendered himself to their protection. This is looked upon as an important event, as it will contribute to the tranquillity of the districts west of the Indus, besides placing a large force at the disposal of the Government for fully settling disturbances in Shah Soojah's dominions. Those disturbances are likely to be diminished from another cause—viz. the surrender by Shere Singh of the province of Peshawur—a valuable one—to the British. The Sikh districts are comparatively tranquil under the Government of Shere Singh, which appears to be consolidated, particularly as the young widow of Now Nehal has brought forth a son still-born. The refractory tribes in Afghanistan have also been overpowered.

CHINA.

Despatches of great importance have been received from General Sir Hugh Gough, commanding the land forces, and Captain Sir H. F. Senhouse, the senior naval officer of the fleet, detailing a series of brilliant operations against Canton. In consequence of the warlike preparations made at Canton, by the Chinese, Capt. Elliott proceeded thither on the 10th of May, and on his return, he countermanded the expedition that was to have sailed to Amoy; on the 17th, Captain Elliott again went towards Canton, and Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, and Sir Hugh Gough, were ordered to move the expedition under their command up the river, and to anchor under the walls of the city. On the 20th, the contest began by the Chinese firing on the British ships, and some fireships were let loose, which, however, did no damage. On the morning of the 21st the fort of Shamang was silenced by the British guns. During the attack on the fort a fleet of junks came out, but on seeing the Namseis approaching them, they fled back into a

crack, whither they were followed and about 40 of them burnt. On the 24th, a favourable landing place having been discovered, the right column of the 26th regiment, under Major Pratt, was conveyed by the *Atalanta* to act on the south of the city; while the *Nemesis* towed the left column up to Tsinghae. After some sharp fighting, the Canton Governor yielded, and the troops and ships were withdrawn on condition of the three Commissioners and all the troops under them leaving Canton and its vicinity, and 6,000,000 dollars to be paid within a week, the first million before evening that day; and if the whole was not paid before the end of the week, the ransom to be raised to 7,000,000; if not before the end of 44 days, to 8,000,000; and

if not before 20 days, to 9,000,000 dollars.

After three days, the conditions having been fulfilled, the troops left for Hong-kong, having had 97 men wounded and 13 killed. Sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse died on board the *Blenheim* from a fever brought on by excessive fatigue.

Notwithstanding this defeat, the Chinese were still determined to resist; and Yeh Shan had reported to the Emperor, his uncle, that when he had induced the barbarians to withdraw, he would repair all the forts again. Preparations were making for an expedition to proceed northwards, to Peking as some supposed. The new Plenipotentiary Sir Henry Pottinger was expected at Macao early in August.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Sept. 28. The superb mansion of *Kimmel Hall*, near St. Asaph, the residence of Lord Dinorben, was burned to the ground, the outside walls alone remaining. The library, jewels, papers, and a portion of the furniture, were saved. Fortunately no lives were lost, nor was any personal injury sustained. It is said the whole of the property was uninsured, and it is computed 35,000*l.* will not cover the damage done. The original house was pulled down by the father of Lord Dinorben, the Rev. Edward Hughes, shortly after that rev. gentleman became the proprietor of the Parys Mountains, from whence the family has derived all their immense wealth, and a noble mansion was built on its site in 1783, which cost upwards of 90,000*l.* The vestibule was, without exception, the finest in the country, the dome being supported by 12 marble pillars, brought from Naples, of inestimable value. The interior was fitted up in a style of costly splendour, the walls of the grand staircase being exquisitely painted, and the saloons and dining-room were alike remarkable for the beauty of their embellishments. The whole of the chief apartments were on the *rez-de-chaussee*, affording the greatest facility of communication, and were superbly furnished. The origin of the disastrous conflagration still remains quite a mystery.

Whitewights.—The materials of this mansion, formerly the residence of the late Duke of Marlborough, near Reading, and the subject of a folio volume by Mr. and Mrs. Hoiland, have been disposed of by auction; and in the course of a few weeks there will be no vestige left of

this once-admired residence, formerly visited by royalty, and a very favourite resort of the Queen of George III. The gardens, woods, and pasture land were sold on October 5, in lots varying from 3 to 40 acres, affording a wide field to the building speculators.

Oct. 18. The river *Thames* was visited by an extraordinary high tide, caused by the prevalence of strong gales from the north and north-east. The neighbourhoods of Wapping and Westminster were deeply inundated, and on the Surrey side, in several places, the water extended to nearly a quarter of a mile in-shore from low-water mark. From the Custom-house to Blackfriars-bridge about 20 barges were sunk, and one loaded with 28 tons of coal was actually blown over just below London-bridge. The large warehouses and granaries in Bermondsey and Horsleydown were filled with foreign corn lately brought into port at the low duty, and many thousands of quarters in the lower floors have been injured by the water. The Wandsworth-road, and the neighbourhood of the South-western Railway terminus, was much flooded; and at the gardens at Brunswick-house, formerly the residence of the Duke of Brunswick, the wall by the side of the river was washed away at the ebb. At Battersea-bridge no craft larger than a small fishing-boat could pass under either arch at the time of high water.

General Browne Clayton has erected a gigantic column on the rock of *Carraig-a-Dagon*, adjoining the mail road between Ross and Waterford, in order to commemorate the conquest of Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.B. when Gen.

B. Clayton commanded the 12th light dragons. It is a column of the Corinthian order, on the model of the celebrated Pompey's Pillar at Alexandria; and, including the capital, is 94 feet 4 inches high, all of the finest cut granite. The works have been conducted under the direction of Mr. Cobden, architect, of London, and executed by Mr. James Johnston, builder, of Carlow.

The South Foreland Light.—This old lighthouse, which was among the first erected in England, is now under process of demolition, being already almost levelled to the foundation. This tower is said to have been built in the reign of Charles II., and must, consequently, have experienced the devastating influence of time for the space of about a century and a half. The original light was coals burnt upon the flat roof of the old tower, which was supplanted in 1793, and the modern one arranged for 15 oil lamps. There is also a lower lighthouse, to enable the mariner in time of danger to keep the two lights in a line, and thereby avoid the Goodwin-sands. The object of the Trinity House, who purchased the property of Greenwich Hospital, in taking down this venerable tower, is to adopt a similar light to the one on the opposite coast, at Cape Grinez, which is found to answer better and more powerfully than those already in use. The height of both cliff and tower will, it is supposed, be about 400 feet above the level of the sea.

A Cast Iron Lighthouse. to be erected at Morant Point, on the east coast of Jamaica, has been constructed by Mr. Robinson, under the direction of Mr. Alexander Gordon, and was lately seen towering above the adjoining buildings at his manufactory in Pimlico. The height from the foundation to the roof is 105 feet, 15 feet of which will be sunk into the solid rock, and loaded in and out with rubble and concrete. The whole tower is formed of iron plates, one inch in thickness, and of these plates there are nine tiers, eleven plates at the bottom, and nine at the top; the whole are bolted together with iron flanges, and when permanently fixed will also be cemented with iron cement, and thus, in effect, become one entire whole. To reduce the heat in the interior, which the strength of a tropical sun acting on a building of metal only one inch in thickness would render unbearable, the whole will have an interior lining of slate, with an interval of one inch and a half between it and the iron, by which a current of air will constantly be in circulation over the whole. The diameter of the tower is 18

feet 6 inches at the base, and decreases at the top to 11 feet 6. The entire weight of the whole fabric is exactly 100 tons. This lofty fabric was erected entirely without the aid of scaffolding, the expense of which, both here and on its final location in Jamaica, would have been very considerable: at Pimlico it stood upon the ground, and merely rested on a plane of temporary timber, &c. The entrance is elevated from the ground 10 feet, and is reached by steps of iron. The whole expense, including the plan, the building, the passage over the Atlantic, and the erecting it, will not exceed, it is said, 7,000*l*. At the top, the platform is a square of 16 feet, which consequently projects over the sides; this is surrounded by a rail three feet in height. A fuller technical description, with views, of this remarkable structure, has been published in the Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal for October.

Metropolitan Improvements.—Government are going to complete the improvements about Buckingham Palace, by taking down the houses from Charlotte-street to James-street, including the Gun Tavern. The White Horse livery-stables are already closed for that purpose, and several of the houses. The almshouses at the upper end of York-street, Westminster, are to be removed. The Broadway Chapel is already taken down, and a new church is about to be erected on its site. Chapel-street and the south side of York-street are to be removed, to make room for the new street that will pass through Emanuel Hospital into the Vauxhall Bridge-road, to come out opposite the Standard public-house. Those extensive gardens belonging to Emanuel Hospital will be let to build upon, which will considerably enrich this charity: they cover more than twelve acres.—A new road is to be made in front of the Thames, extending from Vauxhall-bridge to Battersea-bridge; and Mr. Cubitt, the extensive builder, is going to erect a new square, to be called St. George's-square, which will have only three sides, each house commanding a view of the river and the Surrey hills.

Sir F. Trench has announced in the House of Commons his intention of renewing, in the next session of Parliament, his proposition for the embankment of the Thames. His object, as expressed by himself, is, "to render the banks of the river Thames capable of contributing to the health of the inhabitants and to the beauty of the metropolis." The Thames has been hitherto excluded from participating in the improvements continually carried on around it, and so which it im-

nature essentially. Its channel is every day more and more obstructed; its shores present in front unsightly mud banks, and in the rear little besides confusion and deformity. The project of embanking the Thames within the limits of the Metropolis, is, we believe, entertained also by the Corporation of London; under whose direction a survey has been recently made by Mr. Walker, the engineer, and Capt. Bullock, R.N. According to this plan, a road is to be opened along the ground gained by embankment; but we fear that a road in such a situation would interrupt the communication between the river and the waterside premises, and be clogged with commerce, in such a way as to cause annoyance to all parties. This inconvenience is obviated by Sir F. Trench's plan of a lofty arcade along the river side, leaving the embankment below to the wharf-owners, and supporting above a causeway, free from hindrance and turmoil. An arcade in such a situation might be easily made a very noble object, and would contribute not a little to advance the feeling for the Fine Arts in this country, by developing vigorously in the public mind the fundamental conceptions of symmetry and elegance. If handsome bazaars were erected on it at suitable distances, so as to form a covered way, and afford shelter, they would add to the convenience and agreeableness of the causeway, and might perhaps produce a considerable revenue. For beauty and utility we know of no metropolitan improvement which can vie with that proposed by Sir F. Trench. But as to his railways between the bridges, we think such a scheme perfectly unnecessary, now such frequent communication is provided by the small steamers which ply on the river.

NEW CHURCHES.

Durham.—The new church at *Collierly* was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Durham recently. The plate for the communion was presented by Sir T. Clavering, Bart. of Greencroft; the font by the Archdeacon of Durham; the books by T. E. Charlton, Esq. of Broadwood Hall; the bell by the Stanhope and Tyne Railway Company; and the ground for the church and church-yard was given by Miss Clayton, of London. The church, recently erected at *Tynemouth*, called *Holy Saviour's*, has also been consecrated by the Bishop of Durham; and another called *St. Paul's chapel*, at *Westgate hill, Newcastle*.

Sept. 15. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol consecrated a church at *Bisley*, in the beautiful vale of Chalford. This is the ninth church which has been

consecrated by the worthy Diocesan, within the limits of the borough of Stroud, since his elevation to the See of Gloucester.

Sept. 21. The Bishop of Exeter consecrated the new chapel erected by Sir Thomas D. Acland, Bart. M.P. in *Killerton Park, Devonshire*. The Bishop of Barbadoes and a large congregation of the clergy of the county were present. This building is constructed on the model of St. Joseph of Arimathea, at *Glastonbury*. The ground plan is a parallelogram, bounded at each angle by a tower: but at *Killerton* a circular apsis completes the east end; and whereas a north and a south door existed at *Glastonbury*, here there is but one entrance, at the west, and this sole doorway recedes deeply, with mouldings, intended to be sculptured. Above the doorway is a circular window richly ornamented; the outer rib, ten feet in diameter, has the chevron moulding, while within is carved with roses. This wheel-window was copied from that lately discovered at the Temple Church in London, and engraved in our Magazine for January last. Over the window is an enriched cornice, and above, a lofty gable, surmounted by a Norman Cross. The four windows on the south side are of freestone moulded and carved; those on the north are plain, except the corbels to the window labels. The whole wall between the windows is of hewn stone, dressed on the beds and face and laid in courses; while the towers and buttresses are worked in courses of ashlar. The apsis is more richly and elegantly worked, the stone being rubbed and sanded, so as to approach somewhat to a smooth and polished surface. It contains five windows, while a gallery above exhibits five more, which communicate with the roof, all of slender proportions. Externally the roof is unbroken; it is surmounted by a ridge of freestone, and covered with Bangor slates of different hues. The end of the ridge eastwards is surmounted by a cross. Within, the chapel is 64 feet 5 inches long, 25 feet 7 inches broad, and 37 feet 6 inches high. The front doors are of solid oak, 3 inches thick, ornamented by wrought hinges and bolts of ancient design and exquisite workmanship. Another door, six feet within, with carved panels, closed by plate glass, admits to the body of the building, while on either side of the space between these two doors is a baptistry to the right, with a small but massive font, and a vestry on the left. Over these, a gallery of original and chaste design. The interior is fitted up in the

style of a college chapel, with substantial seats of oak and walnut timbers; the floor of the body is a perfect lime-ash; and the chancel is ornamented by a design composed of cruciform flowers, the pattern of which was brought by one of the family from the ruins of a Christian church at Ephesus. Seven steps lead to the altar; two rising from the body to the chancel, two to a platform before the rails, two to the rails themselves, and one on which the Communion-table itself stands. This is of stone from Caen. The walls are stuccoed with hard composition. The windows have columns on the inside with carved capitals and enriched mouldings in their circular heads. On either side every window are lofty columns which support the roof. The roof is worthy of great attention; it is a pure conception of the architect, Mr. Cockerell. Circular principals carved with a zigzag ornament rest on the capitals just named, and, notwithstanding that they are elegant in form, support, without lateral pressure, the whole weight of the roof. These principals are of oak, but the ceiling between is of cedar of Lebanon, grown at Killerton. The painted glass is not yet quite complete; nine windows are fixed, and of these eight, together with one or two other things, were the tribute of Sir T. Acland's children, and of other friends.

Sept. 30. The chapel of ease lately erected at *Bridlington Quay*, was consecrated by his Grace the Archbishop of York; and the next day he consecrated St. John's Chapel at *Beverley*.

Oct. 5. The consecration of the chapel of ease erected at *Wotton*, in the parish of *Potterne, Wilts.*, and designed for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that hamlet, and the adjoining one of *Marston*, was performed by the Lord Bishop of *Chichester*, officiating for the Diocesan (absent from domestic duty).

The twenty-first annual Report of her Majesty's Commissioners for building New Churches has been published. They state that 23 churches have been this year completed by the aid of grants from the funds placed at their disposal, furnishing accommodation for 21,636 persons, including 10,933 free seats for the use of the poor. In the whole, 281 churches and chapels have now been completed, and therein provision has been made for 349,889 persons, including 193,412 free seats for the poor. Sixteen churches are in course of erection, plans for eleven churches have been approved, six are under consideration, a great number of conditional grants in aid of building churches and chapels have been made, many districts have been consolidated, district chapelries assigned, others are contemplated, and facilities are to be afforded for obtaining numerous additional burial grounds, sites for new churches, chapels, &c. The patronage of several new churches has been declared, and applications for the perpetual patronage of new chapels, which it is proposed to build and endow, are under consideration.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 27. Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major B. Cruttenden to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Josiah Jacques of *Chepstow*, gent. Theresa-Frances-Coxe his wife, and George Parke of *Cheltenham*, gent. and Frances-Sarah his wife, in compliance with the will of Frances widow of Thomas Brooke of *Chipping Sodbury*, esq. and dau. of John Jones of *Luckington, Wilts.* to take the name of Jones after their present names.

Sept. 29. The Rt. Hon. Sir James Graham and Lord Ashley, to be two of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

Oct. 1. George Dudgeon, of *Settle*, gent. and Mary only dau. of Wm. Hartley, late of the monastery of *Sawley*, gent. and niece of John Hartley, of *Settle*, gent. to use after marriage the name and arms of Hartley only.

Oct. 2. Dr. Norman M'Leod to be one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

Oct. 5. Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart. to be Vice-Lieutenant of *Bedfordshire*.—56th Foot, Capt. W. Roberts to be Major.—Unattached, Major A. C. Gregory, from 95th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Capt. H. Brown, second in command of E. J. Company's depot at *Chatham*, to have the local rank of Major.

Oct. 6. Earl Jermyn sworn of the Privy Council.—Roy. Artillery, Capt. and brevet Major James Sinclair to be Lieut.-Col.

Oct. 8. Sir Thos. Joseph Trafford, of *Traford*, Bart. to resume the ancient patronymic of de Trafford.

Oct. 9. The Right Hon. David Boyle to be Lord Justice General and President of the Court of Session in Scotland.—The Hon. Charles Hope, one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.—Knighted by patent, Henry Haultley, esq. Commander R.N.

Oct. 12. Capt. H. W. B. Portman, 73d Foot, to be Major in the Army.—66th Foot, Captain W. L. Dames to be Major.

Oct. 14. Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B. to be G.C.B.; Capt. Thomas Herbert, R.N. C.B. to be K.C.B.; Col. G. Burrell, 16th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Morris, 49th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Adams, 18th Foot; Lieut.-Col. Mountain, 26th Foot; and Lieut.-Col. Pratt, 26th Foot, to be C.B. (for services in China.)

Oct. 15. Lieutenants W. W. Chambers, Henry Corryton, J. M. Hayes, F. W. Hamilton, and W. C. Wood, to be Commanders.—R.A. Bryan, I. N. T. Sanlez, Henry Need, W. S. Miller, G. S. Taylor, T. W. Purver, and W. T. Bate, to be Lieutenants (for services in China).—1st Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. Lord William Thynne, to be Captain and Lieut.-Col.—22d Foot, Lieut.

Col. A. W. Torrens, from 1st Foot Guards, to be Lieut.-Col.—40th Foot, Major Charles Markham to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. David FitzGerald to be Major.—Brevet Major Thomas Stephens, 40th Foot; John Knowles, R. Art. and S. B. Ellis, R. M. to be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army.—Captains J. J. Sargent, 18th Foot; J. B. Gough, 3d Light Dragoons; and John Grattan, 18th Foot, to be Majors.—Majors R. W. Wilson, 55th Bengal N. Inf. and F. S. Hawkins, 8th Bengal N. Inf. to be Lieut.-Colonels in the East Indies only.—Captains Daniel Duff, 37th Madras N. Inf.; G. A. Mee, 55th Bengal N. Inf.; Philip Anstruther, Madras Art.; and Henry Moore, 84th Bengal N. Inf. to be Majors in the East Indies only.

Oct. 18. John Hope, esq. Dean of Faculty in Scotland, to be her Majesty's Justice Clerk and President of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland, and also one of the Senators of the College of Justice there.

Oct. 19. Lord Cowley, G.C.B. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the French.—Lord Stuart de Rothesay, G.C.B. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of All the Russias.—Sir Stratford Canning, G.C.B. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Sublime Ottoman Porte.—Sir Robert Gordon, G.C.B. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Austria.—Lord Burghersh, K.C.B. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Prussia.

Oct. 20. Lord Heytesbury, G.C.B. to be Governor and Captain of the Isle of Wight, and Governor of Carisbrook Castle.—John Lewis Lamotte, esq. to be one of Her Majesty's Gentlemen at Arms.

Oct. 21. Major Thomas M'Sherry, 30th Bengal N. Inf. and Capt. John Paton, 58th Bengal N. Inf. and Assistant Quartermaster-gen. of the Bengal army, to accept the insignia of the third class, of the Dourane empire.

Oct. 23. Lord Fitzgerald and Vesce to be Her Majesty's Commissioner for the Affairs of India.

Oct. 25. Hugo-Charles Meynell, of Temple Newsam, co. York, and Hoarcross-hall, co. Stafford, esq. eldest son of Hugo Meynell, esq. by Elizabeth, 3d dau. of Charles Lord Viscount Irwin, all deceased, in compliance with the will of the said Viscount, to take the name of Ingram after Meynell, and quarter the arms in the first quarter.

Oct. 26. 8th Foot, brevet Major H. W. Hartley to be Major.—29th Foot, Capt. R. P. Douglas to be Major.—39th Foot, Capt. W. B. Bernard to be Major.—97th Foot, Major H. F. Lockyer to be Lt.-Col.; brevet Major W. Cannon to be Major.—Unattached, Major S. Haynes, from 8th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet, Capt. John Campbell, 74th Foot, and Capt. Harcourt Morton, 32d Foot, to be Majors.

Additional Naval Promotion of Officers who served at Canton, from the 23d to the 30th of May, Lieutenants C. C. Dawkins and W. C. Metcalfe, to be Commanders.—Lord Amelius W. Beauclerk, George Walker, W. R. Rolland, A. C. C. Denny, and W. H. Symons, to be Lieutenants.

Lord Ellenborough^d is appointed Governor-general of India.

ders: C. H. Seale, to the Serpent; M. A. Slater, acting, to the William and Mary; James B. Hay, to the Queen; H. B. Henry (from the Styx), to the Devastation steam frigate; Erasmus Ommaney, to the Vesuvius steam-frigate.

Coast Guard.—Comm. Charles Parker, from Sligo, to be Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard to the Waterford District, in the room of Commander the Hon. G. Hastings, appointed to H. M. S. Harlequin.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cavan Co.—John Young, Esq. re-elected.

East Bedford.—Hon. A. Duncombe, Capt. R. N. Hereford.—Robert Pulsford, esq.

Portsmouth.—Lt. Hon. Col. G. L. Dawson Damer, re-elected.

Ripon.—Lt. Hon. Sir G. Cockburn.

Suffolk Co.—John Pfolliott, esq.

Thames Co.—Lt. Hon. H. T. Lowry Corry, re-el.

Wilton.—Viscount Somerset.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. G. A. Selwyn, consecrated the first Bishop of New Zealand.

Rev. B. Ramsay, to be Dean of Edinburgh.

Rev. S. Creyke, to be a Canon of York.

Rev. J. Sandford, Canon of Worcester.

Rev. Dr. Sharpe, Canon of York.

Rev. J. R. Wood, Canon of Worcester.

Rev. T. Pitman, Preb. of Chichester.

Rev. W. A. Shirley, Preb. of Lichfield.

Rev. W. Bailey, Ulting V. Essex.

Hon. and Rev. W. Bertie, Stamford R. Worc.

Rev. H. B. Bright, Adhaston P. C. Staff.

Rev. E. T. Champness, Upton V. Bucks.

Rev. J. Clayton, Stratford-upon-Avon V. Warw.

Rev. G. Coryton, St. Mellon R. Cornwall.

Rev. Dr. Elrington, Armagh R. Ireland.

Rev. J. H. Hill, Welham V. Leic.

Rev. W. Henslowe, Tottenham P. C. Norf.

Rev. G. F. Hodgson, Church Leuch R. Worc.

Rev. J. Hutton, Thorpe Arnold R. Leic.

Rev. H. F. Hutton, Spridlington R. Linc.

Rev. J. W. Karslake, Cumnock V. Devon.

Rev. W. S. London, Newton Bromswold R. Northamptonsh.

Rev. G. Lowe, Upottery V. Devon.

Rev. W. M. Mann, Thornthwaite P. C. Cumb.

Rev. — Mason, St. Werburgh's R. Dublin.

Rev. M. Mills, Salford V. Leic.

Rev. G. Murray, Freston R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Nunn, Claydon-cum-Akenham R. Suffolk.

Rev. V. Page, Wigginton P. C. Herts.

Rev. R. Payne, Downton V. Wilts.

Rev. W. Pollock, St. Helen's P. C. Lanc.

Rev. H. E. Pratt, Warling V. Sussex.

Rev. W. D. Roberts, Llanbadogoch P. C. Anglsea.

Rev. S. Satchevill, Covenham St. Mary R. Lincoln.

Rev. W. H. Schwabe, Thowleigh R. Devon.

Rev. H. Snow, Sherborne-cum-Windrush V. Glouc.

Rev. R. Stainforth, Pontefract V. Yorks.

Rev. C. Tooker, Upton Snodsbury V. Worc.

Rev. J. Topping, Camerton P. C. Comb.

Rev. R. P. Turner, Churchill R. Worc.

Rev. C. J. Vaughan, St. Martin's V. Leicester.

Rev. C. F. B. Wood, Barnwood V. Glouc.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. H. J. Cooper (vicar of Old Windsor), to H. R. H. Prince Albert, as Ranger of Windsor Park, and to be incumbent of Her Majesty's Chapel in Windsor Park.

Rev. F. Finley, to the Earl of Gainsborough.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Commander.—Lieut. A. D. Fordyce (1836). Appointments.—Captains: G. F. Rich, to the Queen (for the flag of Vice-Adm. Sir E. Owen), vice R. Codrington, to the St. Vincent; J. Thompson (of the Belisaire), to the Vin-dictive; A. T. Vidal, to the Styx.—Comman-

Rev. R. Roberts, to Lord de Mally.
 Rev. A. P. Stacey, to the Bishop of Norwich.
 Rev. Dr. Vignoles, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Howwell, B.D. to be Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, *vice* Wordsworth, resigned.
 Rev. J. A. Putney, to be Principal of Lord Ranelagh's School at Winkfield.
 Rev. T. B. Fooks, to be Master of Thame Grammar School.
 Rev. W. Stone, to be Head Master of New-castle-under-Lyme Grammar School.
 Rev. T. W. Wear, to be a Master of Westminster School.
 J. P. Beard, B.A. to be second Master of Dedham Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 16. The wife of the Hon. Percy Pellew, Madras Light Cavalry, a dau.

Sept. 11. At Dinton, the wife of William Wyndham, jun. esq. a dau.—16. At Hither-green, Lewisham, the Hon. Mrs. Spring Rice, a dau.—18. In Grosvenor-cres. the Countess of Clarendon, a dau.—21. At Stanton House, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. John A. Trinchard, a dau.—27. At Hordle-house, near Lymington, the wife of John-Rivett Carnac, esq. a dau.—28. At Trent Park, Lady Agneta Bevan, a dau.

Lately. In Great Cumberland-pl. the Hon. Mrs. James Norton, a dau.—At St. John's Wood, the Hon. Mrs. C. L. Butler, a son.—In Belgrave-sq. Lady Charlotte Talbot, a dau.—At Bath, the wife of Mynors Baskerville, esq. M.P. a son.—At Leyton, Essex, the wife of W. T. Copeland, esq. M.P. and alderman, a son.—At Goldings, Lady Townsend Farquhar, a son.—In Grafton-st. Lady Jolliffe, a son.—At Smeaton, Lady Buchan Hepburn, a son.—In Montagu-sq. the wife of Geo. Dodd, esq. M.P. a son.—At Singleton, the wife of W. G. Craig, esq. M.P. a son.

Oct. 1. At Haverfordwest, the wife of Henry-George Fownes, esq. a son.—3. In College-st. Westminster, the wife of Joseph-Legg Postlethwaite, esq. a dau.—12. At Wells, the widow of Andrew-Foster Melliar, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 21. At Yussorie, Capt. H. M. Graves, 16th N.I. to Katharine, dau. of the late Capt. W. Hugh Dobbie, R.N. of Saling Hall, Essex.

29. At Serampore, Lieutenant W. J. Parker, 1st European light infantry, eldest son of Sir W. G. Parker, Bart. R.N. of Ham House, Surrey, to Margaret-Ellen, eldest dau. of W. Greaves, esq.

Aug. 12. At Nuseerabad, the Rev. Henry Pratt, A.M. district chaplain, to Elizabeth, the sixth dau. of Brigadier Kennedy, C.B. commanding the Rajpootna field force.

19. R. Cantley, esq. Captain of 10th reg. Bengal Cavalry, to Elizabeth, third dau. of William Oldfield, esq. of York.—At Rosend Castle, Fife-shire, James Wardrop Broughton, esq. M.D. of Madeira, to Henrietta Robina Benson, fourth dau. of the late Major-Gen. Broughton, of Rosend.

20. At Greenwich, the Rev. Charles Man-ning Richard Norman, nephew to the Duke of Bedford, to Caroline Amelia, eldest dau. of John Angerstein, esq. of Woodlands.—At Wimbrough-green, Essex, the Rev. Charles Abbott, Rector of Crouch, Limerick, son of

Thomas Abbott, esq. of Dublin, to Anna, eldest dau. of Henry Frederick Nepper, esq.

24. At Sherborne Minster, the Rev. Arthur G. S. Shirley, Vicar of Himsford, Dorset, and youngest son of the late Evelyn Shirley, esq. of Easington Park, Warwick-sh. to Georgina Emily, second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Cookson.—At St. George the Martyr's, the Rev. David Davies, Incumbent of Ysypity Cefnyn, and officiating minister of Hafod Church, co. Cardigan, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Mr. John Glover, of Halk.—At Whitney, Arthur Pryor, esq. of Spitalfields, third son of Victoria Pryor, esq. of Baldoek, to Elizabeth Sophia, eldest dau. of Tomkyns Dew, esq. of Whitney-court, Hereford-sh.—At St. John's, Isle of Thanet, the Rev. Abraham Louis Martin, French Wesleyan minister at Calais, to Laura, eldest dau. of the late Jeremiah Le Sonet, jun. esq. United States Vice Consul at London.—At Chichester, the Rev. J. Harrison, son of the late C. Harrison, esq. of Sutton-place, Sussex, to Louisa Orby, dau. of the late Robert Orby Sloper, esq. of West Woodhay, Berks.—At Dawlish, John Craigie, esq. to Christina Maitland, eldest dau. of the late Charles Grant, esq. and niece of the late Right Hon. Sir W. Grant, Master of the Rolls.—At Nottingham, the Rev. Theophilus Sampson, Rector of Eakring, to Eliza Frances, dau. of the late William Huthwaite, esq.

25. At Llandysil, Montgomery-sh. the Rev. R. I. Harrison, eldest son of Major Harrison, of Caer Howell, to Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. Devereux Mytton, Rector of Llandysil.—At Farnham, the Rev. William Henry Ridley, Rector of Hambledon, Bucks, to Sophia Albertina, second dau. of the Lord Bishop of Winchester.—At Dawlish, the Rev. Richard Chute Codrington, of Havgrove Cottage, near Bridgewater, to Emily, fourth dau. of Charles Hamilton, esq. of Thimster.

26. Rev. Thomas Lundy, B.D. Fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. and Rector of Merton, Derby, to Jane, youngest dau. of Mr. John Smith, of Cambridge.—At Norwich, George Curtis, esq. of Hackney, to Eliza, eldest dau. of Joseph Newsham, esq. formerly of South Brink, near Wisbech.—At Peterborough, Maurice Johnson, esq. of Ayscough Fee Hall, Spalding, to Elizabeth, only child of the Rev. Thomas Mills, Rector of Northborough.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, A. Dalrymple, esq. of Norwich, to Anne, eldest dau. of R. Liston, esq. of Clifford-st.—At Great Malvern, Edward Mitchell, esq. of Dublin, formerly of the Irish Treasury, to Elizabeth Anne, widow of the Rev. Joseph Carter, B.D. Rector of Bainton, York-sh. and Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford.—At St. Pancras New Church, Thos. England, esq. of Surrey-sq. to Mary, dau. of the late Robert Drew, esq. of Heal, Devon, and Guildford-st.—At Stony Stratford, Bucks, the Rev. William Houghton, third son of the late Rev. John Houghton, Rector of Middleton, Lanc. to Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. William Gunn, of Smallburgh, and Rector of Skoley and Gorseston, Norfolk.—Rev. John Davies, M.A. Curate of Llanferris, Denbigh-sh. to Anne Catharine, dau. of the late John Johnson, esq. of Whitfield House, Kirk-bay, Lanc.

28. At Corsham, Peter Hooper, esq. of Easton House, Wilts, to Frances Emily, only dau. of Edmund George Freme, esq.—At Bathwick, John, second son of Edward Chinary, esq. of Melford, Suffolk, to Eliza, youngest dau. of T. M. Lanya, esq. of Bath.

30. At Canon Frome, Hereford-sh. James, eldest son of Edward Poole, esq. of Hummard, to Grace Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Hopkin, of Canon Frome Court.—At Colchester, Henry O'Brien, esq. second son of Staf-

and O'Brien, esq. of Blatherwycke Park, to Lucy, youngest dau. of the Rev. H. Neville, Rector of Cottesmore.

31. At Poreham House, Lieut. S. Y. Brown, R.N. to Barbara Whalley Smythe, second dau. of Sir J. W. S. Gardiner, Bart. of Rochecourt House. — At St. James's, R. Longfield, esq. of Longneville, Cork, to Juliana Lucy Birch, the second dau. of Wyrley Birch, esq. of Wretham Hall, Norfolk. — At Arkesden, John Fisher, esq. of London, to Lucy, eldest dau. of the late Allen Hurrell, esq.

32. At Chesham Bois, Bucks, George Robert Gray, esq. of the British Museum, to Anne, second dau. of the late Thomas Bolton Hodgson, esq. of Isham, Northampton.

33. 1. At Kelloe, Errington Bell, esq. of South Shields, to Annie, second dau. of the Rev. Robert Birkett, Vicar of Kelloe.

2. At Wimbome Minster, the Rev. T. D. Bernard; Vicar of Great Raddow, Essex, to Caroline, dau. of B. Linthorne, esq. of High Hall, Dorset. — At Hayes, the Rev. J. N. Gould, to Katherine Emma, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Grant, of Hayes Park, Middlesex.

— At Launceston, the Rev. E. B. Gibbon, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Launceston, to Miss Mary Kingdon Frost. — At Clapham, Mr. James Hopgood, of the Grove, Clapham-common, and of Bishopsgate-st. Sol. to Elizabeth Mary, only dau. of William Herbert, esq. of Cayendish-house, Clapham-common. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Stephen Robinson, esq. eldest son of Sir R. Robinson, to Sarah Bridget, only dau. of Anthony Denny, esq. of Barhamwood, Herts, and grand-dau. of Lord Collingwood. — At Rotherfield, Octavius Ommannuey, esq. of Norfolk-st. son of the late Sir Francis M. Ommannuey, to Helen, third dau. of the Rev. Robert Grenu, Rector of Rotherfield, Sussex. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Francis Spittal, esq. of her Majesty's Customs, third son of Sir James Spittal, of Edinburgh, to Eliza, relict of David Dick, esq. of Glenheil, and second dau. of the late Colin Mackenzie, esq. of Mount Gerald, North Britain. — At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John O'Sullivan, esq. Mount Pleasant, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late John Burge, esq. of Great Ormond-st.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William, only son of the Rev. Richard Vavasour, Rector of Stow, Glouc. to Caroline, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry M. M. Vavasour, Bart. — At Cork, the Rev. Arthur M. F. Browne, only son of the late Mr. Browne, Prime Sergeant of Ireland, to Marian-Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Fellowes, R.N.

5. At the Roman Catholic Chapel, Brighton and afterwards at Hove, Sussex, Charles William Edward Jerningham, esq. to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Evan Roberts, esq. of Grove-house, Surrey.

6. At Fenshurst, the Rev. George Richard Bossier, of Oakfield, Kent, to Maria, only surviving dau. of the late Richard Allnutt, esq. of South Park, same county. — Cecil Fane, esq. to Harriette Anne, only dau. of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. K.C.B. and G.C.H. — At Bishopwearmouth, William Edward James, esq. Capt. 34th reg. eldest son of William James, esq. M.P. to Elizabeth, second dau. of W. Hill, esq. of Ryhope.

7. At Clifton, James-Nairne Scott, esq. of Camberwell Grove, to Robina Ker, eldest dau. of William Cummin, M.D. Clifton. — At Southampton, Victor de M'ric, esq. to Sarah, widow of Joseph Chitty, esq. special pleader. — At Milton, near Gravesend, the Rev. Rowland-Jos. Vernon, of Wheatley, to Harriette Anne Mason, only dau. of the late Henry Hirst, esq. — Rev. J. W. Hillyard, M.A. of Trinity

Coll. Cambridge, to Anna, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Field, esq. of Menley-in-Arden.

8. At Bristol, the Rev. Dr. Stington, Vicar of Othney near Bridgwater, to Mary, only child and heiress of the late Samuel Simmons, esq. of Newland. — At Brighton, Ewen Erskine, esq. of Brighton, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Thomas Goodall, esq. of Brighton. — At Preston, Thomas Troughton, Jun. B.A. of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, to Mary, only dau. of Joseph Robinson, esq. of Preston.

— At Darlington, Robert, eldest son of Robert Barclay, esq. of Leyton, Essex, to Eliza, dau. of John Backhouse, esq. of Darlington. — At Dublin, Vincent Scully, esq. of Merriem-sq. to Susanna, youngest dau. of the late John Grogan, esq. of Harcourt-st. and sister of the M.P. for Dublin. — At Sevenoaks, the Rev. Cyril T. Curtis, B.A. only son of the Rev. Thomas Curtis, M.A. Rector of Sevenoaks, to Henrietta, second dau. of the late Henry Buckley, esq. And, on the same day, John Wright, esq. eldest son of J. T. Wright, esq. Collector of Customs at Hull, to Ellen-Marian, third dau. of the late Henry Buckley, esq. of Riverhill. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Thomas Byron, eldest son of Thomas Byron, esq. of Coulsdon, Surrey, to Julia, youngest dau. of the Rev. John Jeffreys, Rector of Barnes.

— At St. Marylebone, John Charles, youngest son of Thomas John Burgoyne, esq. of Stratford-pl. to Emma-Wild Gale, niece of Mrs. Wild, of Gloucester-place. — At Pembroke, Francis-Stephen, son of the Rev. Henry Francis Cary, M.A. of Christ Church, and of Beverly, Worcestersh. to Louisa, dau. of the late C. Allen Phillips, esq. of St. Bride's Hill, Pembroke-sh. — At Bishopsteignton, Edward, youngest son of the late Vice-Adm. James Young, to Frances-Eliza, second dau. of J. R. Baker, esq. of Totnes. — At Meriden, Warw. the Rev. John William Irving, B.A. of Trinity Coll. Cambridge, eldest son of John Irving, esq. of Bristol, to Myra-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Albott, of Meriden.

11. At Poplar, John-Livingstone Craigie, esq. of Finsbury-pl. South, to Georgina-Warren, dau. of the late Capt. George Douglas. — At Weymouth, Lieut.-Colonel R. F. Melville Browne (late of the 8th Regt.), only son of Gen. Gore Browne, to Hannah-Eliza, only dau. of the late Capt. Nicoletts, eldest son of the late Gilbert Nicoletts, esq. of Bromptrees Hall, Herefordshire. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Henry-Francis Earle, esq. to Henrietta, youngest dau. of the late Sir George Dallas, Bart.

12. At Dublin, William De Courcy O'Grady, esq. eldest son of the O'Grady of Kibballyowen, Limerick, to Anna, only dau. of Thomas Derinsy, esq. of Clobemon Hall, Wexford. — At Kilkenny, Tankerville William Chamberlain, esq. to Margaret, dau. of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Ossory.

14. At Stamford Hill, John Barker, esq. of Clapham-common, to Elizabeth, widow of Stephen Atkinson, esq. late of Beamster, Dorset. — At Kiltallan, Andrew-Bell Mabon, esq. of Leith, to Anna, dau. of the late Edward Agar, esq. and grand-dau. of the late Lord Ventur. — At St. James's, Christopher-Pelly, eldest son of John-Christopher Lochner, esq. of Forty Hill, Enfield, to Anna-Julia, youngest dau. of George Brett, esq. of Grove House, Old Brompton. — At Old Swinford, Worcestersh. John Harward, esq. solicitor, Stourbridge, to Anna-Maria, second dau. of Wm. Henry Freer, esq. surgeon. — At Caversham, Capt. James Dolphin, late of the rifle brigade, to Agnes, dau. of Wm. Crawshaw, esq. of Caversham, Oxfordsh. and Cyfarthfa Iron Works, Glamorgansh. — At Marylebone, Henry Cutler, esq. of Wanstead, to Marianne, dau. of

Thomas Stephenson, esq. Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq.—At Hampton, Oxon, the Rev. J. P. Benson, Vicar of Claxfield, Oxon, to Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Richard Smiley, esq. of East-hill, Wandsworth.—At Croydon, Edward Steuning, esq. of Godstone, to Emily, dau. of the late Thomas Head, esq. of Croydon.—At Paddington, James, third son of J. T. Betts, esq. of Clapham-common, to Mary, only dau. of Charles M. Woodyer, esq. of Harrow-road.—At Preston, Mr. Thomas Langridge, of Tunbridge Wells, to Miss Philpot, of Faversham.—At Guernsey, the Rev. Thomas Clarke, of East Bergholt, Suffolk, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Lane, of Woodlands, Guernsey.—At Bridgnorth, the Rev. John William Bromley, M.A. only son of the late Robert Bromley, esq. of Clapham Rise, Surrey, to Harriot-Clare, youngest dau. of Henry Skelding, esq. of Bridgnorth.—At St. Mary-above, Edmund Beales, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Eliza, dau. of James Marshall, esq. Secretary of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.—At Paris, C. riote, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Robert Fairbairn, of Warfield, Berks, to Monsieur Adolphe Levert, late of the 7th Chasseurs.

15. At Christchurch, Newgate-st. Gervay, second son of John Parnell, esq. of Bennet-st. St. James's, and Waltham-Abbey, 22 Ave, to Jane-Alice-Maria, youngest dau. of the late William King, esq. of Brixton.—At Bishopshoume, E. B. Cartis, esq. second son of the late E. T. Cartis, esq. of Windmill-hill, Sussex, to Frances, eldest dau. of the late W. Kennit, esq. of Bromley, Surrey.

16. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John Hancock Hall, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of Trin. Hall, Camb. eldest son of the Rev. J. H. Hall, of Risley Hall, Derby, to Laura, dau. of the late Mr. Justice Gascoigne.—At St. Paul's, Thos. Davies, esq. of Montpellier, to Mary, dau. of the late Mr. Owen Jones, sol. Llandilo, Carmarthenshire.—At Chelsea, William John Smith, esq. M.D. of Vigo-st. Regent-st. to Tryphena, youngest dau. of Mrs. Vereley, of Chelsea.—At Bath, the Rev. John Streetland, A.M. to Emma, youngest dau. of Francis Escey Vatel, esq. R.N.—At Bathwick, the Rev. H. F. Crutwell, B.A. son of R. S. Crutwell, esq. to Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. Frodsham Holson, D.D. Principal of Brasenose Coll. Oxford.—The Rev. G. E. Bruxner, M.A. of Aston, Herts, to Anne-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Joseph Arkwright, of Mark-hall, Essex.—At West Moulsey, Frederick Handel Borking, young, esq. late of Calcutta, to Agnes-Sophia, fourth dau. of John George Nicholls, esq. of West Moulsey.—At Bishop's Hull, the Rev. G. P. Arthur, Vicar of Tamerton Foliot, Devon, to Elizabeth-Julia, eldest dau. of William Walter, esq. of Oldbury Lodge.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Frederick Mackenzie, esq. of Flowerburn, Ross-shire, to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Robert Nicholson, esq. of Bradley Hall, co. Durham.

18. At Sudeley, near Tonbridge, Charles Dashwood Bruce, esq. nephew of the Earl of Elgin, to the Hon. Harriet-Elizabeth Pitt, sister of Lord Rivers.—At Brighton, Benjamin Kilburn, esq. of Hampstead, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of John Knight, esq. Secretary of the Bank of England.

21. At Greenwich, Lord Henry Russell, seventh son of the late Duke of Bedford, to Miss Henrietta-Maria Stopford, third dau. of the Hon. Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, G.C.B.—At Amptill, Beds. Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart. of Hagdon, Northumberland, to Cecilia-Anne, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Baron Parke.—At Rockcliffe, James Robert Grant, esq. eldest son of Sir J. Grant, K.H.

and Knight of St. Anne, of The Hill, Cumberland, to Jane-Bleanor, dau. of John Dixon, esq. of Kneils, same county.—At Bathfurnham, Francis Ellis, esq. third son of the late Thomas Ellis, esq. Master in Chancery, and M.P. for Dublin, to Louisa, second dau. of the late Sir W. MacMahon, Bart. Master of the Rolls in Ireland.—At Aston, the Rev. Peckham T. Maitland, of St. Peter's Coll. Camb. to Sarah, eldest dau. of T. H. Hasluck, esq. of Birmingham.—At Westbury-on-Trym, the Rev. H. Holden Webb, M.A. of Emendon, Herts, to Anne, dau. of the late Alexander Ford, esq. of Bristol.—At Arncliffe, Yorkshire, Thomas Meynell, esq. jun. of Kilvington Hall, to Jane, eldest dau. of William Mauveverer, esq. of Arncliffe Hall.—At Llandysnan, Anglesey, Major the Hon. Charles-Cressigny Vivian, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Lord Vivian, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. and heiress of the late Jones Panton, jun. esq. of Ross Gwynn, Anglesey.—At Swansea, Charles-William, eldest son of R. J. Nevill, esq. of Llansennek-park, Carmarthenshire, to Jane, youngest dau. of D. Davies, esq. of Swansea.—At White Waltham, the Rev. J. W. Louth, to Frances, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Fox, of Waltham-pl. Berks.—At Bath, the Rev. T. R. Burrows, son of the late A. Burrows, esq. of Painsborough, co. Leicestershire, to Amelia, fourth surviving dau. of Jas. Wimb, esq. late of Bengal Civil Service.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John, eldest son of Dr. Comquest, of Fimbury, sq. to Susan, eldest dau. of Andrew Caldecott, esq. of Russell sq.—At Tunbridge Wells, Capt. Henry Darley, 98th Regt. to Louisa-Alethea, youngest dau. of the late Charles Calland, esq. of Upper Forest, Glamorgan.

22. At Shepperton, Thomas Morton, esq. Assistant Surgeon to University College Hospital, to Mary-Ann, only child of S. Cooper, esq. of Woburn-pl. Russell-sq.—At Llanfihangel, W. T. N. Patterson, of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Sir J. Hubbard, of Brynkut, Carnarvon, and Bath.—At Southampton, the Hon. Charles-Henry Boyle, second son of the Earl of Sutherland, to Catharine-Sophronia-Jane, eldest surviving dau. of James Edr, esq. of Ridgway Castle, near Southampton.—Alexander Duncan, esq. Civil Engineer, late Capt. in the Spanish Service, Kt. St. E., and Government Assistant Surveyor at Ceylon, to Catharine, dau. of James Tallon, esq. of Dunblak.—At Brighton, W. A. Hammond, esq. eldest son of W. Hammond, esq. of Russell-sq. to Olympia-Margaret, dau. of A. A. Mievile, esq. of Gower-st.

23. The Hon. E. R. Littleton, only son of Lord Hatherton, to Lady Margaret Percy, youngest dau. of the Earl of Beverley.—At Reading, Frederick, second son of Lieut.-Col. Purvis, of Darshan House, Suffolk, to Caroline-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Purvis, of Reading.—At Redenhall-with-Harleston, Norfolk, Edward Putvoye, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row, to Elizabeth-Jane, second dau. of the late Henry Fox, esq.—At Melton Mowbray, the Hon. and Rev. W. Poyry, to Charlotte, fourth dau. of Richard Norman, esq. and niece to the Duke of Rutland.—At Gillingham, Camb. Edward, eldest son of E. Camps, esq. of Wilburton, to Hannah, third dau. of the late James Paine, esq. of Brook-end House.—At Witley, Surrey, Albert Napier, esq. of Guildford, third son of H. F. Napier, esq. of Laker's Lodge, Sussex, to Sarah, dau. and only child of Arthur Winkworth, esq. of Mattenham, near Witley.—At Bathwick, Major George Willock, K.L.S., to Caroline-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Richard Woodward, D.D. and grand-dau. of Richard Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF MALMESBURY.

Sept. 16. At the Earl De Grey's villa, on Putney-heath, after a protracted illness of several months, aged 63, the Right Hon. James-Edward Harris, second Earl of Malmesbury and Viscount Fitz-Harris, of Hurn Court, co. Southampton (1800), and Lord Malmesbury, Baron of Malmesbury, co. Wilts (1788); Governor of the Isle of Wight, &c.

His Lordship was the eldest son of James first Earl of Malmesbury, K.B. by Harriet-Mary, second daughter of Sir George Amyand, Bart. He was born on the 19th Aug. 1778, at St. Petersburg, where his father was then Ambassador. He received his education at Eton and at Christchurch, Oxford, where the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1798.

* At the general election of 1802, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Helstone; which seat he vacated in May 1801, on accepting the office of a Lord of the Admiralty, which he retained until the change of ministry in Feb. 1806. In Oct. 1804, he was again returned to Parliament, as one of the members for Horsham, for which borough he was the second time a candidate in 1806. A double return was made, and a committee of the House, declared his Lordship and Lord Palmerston not duly elected. At the general election of 1807, he was chosen for the borough of Heytesbury. In 1812 he was not returned to Parliament, but in 1816 he came in again on a vacancy for the borough of Wilton, for which he afterwards sat in the two following Parliaments, until his accession to the peerage. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 2d Wilts Militia in 1807, and Governor of the Isle of Wight about the year 1808.

On the death of his father, Nov. 21, 1820, he succeeded to the peerage. His Lordship was classed as a member of the Conservative party; and he gave his vote with the majority against the first Reform Bill, which ousted Lord Grey's ministry in May 1832.

The Earl of Malmesbury married, June 17, 1806, Harriet-Susan, daughter of Francis Bateman Dashwood, esq. and by that lady, who died on the 4th Sept. 1816, he had issue three sons, who are all living: 1. the Right Hon. James-Howard now Earl of Malmesbury, and late, as Viscount Fitz-Harris, M.P. in the present Parliament for Wilton; he was born in 1807, and married in 1830 Lady Emma Bennet, only surviving daughter

of the Earl of Tankerville, but has no issue; 2. the Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris, Commander R.N. who married on the 4th Aug. last, Emma-Wylly, youngest daughter of Capt. Chambers, of H. M. ship *Monarch*, and granddaughter of the late Rev. C. Chambers, Rector of South Kilworth, co. Leic.; 3. the Hon. and Rev. Charles Amyand Harris, who married in 1837 Katharine-Lucia, youngest daughter of the late Sir Edward O'Brien, Bart. and has issue a son, born in 1838.

LADY WILLIAM GORDON.

Sept. 29. At the Green Park Lodge, Piccadilly, aged 80, Frances, widow of Lord William Gordon, and aunt of the Marquess of Hertford.

Her ladyship was the second daughter and coheirress of Charles ninth and last Viscount of Irvine, a representative peer of Scotland, by Miss Shepherd. Her elder sister was the late Marchioness of Hertford. Her three younger sisters were married respectively to Hugo Meynell, esq. who died in 1800; Col. Henry-Hervey-Aston, who was killed in a duel at the Cape of Good Hope in 1798, and Sir John Rausden, Bart.

The Hon. Frances-Ingram-Shepherd was married, March 6, 1781, to Lord William Gordon, second son of Cosmo-George third Duke of Gordon, some time Vice-Admiral of Scotland, and successively M.P. for the counties of Elgin and Inverness. He was appointed Deputy Ranger of St. James's and Hyde Parks, the 13th Feb. 1778; and the official residence, or lodge, in Piccadilly, has been occupied by his widow until her death (we presume on lease from Sir Augustus D'Este, who is the present Deputy Ranger). It will now be pulled down, in order to complete the alterations in the Green Park, which have been suspended until her Ladyship's decease.

Her Ladyship had a legacy of 10,000*l.* by the will of William fourth and last Duke of Queensberry in 1810; another of 2000*l.* being left to Lord William.

Lord William Gordon died without issue, May 1, 1823.

The whole of her Ladyship's property descends to her nephew, Mr. Hugo Meynell, of Staffordshire, who takes the name of Ingram, to the value of nearly 40,000*l.* per annum. The remains of her Ladyship were interred at Whitkirk in Yorkshire, on the 20th Oct. on which occasion, pursuant to her will, 1000*l.* was distributed to nearly 250 poor families. The memory

of this benevolent lady will long be cherished by hundreds of the poor families on her extensive property, to whom her Ladyship has for years past been a kind and considerate patron.

LIEUT.-COL. HON. G. B. MOLYNEUX.

Aug. 26. At the residence of the Dowager Countess of Sefton, in Arling-ton-street, after a painful and protracted illness, aged 42, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. George Berkeley Molyneux, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 8th Dragoons; next brother to the Earl of Sefton.

He was born on the 26th June 1799, the second son of William-Philip second Earl of Sefton, by the Hon. Maria Margaretta Craven, second daughter of William sixth Lord Craven. He entered the army as Cornet the 3d May, 1815; was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant 12th Sept. 1816; to a troop, 11th April, 1822; to be Major, 28th Sept. 1826, and Lieut.-Colonel 31st Dec. 1827. He survived only three months his brother the Hon. H. R. Molyneux, Lieut.-Colonel of the 60th Foot, who was noticed in our Sept. number, p. 317.

They were both unmarried.

SIR HENRY EDWARDES, BART.

Lately. At Ruyton, Shropshire, aged 52, Sir Henry Edwardes, the ninth Baronet (1641-5).

He was born the 8th July, 1798, the elder son and heir of the Rev. Sir John Thomas Cholmondeley Edwardes, the eighth Baronet, and Rector of Frodesley in Shropshire, by Frances, daughter of John Gask, esq. of Welclose-square, London. He succeeded to the title on his father's death, Feb. 23, 1816.

He married, June 19, 1828, Louisa-Mary-Anne, only daughter of John Thomas Hope, of Nottley, co. Salop, esq. by whom he had issue two sons, Henry-Hope, who has succeeded to his title, born in 1829; and Trevor-Hope, born in 1831.

SIR T. S. M. STANLEY, BART.

Aug. 20. At Hooton hall, Cheshire, Sir Thomas-Stanley-Massey Stanley, the ninth Bart. of that place.

He was the third son of Sir Thomas, the seventh Baronet, by Catharine, daughter of William Salvin, of Crox-dale, co. Durham, esq. He succeeded to the title in 1803, on the death of his eldest brother, Sir William, then in his minority.

Sir Thomas married, in 1805, Mary, only daughter of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart. and sister to the present Sir Thomas Haggerston. By that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and

one daughter: 1. Sir William-Thomas Stanley-Massey Stanley, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1806, and was lately M.P. for Pontefract, but is unmarried; 2. Maria-Frances, married in 1832 to Sir Richard-Bolkeley-Bulkeley Williams, Bart.; 3. Rowland, who has taken the name and arms of Errington only, in compliance with the testamentary injunction of Henry Errington, esq. of Red Rice, Hants.; 4. John, who is on the eve of marriage with Mad. Theresa-Josephine de Talleyrand-Perigord, dau. of the Duc de Perigord; and 5. Charles, who died at Syra in Greece in 1834, aged 21.

The funeral of the late Baronet took place on the 2nd Sept. when his remains were interred in the family vault in Ears-ham church, but at short distance from Hooton Hall. The Roman Catholic service having been first performed in the private chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Briggs, vicar-apostolic of the Yorkshire district. The mournful cortège extended nearly a quarter of a mile. The mourners were the sons and son-in-law of the deceased, Mr. Henry Stanley, the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Lieut.-Gen. Glegg, Mr. R. Congreve, Mr. R. Massey, M. Antonio de Silva, Mr. Blundell, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. J. Fielding, and several reverend gentlemen.

SIR E. J. MURRAY-MCGREGOR, BART.

June 14. At Barbadoes, aged 56, Sir Evan-John Murray McGregor, Bart. of Lannic, co. Perth, C.B. and K.C.H. Major-General in the army, and Governor and Commander-in-chief of the islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, St. Lucia, and Trinidad.

This gentleman was descended from the lairds of the ancient clan of Mc-Gregor, which, during their proscription by the Campbells of Argyle, adopted the surname of Murray. Sir John Murray, the father of the subject of this memoir, was created a Baronet on the 3d July 1795; and, having married Anne, daughter of Rodric McLeod, esq. died on the 29th June 1822, when he was succeeded in the title by his only son: who, on the 6th Dec. 1822, obtained license, under the royal sign-manual, together with his uncles Col. Alexander and Col. Robert Murray, to resume their ancient name of Macgregor.

He was appointed Lieutenant in the 15th dragoons, 6th Aug. 1803; Captain 4th Aug. 1804; Major 103d foot, 19th April, 1810; Major 8th dragoons 6th June, 1811; Lieut.-Colonel 14th June, 1812; and Lieut.-Col. 6th drag. 5th Jan. 1815. He was in 1810 appointed an

Assistant-Adjutant-general in Spain and Portugal; in 1813, Dep.-Quartermaster-general in the East Indies; in 1817, Assist.-Adjut.-gen., and afterwards Dep.-Adj.-gen. at Madras. He was severely wounded in the operations of the army under Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Hislop, 27th Feb. 1818. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1825, was Aide-de-camp to George IV. and William IV. and attained the rank of Major-General in 1837. He was appointed Governor and Commander-in-chief of Antigua in 183—, and subsequently the other islands enumerated above were committed to his superintendence.

Sir Evan McGregor married, 28th May 1808, Lady Elizabeth Murray, fourth daughter of John fourth and late Duke of Atholl, K. T. and by her ladyship, who survives him, he had issue a numerous family: 1. Sir John-Atholl-Bannatyne Murray McGregor, who has succeeded to the title, born 20th Jan. 1810; married 14th Nov. 1833, Mary-Charlotte, youngest dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir T. Hardy, Bart.; 2. Jane-Emma-Maria; 3. Roderick-Dhu-Alexander, died young; 4. Louisa-Isabella, who died in 1830, aged 15; 5. Elizabeth-Mary-Anne; 6. Evan-John-William; 7. James Strathallan; 8. Francis-Alexander-Robert; 9. Ernest.

Sir Evan McGregor had the following honourable augmentations to his arms, granted for his eminent services:

Arms.—Argent, a sword in bend azure, hilted and pommelled or, and an oak tree eradicated, in bend sinister, proper, in dexter chief an antique crown gules; a chief (of augmentation) embattled gules, thereon issuant from an Eastern crown or, a flag-staff in pale, bearing a banner argent, flowing to the sinister, and charged with three bars gules.

Crests.—Two brass guns in saltire in front of a demi Highlander in posture of attack, armed with his broad sword and pistols, and with a target, thereon the family arms of McGregor: 2d, a lion's head, crowned with an antique crown, proper, issuant (as an augmentation) from a mural crown, or, and on an escrolle above, the words "Brìghdal Mo Dhream."

Supporters.—On the dexter (alluding to his descent from the ancient Scottish Kings) an unicorn argent, crowned and horned or; and on the sinister a deer proper, tyed azure.

LADY ELLIOTT DRAKE.

Sept. 18. At Nutwell Court, near Exeter, Eleanor, the wife of Sir Trayton Elliott Drake, Bart.

This lady, whose loss is deeply deplored, not only by her afflicted husband

and her family, but by all who knew her, was the only daughter of James Halford, esq. of Laleham, Middlesex. In the summer of 1819, she was united to Sir Trayton Elliott Drake, the descendant of two of England's greatest men—Sir Francis Drake, the hero of the Armada, and General Elliott, afterwards Lord Heathfield; and who himself, in early life, was engaged in much active service, in Sir John Moore's Regiment, the 52nd, and was so severely wounded in the retreat from Burgos, that, to this day, he is at times a sufferer from the effects of those wounds. Like most of the truly brave, this gentleman is no less noted for the amiable and affectionate qualities of his heart in private life, than for his intrepidity and spirit in the discharge of his public duties in the field. Those amiable qualities were more especially called forth in his character as a husband, and the happy and most affectionate manner in which Sir Trayton and Lady Elliott Drake lived together was known to all their friends, by whom they were universally esteemed and beloved, and considered as exemplary for their conjugal affection. Never was a large fortune, by the goodness of Providence, committed to worthier hands, nor more munificently and liberally managed. The charities of the late Lady Elliott Drake were of the most amiable kind.

She had a cultivated taste both for literature and the fine arts; she sketched well from nature, and her fondness for painting made her highly appreciate the valuable collection of pictures by the old masters, which form the gallery of Nutwell Court.

In her person she was tall and majestic; her countenance fair and open, with a sweetness of expression that seemed to give to all who approached her, an assurance of the perfect sincerity of her heart; a heart whose kindness, whose goodness and affectionate nature, made her the delight of all her friends. Her manners were elegant, and her address distinguished by its unaffected ease. Though she had lived much in the highest circles in London, she preferred the comparative quiet and retirement of Nutwell Court. Her remains were removed to the ancient church of Buckland Monachorum, Devon (near Buckland Abbey, the seat of the Drakes); and on Saturday the 25th of September, in a manner befitting her station, yet without pomp, attended by her most afflicted husband, her brothers, and several gentlemen of the neighbourhood, they were consigned to the family vault, in which repose the ashes of the brave Lord Heathfield.

GENERAL GASCOYNE.

Aug. 26. At his house, 71, South Audley-street, of inflammation in his bowels, General Isaac Gascoyne, for twenty-five years Colonel of the 54th Foot.

He was one of the three sons of Bamber Gascoyne, esq. M.P. for Truro, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty, &c. who resided for many years at Barkington, Essex. He was appointed an Ensign in the 20th foot, 8th Feb. 1779; Ensign in the Coldstream Guards, in July, 1780; Lieut. and Capt. 18th Aug. 1784; Capt. and Lieut.-Col. 5th Dec. 1792; brevet Col. 3rd May, 1796; Lieut.-Col. 16th foot, 7th June, 1799; Major-Gen. 20th April, 1802; Col. 7th West India Regt. 10th Oct. 1805; Lieut.-Gen. 25th April, 1808. On the 1st June, 1816, he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 54th foot; and 12th Aug. 1819, received the rank of General. He served with the Guards in the campaigns in Flanders, and was present in the most material actions. He was severely wounded in the affair at Linelles, and subsequently, in 1794, whilst commanding the covering party in the retreat of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army from Mouvaix to Roubaix; from the effects of which wound in his head, he ever after occasionally suffered.

He commanded the Coldstream Regiment in Ireland, during the rebellion of 1798, and was employed on the staff as Major-General in various places, from the time of his promotion to that rank, until his appointment in 1808, to be Lieutenant-General.

Having a seat at Roby Hall, near Liverpool, he became a member of Parliament for that place in 1796; and was again returned in 1802, after a considerable opposition, at the conclusion of which election he stood at the head of the poll. In July 1803, when the Army of Reserve Act came under discussion, the General rose for the purpose of removing the terror of some gentlemen, and concluded by observing, "that, in case of an invasion, besides the force of the country already on foot, the moment that real danger should approach our shore, or a foreign foe set foot upon this island, there was not a man, within or without these walls, that would not fly to arms, scornful to avail himself of any plea or exemption from the defence of his country." On 10th Aug. he seconded Mr. Sheridan's motion of thanks to the Volunteers, "for the zeal and promptitude with which they had associated for the defence of the country, in this important and dangerous crisis."

To General Gascoyne, the officers of the British army are indebted for some of the advantages they at present enjoy. He was always a steady and uniform supporter of their interests in Parliament. Chiefly to his representation are regiments indebted for the allowances made to them in lieu of exemption from the duty on wine consumed in the messes of regiments. He frequently brought before the House of Commons, the inadequate pay received by captains and subalterns of the army; and never failed urging the policy of that increase of pay, to which the generous liberality of the Prince Regent soon after gave effect. He always successfully opposed the attempts made to limit and restrict the pensions paid to widows of deceased officers. In 1831, in the passing of the Reform Bill, he retired from the representation of Liverpool, since which he has not sat in Parliament.

His mortal remains were removed, Sept. 2, for interment in a vault in one of the catacombs of the Great Western Cemetery in the Harrow Road. The procession was particularly plain (according to the General's last request), and consisted only of a hearse drawn by four horses, followed by two mourning coaches. In the first were the deceased General's two sons, and in the second his two nephews.

ADM. SIR P. CAMPBELL.

Aug. 13. At Leamington, Vice-Adm. Sir Patrick Campbell, K.C.B.

The deceased was a most active and zealous officer. In July 1800, when in command of the Dart sloop of war, and serving under Capt. Henry Isman, of the *Andromeda*, in an attempt to destroy a French squadron lying in Dupniks harbour, he carried and brought out *La Desirée*, mounting 40 guns, long 24-pounders on the main-deck, and a complement of 341 men, some of whom were on shore. The Dart lost only one man slain, and her First Lieutenant and 10 men wounded. *La Desirée* had, it is said, nearly 100 killed and wounded, including among the former every officer on board, except one midshipman. Full particulars of this gallant action, which the Earl of St. Vincent designated as one of the finest instances of gallantry on record, will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 290. Three days after this capture, the deceased was advanced to post rank in the *Aristide*, 20-gunship. His next appointment was to the *Doris* frigate. On the 12th Jan. 1805, as the *Doris* was proceeding to Quiberon bay, she struck on the Diamond rock, and after three days and nights,

Capt. Campbell was obliged to abandon her, and accordingly brought her to an anchor at the mouth of the Loire. A prodigious swell was running, and breakers directly astern. Happily the wind abated, or all must have perished. The men were removed to a schooner and a Danish brig which lay near; after which the *Doris* was set on fire. The after-magazine soon blew up, (the fore one had been drowned previously,) and the ship immediately went down. A few days after he was present in a boat when Capt. W. H. Jervis was unfortunately drowned, in carrying despatches to the Brest Fleet. In 1807, he commanded *L'Unité*, a fine frigate, stationed off Corfu. In 1808, he captured a French xebec of six guns, and three Italian brigs of war, each of 16 brigs 32 pr.-carronades, and measuring about 400 tons. From *L'Unité*, Captain Campbell removed into the *Leviathan* of 74 guns in the Mediterranean. On the 29th of April, 1812, the boats of that ship attacked a French privateer of 14 guns and 80 men, and several merchant vessels, at Agay; four of the latter were brought out, and the privateer carried; but, having been hauled on shore, could not be got off. Eleven days after, a detachment of seamen and marines of the *Leviathan*, assisted at the capture of 16 merchant vessels with cargoes, under the batteries of Languilla. June 27 following, the batteries at that place were stormed, the guns spiked, their carriages rendered useless, and 18 sail of vessels destroyed by the *Leviathan*, and three other vessels under Capt. Campbell's orders. The principal part of this service was performed by the royal marines, seven of whom were killed, and 26 wounded. Capt. Campbell was nominated a C.B. in June 1815.

In July 1830, he was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and in May 1834, he was appointed Commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope. In 1838, he was advanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

VICE-ADM. FELLOWES.

Aug. 28. At Mortimer Lodge, near Reading, aged 70, Edward Fellowes, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Adm. Fellowes was a son of the late William Fellowes, of Ramsey Abbey, esq. M.P. for Andover, and brother to William Henry Fellowes, esq. M.P. for co. Huntingdon. He was made a Lieutenant in 1793, and served in the *Phaeton* in Lord Howe's action in June 1794. In 1795 he was promoted to be Commander in the *Albion* sloop, and he obtained post rank in the *Tourterelle*, of 26 guns, Dec.

7, in the same year. He was present at the reduction of St. Lucia, and soon after that event removed into the *Alarm* frigate. On the 23d Nov. 1796 he captured the Spanish corvette *El Galgo*, of 18 guns, off Granada, which had on board specie to the amount of 80,355 dollars.

In Feb. 1797 the *Alarm* formed part of the squadron under the orders of Rear-Adm. Harvey at the conquest of Trinidad; she was subsequently employed on the Jamaica station, where Capt. Fellowes cruized with very great activity and considerable success, taking, among other prizes, a Spanish brig of war, pierced for 18 guns, with a cargo of sugar, and the *Felice* schooner of 18 guns and 80 men.

His next appointment was to the *Acasta*, a frigate of the largest class, in which he captured the Spanish ship *La Juno*, of 8 guns, pierced for 16, laden with cocoa and indigo; an armed polacre, a xebec of 14 guns, and a number of armed and unarmed merchant vessels, laden with coffee, sugar, &c. and destroyed *La Victoire*, French privateer, of 10 guns and 60 men, under the batteries of Aguader.

Capt. Fellowes returned to England with the homeward-bound trade under his protection in Sept. 1801, and continued to command the *Acasta* until the following spring. In the summer of 1805 he was appointed to the *Apollo*, a new frigate, and in 1806 was employed under the orders of Sir W. Sidney Smith, in co-operation with the British army on the shores of Calabria. Major-Gen. Stuart, in his official account of the battle of Maida, made the most grateful mention of Capt. Fellowes' "solicitude for the success of the campaign; his promptitude in sending on shore supplies for the troops; his anxiety to assist the wounded, and the tenderness with which he treated them."

During the second expedition to Egypt, Capt. Fellowes commanded the gunboats in the Nile at both the unsuccessful attacks of Rosetta. He subsequently commanded the *Conqueror*, of 74 guns, on the Mediterranean station, from whence he returned to England in 1812, since which time his health did not allow him to be in active service. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, June 4, 1814, and to that of Vice-Admiral in 1830. He married the eldest daughter of the late R. Benyon, esq. M.P. for Peterborough.

COLONEL DRAPER.

April 22. At the Mauritius, aged 67, the Hon. Edward Alured Draper, Esq. formerly a Lieutenant-Colonel in the

army, and latterly Treasurer and Paymaster-General of that colony.

Colonel Draper was born at Warton, in Oxfordshire, on the 22nd Oct. 1776. He was second cousin to the celebrated Sir William Draper. At an early age he was sent to Eton, where he became conspicuous for his talents, and acquired that pure and classical taste, and those attainments, for which in after-life he was remarkable. While yet at school he was appointed Page of Honour to King George the Third, and, during his attendance at Court, succeeded in acquiring the esteem of all around him, and the particular friendship of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Cumberland. In 1792 he entered the army, a commission having been presented to him by His Majesty in the 3rd Regiment of Guards. In that corps he served with distinction for several years; and accompanied the first unfortunate expedition to Holland under the command of the Duke of York; proceeded afterwards to Egypt, and was present on the 21st of March, 1801, at the battle of Alexandria, under Sir Ralph Abercromby; upon which occasion he received his first promotion, together with a gold medal. Upon his return to England he was appointed to the staff of General Grinfield, and subsequently, when that officer went to the West Indies as Commander-in-chief of the Windward Islands, accompanied him as Aid-de-camp and Military Secretary. He was present at the capture of St. Lucia, and brought home the despatch announcing that important event, upon which occasion he received the unusual promotion, for a Lieutenant and Captain in the Guards, of a brevet Majority in the army; and was moreover presented by the King with a gift of five hundred pounds sterling.

Shortly after his arrival in England, Colonel Draper, in defence of his friend, General Sir Thomas Picton, published an "Address to the British Public," in which he broadly taxed the commissioners that had been appointed to inquire into that officer's administration of the government of Trinidad, and into certain arbitrary and cruel acts imputed to him, with direct and wilful perjury in the report rendered by them of their investigation. For that pamphlet Mr. Sullivan, one of the commissioners so employed, filed a criminal information against Col. Draper for libel. He was consequently tried; but never perhaps from any ordeal, did the character of a man come forth more pure and unsullied than did that of Col. Draper upon this occasion. Among the witnesses who came forward to speak

in his behalf, and to testify to his high sense of honour and delicacy, and to his possession of every qualification that be speaks the gentleman, were their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Gloucester, the Duke of Bedford, Earl Grosvenor (now the Marquis of Westminster), and others of the first nobility of the land. He was, nevertheless, sentenced to three months' imprisonment, which he underwent in the King's Bench. No better proof, however, can be afforded of the estimation in which he was held in the highest quarter, than the fact that the first carriage which stopped at the gate of the King's Bench prison the day after his incarceration, was that of the Prince of Wales, from which His Royal Highness, accompanied by Sir Herbert Taylor, descended to pay him a visit of condolence.

After his release from confinement, Col. Draper proceeded with his regiment upon the expedition to Walcheren. Circumstances that did him honour, subsequently induced him to negotiate the sale of his commission. But no sooner had the knowledge of his intention reached the court, than His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, then Prince Regent, through his brother the Duke of Cumberland, apprized him that he had affixed his signature to his appointment as one of his Aide-de-camps, an appointment which gave him the rank of a full Colonel in the army, earnestly recommending him, if the sale of his commission had not been already effected, to forego the intention he had entertained. The announcement, however, came too late; his commission had been already sold.

In 1813, after having left the army, Col. Draper received the appointment of Chief Secretary to Government at the Island of Bourbon, then a dependency of the British Crown. From that island, where, during the temporary suspension from office of the Governor, Colonel Keating, he virtually administered the affairs of the colony, he went over to Mauritius, and there, during a period of upwards of six-and-twenty years, he was employed in the civil service. He held in succession the important and responsible offices of Chief Commissary of Police, Acting Colonial Secretary, Acting Collector of Customs, Civil Engineer and Surveyor-General, Registrar of Slaves, Collector of Customs, Stipendiary Magistrate of Port Louis, and Treasurer and Paymaster-General of the colony. In all these various capacities he succeeded by his urbanity of manner, as well as by the strict, conscientious, and impartial discharge of his duties, to secure the affec-

tion and esteem of all those whose affairs brought them into contact with him.

While holding conjointly, the offices of Acting Collector of Customs, Civil Engineer, and Surveyor-General, under the arbitrary government of General Hall, the firm and independent manner in which he exercised his functions called forth the displeasure of that governor, who took upon himself to suspend him. Upon a proper representation of the case, however, he was immediately and honourably reinstated from home, and General Hall was shortly afterwards recalled.

No further cloud obscured the political career of Colonel Draper until the year 1832, when his noble and chivalrous defence of the colony cost him the situation in which he then held of Collector of Customs. Sir Charles Colville was then the Governor of the Island, and Col. Draper, from his official situation, one of the members of his Council. The appointment of Mr. Jeremie, whose hostility towards the colony had been openly acknowledged, to the office of Chief Judge, was repudiated by the colony *en masse*. It then became a question in Council as to whether Jeremie should be allowed to discharge the important duties for which he had shewn himself incompetent, or whether he should be ordered forthwith to return to England. Colonel Draper, utterly regardless of himself, and of the consequences that might be entailed upon him, intrepidly constituted himself the champion of the liberties of his fellow-colonists, and led the party which acted in their defence. By an order from the Ministry at home, he was in consequence dismissed from his situation. But his disgrace was not destined to be of long duration. His self-immolation was admired and appreciated at a higher source; and, although the observance of official rules precluded his restoration to the post which had been taken from him, he was immediately upon his arrival in England, whither he proceeded shortly after his dismissal, admitted to a private audience by his late Majesty William the Fourth, at which he received renewed assurances of the King's friendship and esteem.

Within a very few days after his interview with the King, Col. Draper received an official intimation that, by the express order of his Majesty, he had been placed upon the pension list, and would receive an allowance of £500 per annum, until a situation of sufficient importance became vacant at Mauritius, whither he was directed, at his earliest convenience, to return. Upon his second arrival in the colony, he held for a brief space of time the situation of joint Stipendiary Magis-

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trate of Port Louis; and upon the death of Colonel Ferris, by virtue of the strong letters of recommendation which he had brought out with him from England, was named his successor in the Treasurership and Paymaster-Generalship of the colony, a post which he continued to hold up to the period of his decease. No public functionary of Mauritius had ever been more generally esteemed, from the time of its first capture by the British arms.

In the relations of private life, those who had the honour of an intimacy with Col. Draper, must long remember him as the type of the accomplished scholar and the perfect gentleman. Ever distinguished by the amenity of his manner and the courtesy of his demeanour, no one quitted his society without retaining towards him a feeling of affectionate and reverential regard.

In his early life he was particularly addicted to field sports. He was one of the oldest members of the English Jockey Club, and, preserving the predilections of his juvenile years, he became the Father of the Turf at Mauritius. To him the island was principally indebted for the establishment and continuation of its races. Himself an excellent horseman, he delighted in the stir and excitement to which those annual meetings gave rise, importing from England as well as the Cape, at a great expense, horses of a superior breed, which, until of late years, he himself ordinarily rode.

In 1822 he espoused Madlle. Krivell, a lady born in the colony, by whom he had five children, two of whom only have outlived him; a son of about twelve years of age, and a daughter, who a few months ago was married to Captain Brooke, of Her Majesty's 12th Regiment of Foot, second son of Sir Richard Brooke, Bart.

THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

Aug. 19. At Lawson's Hotel, Rue St. Honoré, Paris, the Very Reverend James Edward Jackson, M.A. Dean and Rector of Armagh.

The late Dean was the eldest and only surviving son of Mr. Joseph Jackson of Hatton Garden in the City of London, a younger member of a family of that name, for many years settled at Fairburn and Doncaster in the county of York. He received his early education at the Grammar School of Doncaster, and at a private establishment near London. Being originally intended for the profession of the Law, he was placed, at the age of fifteen, in the office of Messrs. Wightman and Impey of the Inner Temple; but finding this occupation distasteful, he renounced it at the end of the

third year, and was matriculated at Lincoln College, Oxford, December 9, 1797. He afterwards removed to Queen's College in the same University, upon being chosen to a scholarship on Michel's Foundation. He was ordained Deacon at Bishopthorpe by the Archbishop of York, Oct. 16, 1801, as Assistant Curate to the late Rev. John Lowe in the Chapel of Wentworth. In 1802, as Bachelor of Arts, he obtained the chancellor's prize at Oxford for the English Essay: the subject of his composition being "On the Character and Doctrines of Socrates."

Of high standing in the estimation of his college, and in the fair prospect of future university distinction, his views were suddenly interrupted by an unlooked for misfortune. Having occasion to visit Antwerp on some affair of private business, soon after the opening of the Continent to English travellers by the Peace of Amiens, he was induced to continue his journey to Paris. Whilst on the road thither, in company with a relative, the decree of Napoleon for the detention of the English was announced. Mr. Jackson was ordered to Verdun; whence he was subsequently removed to Valenciennes. The time of his exile was passed in the duties of his profession. He officiated as chaplain in the fortress, and was chiefly instrumental in the establishment and management of a school for the benefit of the children of his fellow sufferers. At the expiration of four years, with better fortune than befel the great majority of his countrymen, his captivity was permitted to terminate, and through the interference of a powerful friend, he procured his release early in the year 1807.

His first professional employment after his return, was at Curzon Chapel, May Fair, London, where he officiated as Assistant Minister to Dr. Coombe. At this time he published a Sermon, preached on a general fast-day at Trinity Chapel, Conduit Street, and entitled, "The Doctrine of God's Moral Government of Nations, vindicated from the objections peculiar to it."

Soon after his marriage with his cousin Lydia, the daughter of Thomas Jackson of Tullydowey, in the county of Tyrone, esq. he removed to Yorkshire, where he held the curacy of Tankersley near Wentworth until January 1810. In July following, he graduated as Master of Arts at Oxford, and having for a short time resumed the duty of Curzon Chapel, he quitted England in the year 1811, and attached himself to the Irish Church. In 1816 he became permanently con-

nected with the Diocese of Armagh, upon his appointment by Lord Lifford, to the perpetual curacy of Grange, a district of the parish of Armagh, of which his lordship was at that time rector.

In 1822, Mr. Jackson appeared as an author under the following circumstances. The late Primate Stuart, with a great proportion of the Episcopal Bench, and a large number of the benefited clergy of Ireland, having seen cause to be dissatisfied with the practice, and to question the motives, of the Hibernian Bible Society, had withdrawn their support from that institution. Their withdrawal having been animadverted upon by much uncharitable censure, Mr. Jackson undertook the defence of the proceeding to which he had been a party. His pamphlet, published by Milliken, Dublin, 1822, (8vo. pp. 195,) was entitled, "Reasons for withdrawing from the Hibernian Bible Society, founded on the public documents of that institution." It is written in an able and polished style, and exhibits the author's views of the enthusiastic character and pernicious tendencies of this association, which he, and those who thought with him, had ceased to support. An anonymous letter having been soon afterwards addressed to him through the public press, charging him with misrepresentations as a writer, and accompanied by accusations of a graver kind, Mr. Jackson replied by a second pamphlet, entitled, "A Vindication of the Reasons &c." also published in Dublin, 1823, 8vo. pp. 217. His opponent's letter, which had provoked this vindication, was subsequently withdrawn.

In 1823, Mr. Jackson was preferred by his Grace the present Lord Primate of the Irish Church, to the vicarage of the united parish of Ardee, in the county of Louth. In 1825, he gave another work to the press, upon the great controversial points of theology, which divide the opinions and so materially affect the political peace of the Irish people. The title of this book, (published in 8vo. pages 383) is, "The two main questions in controversy between the churches of England and Rome, stated and discussed, with reference to Dr. Doyle's assertion of the practicality of a re-union, and in reply to the most important parts of Dr. Milner's 'End of Religious Controversy,' and J. K. L.'s seventh Letter on the State of Ireland." This volume is reviewed in the British Critic and Theological Quarterly Review for 1826.

Mr. Jackson resigned Ardee in May 1826, upon being presented by the Primate, to the rectory of Tynan, with

prebend in the Cathedral of Armagh. In September 1830, upon the vacancy occasioned by the death of Viscount Lifford, he was appointed by the Crown (on the recommendation of the then Lord Lieutenant, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland), to the Deanery of Armagh; and at the same time he was collated to the rectory by his Grace the Lord Primate. As Dean of Armagh he devoted his abilities with great earnestness and industry to the duties of his profession, and being called by the opportunity of his station to assist in the consideration of the ecclesiastical affairs of Ireland, it is not too much to say that he proved himself an able and a faithful counsellor.

His death took place at Paris. Having gone to London for medical advice, he was recommended to take a little tour, for which purpose he had crossed over to France. On the fifth day after his arrival at Paris, without having previously shown any unusual symptoms, he was seized at an early hour with sudden illness; and before medical aid could arrive, had expired. The breaking of a large blood-vessel caused instantaneous death.

At the Triennial Visitation held at the Cathedral Church of Armagh, on 22d September, his Grace the Lord Primate, before entering upon the subject of his charge, was pleased to call the attention of the assembled clergy, to the loss which his diocese had sustained, and in language, no less honourable than just, pronounced, with much emotion, the sentiments of his personal regret.

The Dean was in the 64th year of his age. He was twice married, and has left a numerous family. His remains were removed to London, and were interred in a family vault in the church of St. Bride's, Fleet Street.

DAVID PENNANT, ESQ.

June 25. At Downing, Flintshire, aged 76, David Pennant, esq. of Downton and Bychton.

He was born on the 8th Nov. 1763, the second but eldest surviving son of Thomas Pennant, esq. D.C.L. and F.R.S. the celebrated naturalist and tourist, by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of James Falconer, esq. of Chester.

He succeeded his father in his property in 1798, and in the following year served the office of High Sheriff of Flintshire.

Mr. Pennant married, Dec. 12, 1793, Louisa, second daughter of Sir Henry Peyton, Bart. sister to the present Sir Henry Peyton; and niece to John Earl of Strathbrooke, by whom he had issue one

son, David, who died before him in Feb. 1834, having married first in 1823, Lady Caroline Spencer-Churchill, only sister of the present Duke of Marlborough, by whom he had a daughter, who is deceased; and secondly, in 1827, Lady Emma Brudenell, sister to the present Earl of Cardigan, who survives him, with an only daughter, Louisa.

We believe Mrs. Pennant, æn. also survives her husband.

JAMES BLAIR, ESQ.

Sept. 9. In Portman-square, James Blair, esq. of Penninghame, co. Wig-town, late M.P. for that county.

He was descended from an old Perthshire family. In the parliament of 1830, he sat for the borough of Aldborough in Suffolk; and in that of 1826 for Minehead. At the general election of 1835, he was a candidate for the county of Wig-town, in opposition to the former member, Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart. The poll terminated as follows:

Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.	340
James Blair, esq.	228
John Douglas, esq.	58

It is remarkable, that all these gentlemen professed Tory politics. In 1837, Sir Andrew Agnew retired; and Mr. Blair was successful in opposition to another Conservative, Mr. Murray.

James Blair, esq.	362
Alexander Murray, esq.	314

Mr. Blair married, Dec. 27, 1815, Elizabeth-Catharine, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Edward Stopford, great-uncle to the present Earl of Courtown.

ROBERT DOWNIE, ESQ.

Sept. 10. At Appin House, near Glasgow, aged 70, Robert Downie, esq. of Appin. Mr. Downie passed the earlier part of his manhood in Bengal, where, by his intelligence and diligence in business, he acquired an ample fortune. Not long after his return to his native country, he was returned to parliament in 1820, for the Stirling district of burghs, in which town he had been educated; and he was re-chosen at the general election of 1826, but not in 1830. Though he did not speak often in the house, his business habits and general knowledge of the affairs of the country rendered him an efficient and useful member.

JOHN HOLMES, ESQ. F.S.A.

May 25. At his residence in East Retford, in his 84th year, John Holmes, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Holmes was born at Rampton,

near Retford, and was the second son of the Rev. John Holmes, M.A. formerly a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and for 24 years Vicar Choral of the collegiate church of Southwell. After being articled to an attorney, Mr. Holmes settled early in life at East Retford, and at his decease was nearly its oldest inhabitant. In the course of a few years he rose to the summit of his profession, being generally known and appreciated as a highly upright and conscientious man, and an eminent solicitor and conveyancer. For a great number of years he was Coroner of the northern division of Nottinghamshire, from which office he retired some time back, on account of his advanced age. Notwithstanding the arduous nature of his multifarious duties, and the strict attention with which he applied himself to the practice of his profession, Mr. Holmes became, by degrees, the proprietor of a most excellent and valuable library,—perhaps the most extensive in the possession of any private individual in the county of Nottingham. Among them were several curious volumes of the old printers, together with a collection of bibles rarely to be excelled. His attention, however, was not altogether directed to the attainment of a quantity of books, but to their value and rarity. He compiled a descriptive catalogue of his library, and it was privately printed, in four octavo volumes and two supplemental parts; containing, besides, biographical notices of authors and printers, altogether displaying considerable research. The first volume of this interesting work was finished in the year 1828, when its author was upwards of seventy years of age, and was dedicated to the Venerable and Reverend John Eyre, M.A. Rector of Babworth, and Archdeacon of Nottingham. The second was printed in 1830, and was dedicated to his friend Sir Thomas Gery Collum, Bart. of Bury St. Edmund's. The third, printed in 1832, was dedicated to his affectionate friend, Seth William Stevenson, esq. F.S.A. the then mayor of Norwich; and the fourth, published in 1834 (with a portrait), and dedicated to his faithful brother antiquary, Thomas Amyot, esq. F.R.S. Treas. S.A. In 1837 a supplemental part was added, dedicated to John Maude, esq. of Moor house, near Wakefield; and in 1840 a second supplemental part was issued from the press, dedicated "to his kind friend and liberal patroness, Miss Frances Mary Richardson Currer, of Ebbton hall, in the county of York."

His library, together with his collection of ancient carvings, pictures and engravings, and old china, has been sold by Mr.

S. Leigh Sotheby, at the Town-hall in East Retford, on the 18th October, and eight following days.

For the last twelve years of his life, Mr. Holmes was one of the magistrates of his native county. He was an upright and conscientious member of the Established Church, towards which he entertained an ardent and sincere attachment; and though his devotedness to literature was ardent in the extreme, yet he did not neglect those duties of a higher and more important nature, to which he has well alluded in the preface to the third volume of his catalogue, in the following words:—"Had I more books, I should most probably amuse some of my remaining hours with their contents: yet it is doubtless better for me that those hours should be passed more profitably, in preparation for my great change. I have already, by C. H.'s goodness, lived beyond the appointed age of man, and, in the sublime language of holy Job—"I know that my Redeemer liveth, and that he shall stand in the latter day upon the earth."

Beloved and lamented by his family and connexions, the memory of this intelligent and venerable character will long be cherished in a wide circle of personal and of literary friends, to whom his private worth and intellectual attainments had equally endeared him.

Mr. Holmes had been twice married, but was a widower at the period of his decease. By the first union he had three children, viz. two daughters, whom he survived; and an only son, G. K. Holmes, esq. solicitor, of East Retford.

THE REV. WILLIAM GUNN, B.D.

April 11. At Smallburgh, Norfolk, in his 92d year, the Rev. William Gunn, B.D. Rector of Sloley, Norfolk, and Vicar of Gorleston, Suffolk.

Mr. Gunn was a member of Caius college, Cambridge, where the degree of B.D. was conferred upon him in 1795. He was presented to the rectory of Sloley in 1784 by the Earl of Orford, and in 1786, by Dr. Bagot, then Bishop of Norwich, to the consolidated livings of Barton and Iinstead. The latter he resigned in 1832, upon receiving the vicarage of Gorleston, Suffolk, from Mrs. Browne, the widow of Dr. Browne, formerly Master of Christ College, Cambridge, the previous incumbent.

Mr. Gunn was a gentleman of the most polished taste in the fine arts, and few possessed a more classical knowledge or a more exact judgment in matters connected with them, as his several publications have evinced. The principal of these were—

An Inquiry into the Origin and Influence of Gothic Architecture. 1819. 8vo.

The *Historia Brittonum*, commonly ascribed to Nennius, from a MS. lately discovered in the Vatican Library. With an English version, fac-similes of the original, notes, and illustrations. 1819. 8vo. •

Cottonensis; or, an historical and critical account of the Tapestries in the Vatican. 1831. 8vo.; a second edition of which appeared the following year.

Mr. Gann had completed his 91st year four days before his death, which took place after an illness of a very few hours. He preserved his faculties to the last, and few men have been more sincerely regretted.

Rev. S. E. HOPKINSON, B.D.

July 17. At Morton, near Bourn, Lincolnshire, aged 87, the Rev. Samuel Edmond Hopkinson, B.D. Vicar of Morton with Hacconby, and a magistrate for the parts of Kesteven and the liberty of Peterborough.

Mr. Hopkinson was born on the 20th Aug. 1754 at Sutton near Wansford in Northamptonshire, where his father the Rev. William Hopkinson, esteemed for his piety and learning, then resided on a considerable leasehold estate held by his family under the cathedral church of Peterborough, of which he was a Minor Canon, holding the united curacies of Sutton and Upton, until his death in 1788. The subject of our present notice was first placed at the Grammar School of Peterborough Cathedral, of which the Rev. Thos. Marsham was the master, and afterwards at Uppingham and Stamford Grammar Schools, under the Rev. H. Knapp, a master of considerable classical attainments. In 1773 he was entered in at Clare-hall, Cambridge; where, by a course of great regularity, and undeviating diligence, he obtained the first fellowship of six others, admitted in the same year. He married in May 1782, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. John Portington of Northampton. She died in Sept. 1838.

He was ordained to the curacy of Islip in Northamptonshire, where he resided for four years; after which, in the year of 1786, he came to London, where he was for three months curate to his relative the Rev. Thomas Cockayne, Rector of Rotherhithe, and afterwards, for six years, was curate and lecturer of Christchurch Surrey. Concurrently with the latter appointment, he received, by the patronage of Earl FitzWilliam, the rectory of Eton in Northamptonshire. In 1792 he went to reside at Peter-

borough, in order to undertake the care of his parish, and to attend to the education of his children. In 1793, he was collated by Dr. Pretymen, Bishop of Lincoln, to the united vicarage of Morton and Hacconby, and removed to Morton, (which is within thirteen miles of Eton,) and rebuilt the parsonage there. In 1828, after having held Eton rectory for forty-two years, he resigned it, and Earl FitzWilliam kindly presented it to his son.

In 1834, Mr. H. was presented by his eldest son to the vicarage of Thorpe St. Peter near Wainfleet, and, in consequence of an attack of paralysis, he resigned the same in 1838.

As a parish priest, Mr. Hopkinson was ever assiduous in his duty, courteous to all, promoting industry and all useful works of improvement, and constantly attentive to the poor. Every Sunday two poor men in rotation through the parish, dined at the vicarage. He was firm in the faith and principles of the Church of England, and a strict adherent to her forms; but ever mild, liberal, and tolerant. He reaped the fruits of such conduct in an united congregation, for, in a population of nearly 1500, dissent was unknown. In truth it may be said, that he loved his flock from his heart, and that their feelings were reciprocal. He was also an active magistrate for about thirty years, and by his exertions contributed much to the suppression of vice and disorder. For his personal activity, he was very remarkable; he enjoyed the sports of the field, and to this circumstance, united to his abstemiousness and early rising, may be attributed his length of days, and his vigorous and happy old age.

Mr. Hopkinson was attached to literature, and occasionally ventured to appear in the character of an author. The following are the titles of his publications:

"Two Discourses preached in the Asylum for Female Orphans, March 8, 1789." 4to.

Prayers, Directions, &c. for a Sunday School, 1794. An enlarged edition, with Reflections on various subjects, addressed to his patron the Bishop of Lincoln. 1813.

"A Sermon preached at the Visitation held at Grantham, May 14, 1798."

"Causes of the Scarcity investigated," and "An Account of the most striking variations in the weather from October 1798 to September 1800. To which is prefixed 'the Price of Wheat every year from 1610 to the present era. 8vo. 1800.'"

A correspondence with Sir Joseph Banks on the Teed. 1808. .

Essays, Religious, Moral and Practical. 1825. (Reviewed in *Cent. Mag.* xcv. i. 249.)

Mr. Hopkinson has left two daughters, Ann and Elizabeth, unmarried; and two sons, William Hopkinson, esq. solicitor, of Stamford; and the Rev. John Hopkinson, M.A. Rector of Etton, and Domestic Chaplain to the late Earl Fitz-William, (whose Funeral Sermon he preached at Marholm,—printed at Peterborough in 1833) and also Rector of Alwalton, Hunts, to which he was presented in 1833 by the Dean and Chapter of Peterborough, of which Cathedral he was Precentor.

THE REV. S. H. CASSAN, F.S.A.

July 19. Of apoplexy, in his 51st year, the Rev. Stephen Hyde Cassan, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Bruton and Wyke Champflower, Somerset, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and to the Earl of Caledon; F.S.A.

Mr. Cassan was born at Calcutta, Oct. 27, 1789, the only son of Stephen Cassan, esq. barrister-at-law, by Sarah, daughter of Captain Charles Mears, of the *Egmont East Indiaman*. He received the name of Hyde from his godfather, the Hon. John Hyde, one of the Justices of Bengal, whilst his father was High Sheriff.

He entered as a gentleman commoner of Magdalen hall, Oxford, the 30th May, 1811, and as a student of the Middle Temple on the 24th Oct. following. He took the degree of B.A. 14th Jan. 1815; proceeded M.A. 22d Jan. 1818; was ordained deacon 26th March, 1815, and priest on the 24th March, 1816.

In 1820 Mr. Cassan was Curate of Frome, where he contracted a stolen marriage with Fanny, third daughter of a former Vicar of that parish, the Rev. William Ireland, M.A. (who died in 1813) and niece to Thomas Everett, esq. of Biddesden House, M.P. for Ludgarshall. This occasioned much unhappiness to various parties, and the circumstances were brought before the public by legal discussion. There are two pamphlets, both printed at Bath in 1821, one a Report of the Trial, *Cassan v. Ireland*, for Defamation; and the other, by Mr. Cassan, entitled, "Who wrote the Letters? or, a Statement of Facts connected with the Trial of Cassan v. Ireland." By Mrs. Cassan, who survives him, he had a very numerous family.

He afterwards was for several years Curate of Mere in Wiltshire; where his literary inclinations received the kind encouragement of Sir Richard Howe, of Stourhead, by the use of whose library he

materially benefited, and who in 1831 presented him to the living of Bruton with Wyke Champflower, of the annual value of 138*l*.

In 1824 Mr. Cassan published a biographical work, entitled, *Lives and Memoirs of the Bishops of Sherborne and Salisbury*, from the year 705 to 1824. 8vo. 1824.

This work was followed by—

The Lives of the Bishops of Winchester, from Birinus, the first Bishop of the West Saxons, to the present time. 1827. 2 vols. 8vo.—To this collection is prefixed a reprint of Gale's *History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of Winchester*.

The Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells, from the earliest to the present period. 1829. 2 vols. 8vo.

He also published a volume of Sermons, in 1829, and a pamphlet against the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

As a biographer, Mr. Cassan shewed himself scarcely worthy of the name. Not merely was he deficient in the power of original writing, but he even wanted the more humble tact of arranging the materials accumulated by former authors, and discriminating between their correct and inaccurate statements. His biographical works form the most extraordinary examples of unnecessary quotations, endless repetitions, and the impartial juxtaposition of obvious errors with evident facts, merely because they had once before been in print, that we have ever chanced to meet with. Of original, documentary materials he acquired few or none; but his "memoirs" are generally formed of extracts from such printed authors as were within his reach, either at his own residence or in the library at Stourhead.

His object of making books, in order to meet a body of subscribers previously collected, was certainly thus accomplished; still it must have been more from want of skill, than want of matter, on such a subject, that such extraordinary jumbles of shreds and patches were put together.

Mr. Cassan's forte was genealogy,—that is, the genealogy of his own family and connexions. We find a communication of this kind to the *Gentleman's Magazine* at so early a period in his life as the year 1806; and he never afterwards relinquished this favourite pursuit. Of various genealogical memoirs contributed to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, on the occasion of deaths among his family connexions, we are able to specify a few.

1806. Capt. John Cassan, vol. lxxvi. p. 781.

1810. Richard Cassan, esq. vol. lxxx. ii. 400 and vol. lxxxi. l. 185.

1814. Mrs. Seymour, widow of A. C. Seymour, esq. of Drogheda, and daughter of Matthew Cassan, esq. vol. lxxxiv. ii. 301.

1830. Mary, widow of the Rt. Hon. Col. Richard FitzGerald; vol. c. i. 182.

—Rev. Joseph Cassan; *ibid.* p. 508.

—William Everett, esq. vol. c. ii. 87.

Mr. Cassan contributed to Burke's "Commoners," or "Landed Gentry," a memoir of the family of Cassan, which is printed in vol. l. of that work.

To the Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, Extracts from the parish register of Seton, co. Rutland, relative to the family of Sheffield, in vol. l.; and the pedigree of Sheffield continued, to its junction with that of Cassan, in vol. IV.

He incurred considerable expense on several occasions in printing privately the pedigree of his own family; sometime showing his relationship to certain members of the peerage, or his descent (in common with so large a proportion of the English gentry), from King Edward the Third. These were sent round in search of church patronage, but we never heard that they obtained any thing more substantial than his chaplaincies to the Duke of Cambridge and the Earl of Caledon.

At length, about two years ago, his mind gave way under the pressure of disease and pecuniary embarrassment, and he was obliged to be removed from the service of his benefice.

Mr. Cassan was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Jan. 8, 1829. There is a portrait of him dated the same year, lithographed by Day and Haghe. He communicated a view of his church and parsonage at Bruton, to one of the early numbers of the British Magazine.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 46, the Rev. J. Bunting, late of Yelding, Bedfordshire, and brother to the Rev. E. L. Bunting, Rector of that parish. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1817.

At Templemore, the Rev. Richard Forsayeth, Rector of Kilshtimore, in the diocese of Cashel.

Aged 72, the Rev. Richard Foster, for 33 years Perp. Curate of Hunslet, in the parish of Leeds. He was of Catharine hall, Cambridge, D.A. 1793, M.A. 1806.

Aged 52, the Rev. William L. Jones, M.A. Rector of Llanddemiolen and Llanegan, Carnarvonshire, and Chaplain to the Earl of Uxbridge.

The Rev. Peter L. Langley, M.A.

Vicar of Ballymore Eustace, in the diocese of Dublin.

The Rev. George Madder, D.C.L. Precentor of Emly, and Rector of Ballybrood, co. Limerick, in the patronage of the Bishop of Cashel. He was appointed Precentor of Emly in 1814.

The Rev. Montague L. Short, Chaplain of St. Patrick's cathedral, and Domestic Chaplain to the Archbishop of Dublin.

At Forfar, aged 72, the Rev. John Skinner, of the Episcopal Church, son of the late Bishop Skinner, primus of the Church of Scotland.

July 19. At Jerusalem, aged 26, the Rev. Robert Jewell Oliver, formerly of Pemb. coll. Oxford, Chaplain of Her Majesty's ship Rodney, son of R. M. Oliver, esq. navy agent, Devonport. His body was interred at Sarfend, near Sidon. He has left a widow, and an infant child, whom he never saw.

July . . . At the rectory, St. George's, Barbadoes, the Rev. William Pinder, son of the late Hon. William Pinder, Chief Judge of the Island.

Aug. 16. Aged 72, the Rev. Charles Johnson, Vicar of South Brent, and of Berrow, co. Somerset, and a Prebendary of Wells; and formerly Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. He was presented to Berrow in 1792 by the Archdeacon of Wells, and to South Brent by the same patron; and collated to the prebend of White Lockington in 1816.

Aug. 17. Aged 75, the Rev. John Cleathing, for fifty years Vicar of Thorpe Arnold with Brentingby, Leicestershire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791, and was presented to his living in the latter year by the Duke of Rutland.

Aug. 19. At the Belle Sauvage, Ludgate hill, aged 68, the Rev. William Rush Cobbold, Rector of Selborne, Hants. He was of Magdalene college, Oxford, M.A. 1797, B.D. 1805; and was presented to the rectory of Selborne in 1813 by that Society. The death of this gentleman was occasioned by his being knocked down, six days before, by the Oxford mail cart at the end of Ludgate hill. Being a very corpulent man, it was two days before it was discovered that his ribs were broken. A coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death, accompanied by a censure on the surgeon, who had not paid the case sufficient attention.

Aug. 20. Aged 48, the Rev. John Long, 20 years Perpetual Curate of Winter, in the parish of Kendal, Westmorland.

Aug. 21. At Limerick, the Rev. John Duddell, M.A. Rector of St. Munchin's in

that city, and a Prebendary of the cathedral. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Pembroke college, Oxford, where he procured M.A. in 1789. He held for some time the vicarage of Westbury, Wiltshire, and resigned it in 1797 on obtaining his preferment in Ireland. He was brother-in-law to D. Stockford, esq. of Cowley, near Oxford.

Aug. 22. At Bridstow, Herefordshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Love Robertson*, Vicar of Bridstow, Sellack, and Capel, and a Prebendary of Hereford. He was of Cuius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789; was collated to the prebend of Moreton and Whaddon in 1804 by Bp. Cornwall; to the vicarage of Bridstow in 1808; and presented to Sellack with Capel, in 1831 by the Dean and Chapter.

Aug. 24. In his 60th year, the Rev. *John Wilson*, Vicar of Mitton, Yorkshire, to which he was instituted in 1814.

Aug. 27. At Edinburgh, aged 66, the Rev. *Charles Maitland Babington*, Rector of Peterstow, near Ross, Herefordshire. He was a brother of Dr. Babington the eminent London physician. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1800; and was presented to his living in 1819 by Guy's Hospital.

Aug. 29. At Drewsteignton, Devonshire, aged 36, the Rev. *John Pitts*, late Curate of Street, Somerset.

Aug. 31. At Finchfield, Essex, aged 72, the Rev. *James Westerman*, for 16 years Curate, and 30 years Vicar of that place. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalene college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, as 12th Junior Optime, M.A. 1795.

Sept. 1. Aged 84, the Rev. *Thomas Horncastle Marshall*, Vicar of Pontefract, Yorkshire. He was formerly Fellow of Clarehall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1780; M.A. 1783; and he was presented to Pontefract in 1809 by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Sept. 2. In his 80th year, the Rev. *John White*, Vicar of Exminster, Devonshire, to which he was presented in 1805 by the Governors of Crediton school.

Sept. 3. Aged 76, the Rev. *John Welchman Wynne*, Perpetual Curate of Plaxtol, Kent, to which he was presented in 1821 by the Rev. George Moore, Rector of Wrotham. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790.

Sept. 5. Aged 40, the Rev. *William Sturgeon*, Assistant Curate of St. George's church, Leeds.

Sept. 6. At West Heath, Erith, Kent, aged 50, the Rev. *George Preston*, M.A.,

for twenty-three years usher and under-master of Westminster School.

Sept. 18. Aged 70, the Rev. *Robert Doyle*, M.A. of Harlowworth.

At his residence, in co. Tyrone, in his 85th year, the Very Rev. *Robert Burrows*, D.D., Dean of Cork, and formerly a Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin.

Sept. 18. In his 80th year, the Rev. *William Nettleship*, Rector of Churchill, near Kidder, Wore. and of Ifby, co. Lanc. He was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1787; was presented to Churchill in 1811 by Lord Lyttelton, and to Ifby in 1814 by Lord Yarborough.

Sept. 19. Aged 81, the Rev. *Robert Farington*, D.D., Rector of St. George's, the East, London. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1784, B. and D.D. 1803, and was presented to his living by that society in the latter year.

Sept. 24. At Oswestry, the Rev. *John Shell*, for thirty years Perpetual Curate of Cannock, Staffordshire, in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

Sept. 26. At Cheltenham, aged 76, the Rev. *John Law Willis*, B.C.L. late of Clifton. He was of Christ church, Oxford, and took the degree of B.C.L. in 1792.

In Portland-road, London, aged 55, the Rev. *William Nickson*, M.A. late of Brazenose college, Oxford; Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Dowager Countess of Errol. He had been many years Curate of West Cowes, Isle of Wight, and on his leaving was presented by the inhabitants with the sum of £400; and subsequently, on his leaving Farnham Royal, in Buckinghamshire, where he officiated for eighteen months, he was presented by the parishioners with a handsome piece of plate, as a testimony of his unwearied zeal and worth.

Sept. 27. In the Tything, Wore. aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Davies*.

Sept. 28. At St. Mabyn, Cornwall, Cornwall, aged 53, the Rev. *Granville Leveson Gower*, Rector of that parish, and a magistrate for the county; cousin to the Duke of Sutherland. He was the third and youngest son of Adm. the Hon. John Leveson Gower, fifth son of John first Earl Gower. He was of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A. 1808; M.A. 1812; and was presented to his living in 1818 by the Earl of Falmouth.

Sept. 29. At Bloxham, Oxfordshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Harry Davis*, Perpetual Curate of Barford St. Michael, in the same county. He was of Merton college, M.A. 1789; and was presented to his living in 1826, by John Hall, esq.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 16. In Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 84 Geo. Bourda Daly, esq.

Sept. 17. In the Green Lanes, Stoke Newington, Henry Cookfield, esq. formerly of Upton, Essex.

Sept. 18. At Mils-end, Maria, wife of G. E. Carruthers, esq.

Jane, wife of the Rev. H. R. Roxby, Vicar of St. Olave Jewry.

Aged 66, Elizabeth-Anne, wife of Joseph Middleton, of the Middle Temple, esq. of Peilham-place, Brompton, and Grove House, near Leeds.

Sept. 19. At Bayswater, aged 61, Alexander Baxter, M.D. Inspector General of Hospitals.

Aged 89, Daniel Jones, esq. of Beaupre, Glamorgan-shire.

Sept. 20. In Berners-st. aged 29, George Toynbee, esq.

In Gloucester-place, Mrs. West.

In Devonshire-pl. aged 76, Mary, relict of Peter Still, esq.

Sept. 21. In Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn, aged 80, John Hanson, esq. formerly Solicitor of Stamps.

Sept. 22. In her 17th year, Rolanda, only child of David Mushet, esq. jun., of York-st. Regent's Park.

Sept. 24. In Newman-st. aged 75, George Falconer, esq. Commander R. N.

In Finabury-sq. aged 67, David Cannan, esq.

Sept. 26. In Canonbury-sq. aged 74, Robert Mascock, esq. the celebrated cow-keeper of Islington.

Sept. 27. At his residence, Great St. Andrew's-st. Seven Dials, aged 70, Mr. Robert Smith. He was by trade a smith, and possessed funded, freehold, and leasehold property to the amount of nearly 400,000*l*. He was of the most singular and penurious habits from early life, and was left a considerable sum of money by his father, with which he speculated in the funds and in building houses. In the neighbourhood of Mornington-crescent he built between 150 and 200 houses. His property in the funds is believed to exceed 100,000*l*. He was born in the house in which he died. He has left a brother and sister; the former will inherit the property, as the deceased has left no will. The latter was allowed by him 1*l*. a week. She is a woman also of eccentric habits.

Sept. 28. At St. John's Wood, aged 67, J. G. Leigh, esq.

Sept. 29. At Snow-hill, Mr. Wm. Andrews Beckwith, gunsmith, one of the Common Councilmen of the Ward of Farringdon Without. It was this gentleman's

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shop that was attacked by the Spa Fields Rioters in 1816.

Mary, wife of James Pitt, esq. of Cheyne-walk, Chelsea.

Aged 8 years, John-George, youngest son of the Rev. John George Storie, Vicar of Camberwell.

Lately. At Camden Town, aged 78, Walter Weldon, esq.

In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 70, Sarah, wife of R. T. Heysham, esq.

Oct. 1. In Dorset-sq. aged 25, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Young, esq. of Sydenham, dau. of Browne Roberts, esq.

Aged 75, John Christmas, esq. of Huntley-st. Bedford-sq. a director of the Westminster Fire-office.

Oct. 2. Aged 62, John Hinde, esq. of Chester-terr. Regent's Park.

In Argyll-street, after a protracted illness, Mr. James Fraser, the founder and publisher of *Fraser's Magazine*. Literature has thus lost an earnest supporter, a very man a generous patron, and a large circle of friends one beloved as a brother.

Oct. 3. At Hampstead, in her 3d year, Marian, dau. of Archdeacon Hollingworth.

At Brixton-hill, aged 19, Keria-May, only child of the Rev. N. Bennett, M.A. of Queen's Coll. Cambridge, and grand-dau. of Nicholas Bennett, esq.

Mrs. Walond, of Hereford, relict of the Rev. Richard Walond, M.A. Rector of Weston-under-Penyard, and Treasurer of Hereford.

Oct. 4. At the house of her son, at Greenwich, aged 70, Susannah-Maria, wife of the Rev. T. Hitchin.

Oct. 6. In Camberwell New-road, aged 39, John Edward Abbott, esq.

At Enfield, aged 88, Jane, relict of William Monk, esq. and only surviving sister of the late Right Hon. Sir William Garrow.

At Plumstead-common, aged 56, Letitia, widow of George Robinson, esq.

Oct. 8. In Aldergate-st. aged 57, Thomas Burton, esq.

At the residence of H. C. Bowles, esq. Myddelton House, Enfield, aged 85, Samuel Carver, esq. many years partner in the well-known firm of Bowles and Carver, St. Paul's Churchyard.

Oct. 9. Aged 69, William Alldridge, esq. of Twickenham Green.

In Mount-st. Richard Leigh, esq. of Hawley House, Kent.

Oct. 10. At Cowdery Farm, Wimbledon, aged 44, Richard Blake, esq. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

Oct. 11. G. Knox, esq. of Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq.

At Stoke Newington, Sarah-Ann, wife of G. Greenhill, esq. treasurer of the Company of Stationers.

Mary, widow of John Garratt, esq. of Newington-green.

Aged 63, Mr. Kennedy, Manager of the London and Westminster Bank, Oxford-st.

Oct. 13. At Camberwell, aged 75, Jacob George Wrench, esq. seed-merchant, of King William-street. He was the son of the late Mr. Deputy Wrench, and brother of the Rev. T. W. Wrench, Rector of St. Michael, Cornhill.

At Chelsea, aged 65, Mary-Ann, relict of Gideon Herbert, esq. of Chelsea and Clement's-lane.

At Tottenham, in his 94th year, Mr. Thomas Coar, the highly respected father of Thomas Tennent Coar, esq. of Oxford.

At Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, aged 44, W. C. Bousfield, esq. of the Cu above place, and of Warborough, Oxford.

Oct. 18. At Peckham, Emma, wife of the Rev. Henry Morgan, eldest dau. of the late Major Henry Scott, of Bislow, Salop. Her body was interred at the Nunhead Cemetery.

Oct. 21. At Halham, in her 72d year, Elizabeth relict of Samuel Wathen, of New House, Gloucestershire, and sister to Thos. Sheppard, esq. M.P. of Folking Place, Sussex.

CORNWALL.—Sept. 30. At Higher Larigan, Penzance, aged 24, Henry Nathaniel, fifth son of the late Rev. John Eyton, Vicar of Wellington, and Rector of Eyton, Salop.

Oct. 7. At St. Ives, aged 45, Francis Hingston, esq. Comptroller of her Majesty's Customs at Truro.

CUMBERLAND.—Oct. 3. At Whitehaven, aged 68, Peter Hodgson, esq. one of the coroners for Cumberland.

DEAR.—Oct. 6. At Ockbrook, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. C. A. Pohlman, and dau. of John Edgecumbe, esq. of Bristol.

DEVON.—Sept. 17. At Warleigh, the seat of the Rev. Walter Radcliffe, aged 18, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Barton, R.N. niece of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart. M.P.

Sept. 30. At Paington, aged 71, Anne, relict of the Rev. J. F. Howell, Vicar of St. Olavin, Cornwall, and Canon of Exeter.

Sept. 28. At Kingsbridge, aged 66, George Prideaux, esq. lately a resident in Plymouth, where he practised as a solicitor for 35 years. He was buried at the Quakers' Meeting-house, attended by upwards of 500 friends.

Sept. 30. At Barnstaple, Louisa, wife of Henry Drake, esq. Town Clerk.

Lately. At Topsham, aged 44, Lieut. Frederick Follett, late of 60th Reg. At Devonport, aged 60, Thomas Langdon, esq.

Oct. 5. At Seaton, Georgiana-Eliza, wife of J. M. Bence, esq. of Bristol, and only surviving child of William Jenkins, esq. of East Heath, near Oakingham, Berks.

Oct. 7. At Exeter, aged 74, Hester, dau. of the late Rev. John Mulso, Preb. of Winchester, and Rector of Monastoke and Easton.

Oct. 8. At Stonehouse, Emily Charlotte, youngest dau. of the Rev. Wm. Hawke, Chaplain of Saltash.

Oct. 13. At Totnes, aged 58, Capt. Searle.

DEAR.—Sept. 19. At Fifehead House, near Shaftesbury, in his 21st year, William Manase Pencock, son of the Rev. Edward Pencock, Vicar of Fifehead Magdalen.

Sept. 25. At Bridehead, aged 68, Frances, wife of Robert Williams, esq. She was the youngest dau. of John Turner, esq. of Putney, end of Fleet-street; and was married in 1794. She has left issue a son and a daughter.

Lately. At Lyme Regis, aged 79, Ann, wife of John Oliver, esq. Master R.N. and Alderman of the borough.

Oct. 8. At Bridghead, aged 102, Jane, relict of Robert Williams, esq. of Moor Park, Herts, and of Bridghead. She was born on the 13th Nov. 1730 old style, the daughter of Francis Chasman, esq. of St. Marylebone; was married in 1768, and left a widow in 1814, having had issue two sons, the present Robert Williams, esq. of Bridghead, late M.P. for Dorchester, and formerly an Alderman of London; (the death of whose lady, on Sept. 23th, is above recorded;) and the late William Williams, esq. of Portland-place, M.P. for Weymouth; and three daughters, Anne, married to the Rev. Edw. Aubrey; Harriett, who was the first wife of Sir John Coleman Rushleigh, Bart. and Sophie, married to the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Vicar of Hallow.

EXETER.—Sept. 9. At Southill Park, aged 30, Lewis Archer, esq. of Saffron Walden.

Sept. 18. Caroline Mary, wife of John Jolliffe Tufnell, esq. eldest son of John Jolliffe Tufnell, esq. of Langley.

GLoucestershire.—Sept. 17. At Cheltenham, Frances Warrington Taylor, dau. of the late Sir Robert George, Bart. and widow of Charles Philip Taylor, esq. late Lieut. Col. 2nd Regiment.

Sept. 19. At Cheltenham, aged 66

John Hunter, esq. of Mount Savern, near Llandudoch, Montgomeryshire.

Sarah, eldest child, and only remaining dau. of the Rev. L. R. Cogan, of Temple, Bristol.

Sept. 21.. At Cheltenham, aged 81, Martha, widow of Capt. James Lys, R.N. of Ridgway, Hants.

Sept. 25. At Clifton, Harriet, widow of John Taylor, esq. of Glasgow.

Sept. 30. At Cheltenham, aged 39, Capt. George Rogers, R. Art.

Sept. 30. At Cheltenham, aged 64, Lieut.-Col. Thomas Bauche, of the 8th Foot.

At Cheltenham, aged 72, the relict of Charles Read, esq. of Downe-hall, Ipswich.

Oct. 7. At Cheltenham, aged 29, Frances-Mary, wife of Robert James Southby, esq. of Appleton Manor-house, Berks, second dau. of the late D. Xagene, esq. of Sidmouth.

HANTS.—Oct. 6. At Southampton, Selina, youngest dau. of the late Andrew Plumer, esq. of Brighton.

HEREFORD.—Sept. 6. Aged 69, Richard Hankins, of Bartestree Court.

HERTS.—Oct. 4. At Cheshunt, William Harrison, esq. Queen's Counsel, a Benchet of the Inner Temple, Counsel to the Treasury and the War Office, and Attorney-Gen. for the Duchy of Cornwall. This eminent Parliamentary Counsel was called for the Bar on the 27th Jan. 1800.

KENT.—Sept. 11. At Gravesend, aged 23, Richard Huddart, youngest son of the late Richard Huddart Leech, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, St. Helena.

Sept. 19. At Rochester, aged 73, Robert George, esq.

Sept. 23. At Westerham, aged 37, Maria-Jane, wife of the Rev. R. H. Milington.

Sept. 26. At Wilmington, at the house of W. G. Rose, esq. Emma-Frances, wife of John Benson Rose, and only dau. of G. W. Gravenor, esq. of Dover.

Sept. 29. At Maidstone, aged 79, Anne, relict of the Rev. D. Evans, Vicar of Headcorn.

Sept. 30. At Walsner, aged 23, Mary, wife of James S. Shortt, of the 4th Reg. fourth dau. of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Harvey, K.C.B.

Sept. 30. At Chatham, aged 78, Col. Thompson, late of the Royal Marines.

Oct. 4. At Bromley, Harriet, widow of Robert Caryer, esq. of Kingsland.

Oct. 5. At Margate, aged 62, Ann, relict of John Hatfield, esq. of Norwich.

Oct. 11. At Tenterden, aged 62, Robert Gurnea, esq.

Oct. 12. Aged 67, James Fisher, esq. of Elmwood, Thame.

Oct. 13. At Tunbridge Wells, Maria Margaret, third dau. of the late Robert Langford, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

LANCASHIRE.—Sept. 13. Hannah, wife of the Rev. John Langfield, Perpetual Curate of Holme.

Sept. 13. At Preston, in his 62nd year, Capt. Charles Pochin, of the Leicester-shire Militia, son of the late Rev. William Pochin, Rector of Morcott, Rutland.

Oct. 11. Aged 38, Martha, wife of the Rev. Alfred Hadfield, M.A. Perp. Curate of Trinity Church, Bolton.

LEICESTER.—Oct. 5. At Leicester, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of James Mansfield, esq. formerly Capt. in the 15th Hussars.

Oct. 13. At Hallaton Hall, aged 70, Mrs. A. L. Bewicke, sister of the Rev. C. J. Bewicke, M.A. of Christ Church.

LINCOLN.—Sept. 13. At Grantham, aged 71, Miss Charlotte Norris, sister to the late Rev. Thos. Norris, Rector of Harby.

Oct. 11. Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Grantham, esq. of Sturton.

MIDDLESEX.—Sept. 17. At Brompton, aged 62, Frances Juliet, relict of Capt. George Woods Sarmon, R.N. of West Cowes.

Sept. 21. Anne, wife of Edward Slater, esq. of Kenton Lodge, near Harrow.

NORFOLK.—Sept. 19. At Norwich, aged 50, Mary, widow of the Rev. Edward Swatman, late Rector of Little Fransham, Norfolk.

In St. Benedict's, aged 86, Anne, relict of Thomas Salmon, esq. formerly of Norwich.

Sept. 19. At Gorleston, near Yarmouth, aged 83, John Barker Bell, esq.

Sept. 20. At the house of the Rev. Thomas Clowes, South Town, Great Yarmouth, aged 16, Charles, son of the Rev. John Nelson, Rector of Beeston, near Milchem, and Little Benham, Norf.

Oct. 3. At Norwich, aged 77, Mrs. Sarah Routh, dau. of the Rev. P. Routh, M.A. late Rector of St. Margaret's, Southwicks, Suffolk, and Vicar of Wick-lewood, Norfolk.

Oct. 4. At Tharpe, aged 62, James Sudbury, gent. He was in the last war a Capt. in the Norwich Rifle Corps.

NORTHAMPTON.—Sept. 30. At Farming Woods, Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick. She was the younger dau. of John second Earl of Upper Ossory, by Anne (previously Duchess of Grafton), only dau. of Henry Lord Ravensworth.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Oct. 4. At Bedford, Elizabeth, relict of John Pratt, esq. of Bella Hill.

OXFORD.—Sept. 22. At Headington,

aged 82, Mrs. Stanley, late of Duffield Bank, near Derby, and mother of Mrs. O. Jewitt, of Hedington.

Sept. 25. At Cowley, aged 69, David Stockford, esq. Paymaster of the County Militia for forty years. At the disembowding of the regiment in 1815, he was presented, by Colonel Wm. Gore Langton and the officers then in the regiment, with a silver tea-service as a token of their esteem.

Sept. 26. Aged 69, George Coles, esq. F.L.S. of Woodstock, Ald. of that Borough, a surgeon, and pupil of John Hunter. He had particularly engaged in botanical researches, and had made a complete Flora of the neighbouring district.

Sept. 28. At Chipping Norton, aged 59, John Kingdon, gent.

SALOP.—*Sept. 29.* At Llan-y-blodwel vicarage, aged 76, Alice, wife of the Rev. J. Donne, D.D.

Lately. At Albrighton, R. Yates, esq.

Oct. 16. At the School-house, Oswestry, aged 35, Mary-Hannah, wife of the Rev. Stephen Donne.

SOMERSET.—*Sept. 12.* At Bath, the relict of William Henry Kemp, esq. of Teynham, Kent.

Sept. 16. At Shepton Mallet, Mr. Paul Barley, leaving children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren, to the number of 69, being exactly the number of years he lived.

At Bathaston, aged 66, Mary, widow of Rev. Wm. Marsh, Rector of Weston Bampfylde and East Lambrook.

Sept. 20. At Bath, aged 69, Mr. John Rutter. He was one of the Society of Friends, and many years an inhabitant of Banbury and Farnborough, at the former place he was for some time proprietor of the "Original Cake Shop." His death was occasioned by being knocked down by an unruly horse.

Sept. 21. At Glastonbury, aged 78, John Holman, esq.

Sept. 24. At Bath, Harriett, wife of John Macnaught, M.D. late of Jamaica.

Oct. 2. At Bath, aged 36, Sarah, eldest dau. of the late George Fort Cooper, esq. of Holt, Wilts.

At Bath, aged 91, Thos. Lawrence, esq.

Oct. 14. At Weston-super-Mare, aged 87, Thomas Ormerod, esq. of Bristol Hotwells.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* At Rugely, aged 77, Ann, relict of John Pugh, esq. King's-road, Bedford-row.

SUFFOLK.—*Sept. 6.* Aged 43, Mary, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Leonard Shelford, Rector of Tuddamham.

SURREY.—*Sept. 20.* At his residence, Bingham Villa, aged 61, Charles Bean, esq. formerly of Plantation Richmond,

Essequibo, British Guiana, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Surrey.

Sept. 22. At Guildford, at the house of his son, aged 63, William Sells, esq. of Kingston-on-Thames, and formerly of Four Baths, Clarendon, Jamaica.

Sept. 27. At the residence of her brother, Seale Lodge, aged 77, Miss Elizabeth Wood.

Oct. 5. At Merton-lodge, the residence of her uncle, John Samuel Schwenck, esq. Miss Jane Gilbert.

Oct. 9. At Richmond, aged 77, Mrs. Schofield.

SUSSEX.—*Sept. 14.* At Cuckfield, aged 96, Mrs. de Poggi. She was a descendant of the ancient family of Lewis, of Yorkshire, now merged into that of the Earl of Huntingdon. She had known intimately Sir Joshua Reynolds, Garrick, Hannah More, Paoli, &c.

Sept. 20. At Chichester, at an advanced age, Miss Mant.

Sept. 22. Aged 74, William Stovehl, esq. many years banker of Petworth.

Sept. 23. At Midhurst, aged 86, Charlotte, relict of the Rev. Charles Alcock, of Trotton, Archdeacon of Chichester, and mother of the Rev. Charles Alcock, M.A. Vicar of Adderbury, Oxf.

Sept. 30. At Brighton, in his 8th year, Reginald Gore, eldest surviving son of the late Blackwood Gore Currie, esq. of Wimbledon.

At Worthing, aged 74, Elizabeth, relict of H. Crawford, esq. formerly of the Madras Civil Service.

Lately. At Brighton, Danby Willoughby, infant son of George Simon Harcourt, esq. of Ankerwycke House, Bucks.

Oct. 7. At Chichester, at a very advanced age, the wife of Major Richardson, formerly of the 29th regt.

Oct. 13. At Brighton, aged 91, Mrs. Gisborne.

Oct. 17. At Eastbourne, Henry Ogle, esq. Lieut. R.N. eldest son of the Rev. J. S. Ogle, Preb. of Durham, and of Kirkley-hall, Northumberland.

WARWICK.—*Sept. 25.* At Leamington, aged 52, Thomas Lamb, esq. late Captain Bengal Army.

Sept. 23. At the residence of her only surviving and youngest son, Mr. T. E. Foster, Birmingham; Ann-Maryson, relict of Capt. and Adj. E. R. Foster, formerly of Knowle Hall, Warwick and Ayleston House, near Leicester.

Sept. 24. At Leamington, aged 76, John Biddle, esq.

Sept. 30. At Kenilworth, aged 71, Isabella, wife of Chas. John Wheeler, esq.

Oct. 4. At Leamington, aged 53, Zaccaria Laurence, esq.

Oct. 5. At the College, Warwick, aged 72, Isabella, wife of the Rev. George Innes, Master of the King's School.

Oct. 6. At Birmingham, Amelia, eldest dau. of Francis Burgess, esq. barrister-at-law, chief commissioner of police for that borough.

WILTS.—Sept. 22. At the Palace, Salisbury, aged 29, Louisa Mary, wife of the Rt. Rev. Edward Denison, Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and second daughter of the late Henry Ker Seymour, esq. of Hanford, Dorsetshire. This lady was married on the 27th June, 1839. She had been suffering from serious illness from the period of her accouchement; on the 5th ult., but afterwards rallied; and so little was her death looked for on the day it occurred, that the carriage was ordered about an hour previous, to convey her a short distance, where she was to reside temporarily for change of air. Her remains were interred in the very centre of the cloisters, a spot chosen by her ladyship sometime prior to her unexpected and premature dissolution.

WORCESTER.—Sept. 25. At Powick, Eliza Price, relict of Chas. Leasingham, esq. and sister of the Rev. H. A. Hughes.

Oct. 10. At Worcester, the wife of Major Benj. Baker.

YORK.—Sept. 22. At Thornton Lodge, Francis Philip Beddingfield, esq. of Ditchingham Hall.

Sept. 28. At Habton, near Malton, aged 80, Thomas Pickering, esq.

Sept. 29. At York, aged 92, Jane, relict of William Askwith, esq. of Ripon.

Oct. 1. At Kippax, aged 83, John Clayton, esq.

Oct. 2. Aged 84, John Walker, esq. of New Malton; and within twenty-four hours after, aged 79, Jane, his wife. They had been married more than 61 years.

Oct. 7. At the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. Charles A. Hulbert, Incumbent of Slaithwaite, the relict of James Lacy, esq. of Ilkington.

Oct. 9. At Whitby, aged 79, Robert Braithwaite, esq. shipowner, father of Capt. Robert Brythwaite.

Oct. 10. At York, aged 40, Mr. Joseph Lee, a powerful bass singer at York Minster.

Oct. 12. At Sudbury House, Elizabeth, wife of William S. Gilpin, esq. of Painsfield, East Sheen.

WALSH.—Sept. 19. At his seat, Tynewydd, Brecknocksh. aged 64, Charles Claude Clifton, esq.

Sept. 29. At Varchool, Montgomeryshire, aged 67, Devereux Mytton, M.D.

of Pembroke College, Oxford. He predeceased M.A. 1776; B. and D.M., 1781.

Lately. At Swansea, aged 104 years and 7 months, Mr. Morgan William. In his 99th year he walked to Llanelli (12 miles) in three hours.

At Carmarthen, aged 64, Miss Euginia Morgan, eldest and last surviving dau. of the late Charles Morgan, esq. of Farnace House, in that town; a descendant of John Vaughan, Earl of Carberry, and of the Morgans of Tredegar.

At Llanblethian, near Cowbridge, at the residence of his brother (the Rev. Edward Griffiths), John Griffiths, esq. late surgeon in the East India Company's service, and eldest son of the late Rev. J. Griffiths, M.A. Vicar of St. Ishmell's, Carmarthenshire.

Oct. 8. Jane-Louisa, third dau. of the late John Lloyd, esq. of Dale Castle, Pembrokeshire, and Mabws, Cardiganshire.

SCOTLAND.—Sept. 29. At Leith Fort, soon after his return to that station, from a tour of inspection, Lieut.-Col. David Story, 7th battalion, commanding officer of the Royal Artillery in North Britain. He was at the blockade and capture of Malta, 1800; at the capture of the Danish Islands St. Croix and St. Thomas; at the bombardment and capture of Fort Dessaix, Martinique, in February, 1809; and at the capture of Guadaloupe, in February, 1810. His body was interred in South Leith churchyard. Lord Greenock, Lord Robert Kerr, and the officers of the North British Staff, Col. St. Quintin (17th Lancers), Col. Emmett, and the officers of the Royal Artillery and 53d regiment, attending the funeral.

Lately. At Arbutnott House, the Hon. Jean Arbutnott, sister to Viscount Arbutnott.

At Edinburgh, Mrs. Brabazon, widow of Captain Lambert Brabazon, R.N.

Oct. 1. At Whitehaugh, in Aberdeenshire, by suicide, Col. Forbes Leith. He returned from India and settled on his paternal estate about 20 years ago; soon after which he married, and has now left a widow and several children.

IRELAND.—Sept. 12. At Newtown-harry, aged 22, the Hon. Richard Thomas Maxwell, brother of Lord Farnham.

Sept. 20. At Cork, aged 67, Anthony O'Connor, esq. of Mallow.

Sept. 26. At the Cove of Cork, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of Capt. George P. Halsham.

Lately. At Carrum, Lady Roche, wife of Sir David Roche, Bart. M.P. She was the 2d dau. of J. Cressly Vandeleur, esq. of Middleton House, co. Kildare,

was married in 1825, and has left four children.

At Kingstown, Dublin, aged 44, the Hon. Grace-Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. Walter O'Grady, of Stephen's-green, and sister of the late Lord Massy. She was married in 1823, and has left a numerous family.

At Wexford, aged nearly 80, Lieut. Jones, Governor of Traver's Naval College, Windsor.

Oct. 7. At Rockingham Castle, aged 56, the Rt. Hon. Frances Viscountess Lorton. She was the only dau. and heiress of Laurence first Earl of Ross by Lady Jane King (aunt to Viscount Lorton), and eldest dau. of Edward 1st Earl of Kingston. She was married in 1799, and had several children. Her charities were very extensive, and she was particularly zealous in the support of schools.

EAST INDIES.—Feb. 23. At sea, Lieut. Thomas Austen, 1st Native Veteran Battalion.

May 29. At Cape Town, Major Edward E. M. Willoughby, 18th N. Inf.

June 8. At Sylhet, Lieut. W. Egerton, 2nd Native Infantry.

June 11. At sea, Fanny, wife of John Hamilton Gray, esq. eldest daughter of the late Robert Sewell, esq. of Oak End Lodge, Bucks.

June 14. At Moulmein, aged 22, Ensign Robert Fulton Cameron, H. M. 62nd regt.

July 3. At Hazareebaugh, aged 26, Lieut. Augustus Harris, H. M. 62nd regt.

July 4. At Kurrachee, aged 20, Ensign G. W. Hessing, H. M. 41st regt.

At Gowhatte, aged 35, Margaret Campbell, wife of Captain S. F. Hannay.

July 6. At Darjeeling, aged 24, Alexander Ross Morton, esq. M.D. H. C. S.

July 7. At Calcutta, Mary, wife of Mr. Alexander Anderson, third dau. of Alexander Sims, esq. of that city; and on the 6th of Aug. just as he was about to depart for England with his children, aged 41, the said Alexander Anderson, esq. architect, formerly of Leith.

July 2. At Kernaul, Captain Henry D'Acre Lacy, of her Majesty's 3rd Buffs.

July 10. At Meerut, Mr. John Voyle, merchant, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Elliott Voyle, Bengal service.

July 14. At Calcutta, aged 41, Adeline-Maria, the lady of T. E. M. Turton, esq. registrar of the Supreme Court.

July 15. At Quetta, Lieut. Henry Fancourt Valiant, of H. M. 40th regt. and Brigade Major to the force in Upper Scinde.

July 16. At Secunderabad, in her 26th year, Charlotte Catherine, wife of Captain Chambers, 1st Madras European

regiment, eldest daughter of Brigadier James Walsh, C.B. commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

July 21. At Nellore, Lieut. Geo. Wm. Mackenzie, of 1st M. E. regiment.

July 22. At Quetta, Lieut. and brevet Captain Robert Lewis, adjutant 22nd Native Inf.

July 31. At Cuttack, aged 32, James Kerr Ewart, esq. Bengal Civil Service, fifth son of Peter Ewart, esq. Royal Dockyard, Woolwich.

Latelly. At Penang, Captain George Dawson, of the Royal Navy, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

Aug. 4. At the Neilgherry Hills, aged 34, Capt. Thomas Davis Rippon, of the 8th Madras Nat. Inf.

Aug. 5. At Ahmduggur, aged 59, Edward Byne, esq. formerly Major in her Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons.

Aug. 20. At Calcutta, Robert David-son, Esq.

WEST INDIES.—Aug. 16. At the Government House, Dominica, Barbara, wife of his Excellency Major Hort, of the 81st Reg. Lieut.-Governor of the Island.

Aug. 24. At Roseau, Dominica, Mary, wife of A. Sisson, esq. third dau. of T. Neale, esq. of Reigate, Surrey.

Latelly. At Demerara, aged 36, the Hon. Richard John Le Poer Trench, Capt. 2nd Regt.; brother to the Earl of Clancarty.

In Jamaica, aged 40, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Augustus Frederick Ellis, commanding the second Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, second son of Lord Seaford, and brother to Lord Howard de Walden. His death was accelerated by his indefatigable attention and anxiety to arrest the mortality which had already destroyed so many of his Regiment. He married in 1825 Mary Frances Thurlow, eldest dau. of Sir David Cunningham, Bart. and has left issue.

At St. Thomas's, Lieut.-Col. John Clavell Sladdon Slyfield, K.H. of the 60th Reg. He was on his way home to command the 1st Battalion, and only succeeded to the Lieut.-Colonelcy a few months since, by the death of Lieut.-Col. Molyneux. He entered the service on the 5th Oct. 1812, and purchased his lieutenantcy, company, and majority. He served in the Peninsular war.

ABROAD.—May 12. At the Island of of Junkceylon, on his passage to China, Lieut. Standish Haly, 18th Royal Irish Regt. youngest son of Aylmer Haly, esq. of Wadhurst Castle, Sussex.

May. At Sydney, New South Wales, Francis Moore, esq. M.A. Barrister at

Law, formerly of Christchurch, Oxford, and late of the Oxford Circuit; brother to the Rev. William Moore, Rector of Tasley, Salop. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, 29th Jan. 1836.

June 3. At Santa Cruz, in the Azores, aged 42, Ann, wife of James M'Cay, British Vice-Consul of that Island.

July 7. At the Cape, Ensign Francis Fraser Stokes, 91st Regt. son of F. Stokes, formerly of Gibraltar.

July 10. At Sierra Leone, aged 26, Fanny, wife of Thomas Hoscason, esq. Registrar of the Admiralty Court and Colonial Secretary, and dau. of Mr. Clarke, of Lower Grosvenor-pl.; and on the 23d of the same month, T. Hoscason, esq. the husband.

Aug. . . . At Laphorn, George Furse, esq. brother to the late Lieut. W. F. Furse, B.N. of Alington.

Aug. 11. At Munich, Edward Granger, esq. of Tywysong, Denbighshire.

Aug. 14. At St. Helena, aged 57, Andrew Darling, esq.

Aug. 23. At Brussels, aged 83, General George Wilson, R. Art. He was appointed Ensign 39th foot 1794, Major 1795, brevet Lt.-Col. 1798; Lieut.-Col. in the Invalid Battalion of the Royal Artillery 1800; Colonel in the Army 1808; Major-Gen. 1811.

Sept. 14. At the Baths of Ems, in Germany, John Harris, esq. of Radford, and of the Naval Bank, Plymouth.

BILL OF MORTALITY, Sept. 28 to Oct. 19, 1841.

Christened.		B. ied.							
Males 496	} 997	Males 53	} 909	Between	2 and 5	102	50 and 60	71	
Females 501		Females 56			5 and 10	34	60 and 70	82	
					10 and 20	23	70 and 80	58	
					20 and 30	61	80 and 90	26	
					30 and 40	85	90 and 100	3	
					40 and 50	75			
Whereof have died under two years old ... 289									

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Oct. 15.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pens.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
64 1	35 9	22 5	38 0	42 9	42 2

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 10*s.*—Kent Pockets, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 25.

Hay, 3*l.* to 4*l.* 13*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.*—Clover, 4*l.* to 6*l.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lb.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 25.
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts..... 3,747 Calves 110
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep..... 23,680 Pigs 327
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	to	5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Oct. 22.

Walls Ends, from 14*s.* to 22*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 13*s.* to 18*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 50*s.* Yellow Russia, 49*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

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METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From September 26 to October 23, 1841, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep. 26	58	64	56	29.37	rain, clo. fair
27	57	66	58	57	clo. fair, rain
28	59	65	67	38	rain, windy
29	62	64	58	28	do. cl. fa. rn.
30	60	65	54	24	do. do.
Oct. 1	57	60	54	50	do.
2	54	60	51	77	fair, cloudy
3	51	57	51	80	cloudy, rain
4	52	60	54	61	do. do.
5	54	60	51	10	fair, do.
6	53	59	40	28.86	rain
7	52	60	50	29.0	fair
8	51	58	50	25	rain
9	49	55	49	77	fair
10	49	55	56	78	rain

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning	Noon.	11 o'clock Night	Barom.	Weather.
Oct. 11	53	61	51	in. pts. 29, 61	fair, rain
12	58	55	47	23	heavy, do.
13	51	55	56	96	fair dp.
14	57	63	56	83	do.
15	55	60	47	55	do.
16	53	59	50	87	rain, fair
17	54	63	52	46	fair
18	50	56	47	81	do. rain
19	42	50	42	79	do.
20	50	55	50	84	do. do.
21	42	49	44	96	do.
22	42	49	43	30, 07	do.
23	58	50	29, 35		rain
24	56	43	28, 80		fair
25	45	53	42	29, 10	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 27 to October 27, 1841, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. 1818.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27			89			98					2 dis 1 pm.	16 13 pm.
28			89			98					1 pm.	15 12 pm.
29			89			98				247		12 14 pm.
30			89			98				246	1 2 dis.	11 13 pm.
1			89			98				245	1 pm.	11 13 pm.
2			89			98					1 pm. 1 dis	11 13 pm.
3			89			98					1 2 pm.	14 12 pm.
4			89			98					par 2 pm.	14 12 pm.
5			89			98					par 2 pm.	12 14 pm.
6			89			98				246		15 13 pm.
7			89			98					par.	15 13 pm.
8			89			98				246	3 2 pm.	15 13 pm.
9			89			98				245	3 pm. par.	14 11 pm.
11	166	87	88	95	96	97	12			245	2 pm. 1 dis	11 13 pm.
12	164	86	87		96	97	12			245	2 pm. par.	13 11 pm.
13	166	86	88		96	97	12			245	2 pm. par.	11 13 pm.
14	165	87	88	96	96	98	12			245	1 pm.	11 13 pm.
15	165	87	88		96	98	12				2 pm. par.	11 13 pm.
16	164	86	88	96	96	97	12		96	244	2 pm. par.	11 13 pm.
18	164	86	87		96	97	12	84		244		11 13 pm.
19	163	86	87	96	96	97	12			242	2 pm. 1 dis	10 12 pm.
20		86	88		96	97	12	84	97	243	1 pm. 1 dis	12 10 pm.
21	163	87	88	96	96	97	12			243	2 pm. par.	10 12 pm.
22	163	87	88		96	97	12			243	1 3 pm.	10 12 pm.
23		87	87	96	96	97	12					12 11 pm.
25		87	88		96	97	12	84			2 pm.	10 12 pm.
26	162	87	88		96	98	12	84		243	2 pm. par.	12 10 pm.
27		87	88	96	96	98	12			243	2 pm. 1 dis	9 11 pm.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. DECEMBER, 1841.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.—We have for some months mislaid a letter which the Rev. Dr. Ingram was so obliging as to address to us, in answer to the challenge of our Correspondent PLANTAGENET in our January Magazine, p. 44. He refers us to an historical account of the Chiltern Hundreds given in the Preface to Skelton's Oxfordshire, from which we make the following extract: "No writer has hitherto observed the distinction, which ought to be made, between the Chiltern Hills and the Chiltern Hundreds. The former appellation is understood by Geologists, as descriptive of the great line of chalk, which extends in a south-western direction from Norfolk into Dorsetshire. The latter term is more limited; and, with the exception of the three contiguous hundreds in Buckinghamshire, which are so called from their situation, comprises expressly those Four Hundreds and a Half in our county, of which we shall endeavour, for the first time, to give an historical sketch." The names of these four hundreds and a half are, Pirton, Lewknor, Binfield, Langtree, and Ewelme: they were attached at the Domesday survey to the royal manor of Bensington, now Benson. It was for a History of those hundreds that Dr. Ingram announced his intention of collecting materials, in a prospectus issued about the year 1824. The writer of the Preface concludes with the observation that, "the office of Steward is now become merely nominal, and passes as a matter of course, or as an equivocal compliment, to every person in his turn, who, during a session, vacates a seat in parliament." But here we believe lies the long-prevalent mistake, or uncertainty. We have no proof that the stewardship of the Oxfordshire Chilterns has ever been granted for the purpose alleged; whilst our correspondent PLANTAGENET has satisfactorily shown that the office which it has been the modern practice to grant most frequently, in order to vacate a seat in Parliament, (the form, we may remark, is *lithographed*,) is the Stewardship of the three Buckinghamshire Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Burnham (misprinted in the aforesaid form, Bonenham).—We may here mention, that during the changes at the commencement of the present Parliament, whilst Henry Warburton, esq. and Alderman Thompson vacated their seats, Sept. 2, by accepting the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, Sir George Anson effected the same object by taking the Stewardship of the manor of Poynings. This seems to shew that the

Stewardship of the manor of East Retford is no longer available.

E. B. P. respecting Richborough, has not consulted the publications upon the place. Let him look at Stukeley's bird's eye view, which shows the cross of masonry (possibly the site of the church which stood within the castle),—a plan in Boys's History of Sandwich, plate VII. p. 473, Battely's Antiquitates Rutupinæ, or the Beauties of England and Wales, vol. VII. p. 949.

The inscription on the small seal found near Totness, of which an impression has been sent us by L. is apparently a *ROMAN* *LE COVTELLER*, (that is, in modern spelling, John Cutler,) surrounding a profile head looking to the left; but the seal will be found to give much better impression when further cleaned from its rust.

A Correspondent has observed on the following passage (p. 493) in the last Magazine, "The English authorized editions of the Scriptures are of general acknowledged incorrectness, not only in the mechanical department but in numerous instances of erroneous interpretation, which, however to touch, like the Ark of the Covenant, would be profanation, and the word of God is thus suffered to circulate by its superiors in conscious error."—"It can hardly be necessary to refer any churchman to the excellent pamphlets of Dr. Turton and Dr. Cardwell, in which this false statement is deliberately sifted, examined, and refuted, by the clearest evidence, on the last occasion in which it was brought prominently forward. Such insidious attacks on the Church ought not to be inserted without a rebuke."

We beg to inform a "Constant Reader," who dates from "Bromley Hill," that the quotation which he sends, "Her delicate blood spoke," &c. is taken from Donne's Poem to his Mistress.

A Correspondent suggests, that the singular sign of "Diogenes and Tumble-down Dick," noticed in Oct. p. 360, may have originated at or shortly after the Restoration, and convey a veiled political satire. According to this theory, the Greek Cynic was Oliver Cromwell, and the English drunkard his son Richard. Do any of the squibs or songs of the time record the application of such *sub-briquets* to the personages in question?

J. R. asks, where any account of the ancient family of Robertson (or Robbinson), of Strowan (or Struan), in Perthshire, Chief of the Clan of that name, is to be found.

CYNWELL, in answer to J. R. in our next.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

• THOMSON'S WORKS. ALDINE EDITION. PICKERING. 2 vols.

THE announcement of a new edition of Thomson's *Seasons* by Mr. Bolton Corney, and the probability of the Aldine edition being shortly reprinted, has gratified us by the assurance that the public taste is still able to estimate and admire the beauties of the first *descriptive* poet in our language, yet the numerous readers of the *Seasons* are perhaps little aware upon what authority the present text is founded, or what successive alterations it has undergone. The poem of Summer originally contained 1205 lines, it now consists of 1804; Autumn had 1275 in the earlier editions, but the common text extends to 1371, or, in Lord Buchan's calculation, after the edition, 4to, of 1730, Spring had 85 additional lines, Summer 599, Autumn 96, and Winter 188. But besides these additions, many passages were transposed, others materially altered, even when the original number of the verses was preserved, single lines were entirely remodelled, and particular expressions totally changed. In this manner, through successive alterations and improvements, this poem of the *Seasons*, beautiful with all its faults, gradually formed itself into the text in which it is now fixed. Winter, the portion of the poem the earliest published, appeared in 1726; and we find that so late as 1743 Thomson was still revising the text of the *Seasons*. Of Mr. Bolton Corney's ability and accuracy we think so highly, that we could not wish the new edition of the poet in other hands, and we are extremely sorry to hear that he did not also, in addition to the revision of the text, favour us with the biography of the poet; but as that portion of the forthcoming work has passed, we hear, into other hands, we shall withhold any communication we might have made on the subject till the edition appears, and then we shall feel ourselves at liberty to express without reserve our opinion as to the manner of the execution, both as regards the biographer's critical taste, in his judgment of Thomson's poetical talents, and of his literary knowledge in the collection and arrangement of the new materials for his life. We shall now briefly mention the object we have in view in the few following pages of the present article. Having been from early youth, we must confess with a blush that hardly becomes a manly cheek, somewhat too much "smitten with the love of sacred song," and having, through the kindness of an indulgent fortune, always enjoyed, what we have duly estimated, a life of leisure, we employed some of our time in forming collections for improved editions of our English poets: nor can we think this purpose to have been unreasonably entertained; for even now, many years after we commenced our pleasing occupation, how few of our poets have been edited in a manner worthy of their fame! Shakspeare, the sun and centre of the poetical hemisphere, still looks to Mr. Collier for that justice he has received from no earlier hand; the twin brothers of the same stage, Beaumont and Fletcher, are now first rising in their true shape and colour under Mr.

Dyce's * care. To Sir Walter Scott we are indebted for a very elaborate and excellent edition of Dryden ; but what are we to say of Chaucer, of Spenser, of Milton, of Pope, of Gay (whose works have never been collected), and many others ? We think, therefore, that some reflection is cast on our national taste, when it may be observed, that the editions of the poets of Greece and Rome have been undertaken repeatedly by scholars of the greatest fame, from the days of Scaliger and Stephens to those of Porson and Herman ; while, with the most delicate perception of their beauties, and the highest admiration of their genius, these scholars have added the most profound acquaintance with the language, and the most careful and religious examination of the text ;—while, in fact, all the combined resources of erudition and industry have been employed, and all but exhausted, in the endeavour to restore these shattered relics of unequalled beauty to something of their original form and lustre ; the poets of our own country, the emulators, and in some cases, the rivals, or more than rivals, of their fame, have been placed in the hands of men more or less incompetent to perform the high duty so rashly undertaken by them : and the result has necessarily been, that we are still obliged to read the *body* of the English poets in the Collection of Mr. Alexander Chalmers ; to see the pages of Ford covered with the slime and froth of Mr. Weber's ignorance ; to lament that the text of Pope is crowded with annotations, but not illustrated ; and Shakspeare himself, for so he might justly be represented, holding up his works with uplifted arm, far out of the reach of the swarm of little wits and antiquaries, “ parsons, templars, players,”—*et hoc genus omne*,—grovelling and crawling at his feet. With such impressions on our mind, that with honest industry something might be done to purify and amend the text where corrupt, and explain it where difficult or obscure, of most of our great poetical writers, we formed, not with the purpose of publication, but solely for our own gratification and improvement, some materials, which, in the course of time, spread widely over the Parnassian field. Among others, Thomson's Seasons, the early favourite of our youth, and our constant companion when a boy on the banks of the Medway, or idly wandering among the Kentish hills, attracted our attention. An observation made by Dr. Johnson in his life of the poet, on the text of the early editions, led to some research on the subject ; and as “ fortune not only favours fools,” but is also not seldom seen at the elbow of the diligent and industrious ; she crowned our earliest efforts by putting into our hands, at the price of one shilling and sixpence, what we would not exchange for the great ruby in the royal crown, the edition of the Seasons of 1738, 8vo. Miller, interleaved, filled with Thomson's alterations in his own hand in every page, and with numerous emendations and alterations by Pope, in his small and beautiful writing. That Pope had corrected the text of the Seasons was not unknown to us before, for we had seen a mention of it in Warton's edition of Pope ; but it was with great delight that we saw the assertion of the Commentator verified by this volume,—and that, in our own possession. We shall now only add what is the arrangement of the materials we propose to afford for our readers' entertainment and instruction in the following

* To Mr. Dyce, the admirable editor of the valuable productions of our older dramatic writers, Green and Peele, and Webster and Middleton, we are now looking for a still far more important effort of his learning and industry—an edition of the poems of Skelton ; a work that will be the most desirable accession to our early poetical literature that it has received since the days of Warton, Perry, and Ritson.

pages; and we wish them to be received by our readers, not as intended to form any part of a new edition, for that purpose they are not adapted,—but rather as gentle harbingers of the approach of Mr. B. Corney's forthcoming work, or rather as whetters of the public appetite, in the manner in which our friends at Petersburg and Moscow lead us to a side-table of little delicacies—*petits morceaux de poisson, avec un cordon de vin*—to give our stomachs a keener edge for the substantial and solid repast to come. We shall give first, a poem of Thomson's, which we presume to be but little known, written when he was probably not more than eighteen years old,* if so much, on the subject of the *Seasons*. We next give extracts from our copy of the *Seasons*, of the alterations made by Thomson in his own writing; by which our readers will see the *sculptor-poet*, not surveying his finished gallery of works, but employed in his workshop, with his rule and his planer, his apron round his waist, and the chisel in his hand. We next add some interesting selections from the alterations by Pope. After this, we give a few specimens of the Lyttelton copy of the *Seasons*, the nature of which is explained in the notice and friendly critic's own words;† while the sufferance of it forms a remarkable instance of that easy, indolent, good-natured reliance on others for which Thomson was known to his friends. We then add some quotations from the early editions of the *Seasons*, in order to mark the nature and extent of the subsequent alterations; and lastly, we add a few specimens of the manner in which the text and poetic language of Thomson might be illustrated from the Greek and Latin poets. Of our collections on this head we have given but a very small selection—*ὀλίγη λίβας*,—and our readers will please to recollect that Thomson was a very good scholar (in the sense that scholarship is useful to the poet), and was well-read in “sad Electra's poet,” and in those other great tragedians whose matchless productions Athens held so dear.

Of a Country Life, by a Student in the University.

‘I hate the clamours of the smoaky towns,
But much admire the bliss of rural clowns,
Where some remains of innocence appear,
Where no rude noise insults the list’ning ear;
Nought but soft Zephyrs whispering through the trees,
Or the still humming of the peaceful bees;
The gentle murmurs of a purling rill,
Or the unwearied chirping of the *Drill*;
The charming harmony of warbling birds,
Or hollow lowings of the grazing herds;
The murr’ring stock-dove’s melancholy coo,
When they their loved mates lament or woo;
The pleasing bleating of the tender lambs,
Or the indistinct murr’ling of their dams;
The musical discord of chiding hounds,
Whereto the echoing hill or rock resounds;
The rural, mournful songs of love-sick swains,
Whereby they soothe their raging am’rous pains;
The whistling music of the lagging plough,
Which does the strength of drooping beasts renew:

* This poem is taken from the Edinburgh Miscellany, 1720, 2nd edition. Thomson was born in 1700, and we presume that the first edition, which we never saw, and of which we do not know the date, must have been printed at least two years before.

† This book, containing the criticisms and emendations of Lord Lyttelton on his friend Thomson's poem, was presented to Lord Spencer by Mr. Matthew Montagu, who found it among the books of his aunt Mrs. Montagu.

And as the country rings with pleasant sounds,
 So with delightful prospects it abounds.
 Thro' every season of the sliding year,
 Unto the ravish'd sight new scenes appear.
 In the sweet *Spring*, the sun's prolific ray
 Does painted flow'rs to the mild air display;
 Then opening buds, then tender herbs are seen,
 And the bare fields are all array'd in green.
 In rip'ning *Summer*, the full-loaden vales
 Give prospect for employment for the flails;
 Each breath of wind the bearded groves makes bend,
 Which seems the fatal sickle to portend.
 In *Autumn*, that repays the lab'ers' pains,
 Reapers sweep down the honors of the plains.
 Anon black *Winter* from the frozen North
 Its treasures of snow and hail pours forth.
 The stormy winds blow thro' the hazy sky,
 In desolation Nature seems to lie;
 The unstain'd snow from the full clouds descends,
 Whose sparkling lustre open eyes offends;
 In maiden white the glittering fields do shine,
 The bleating flocks for want of food repine;
 With wither'd eyes they see 't'hou around,
 And with their fore feet ^{text} tread scrape the ground;
 They cheerfully do crop the insipid grass,
 The shepherds, sighing, cry—Alas! alas!
 Then pinching Want the wildest beast does tame,
 Then hunters on the snow do trace their game;
 Keen frost then turns the liquid lakes to glass,
 Arrests the dancing riv'lets as they pass.
 How sweet and innocent are country sports,
 And as men's tempers, various are their sorts.
 You on the banks of soft meand'ring Tweed
 May in your toils ensnare the wat'ry breed,
 And nicely lead the artificial *flee*,*
 Which when the nimble watchful trout does see,
 He at the bended hook will briskly spring,
 Then in that instant twitch your hairy string;
 And when he's hook'd, you with a constant hand,
 May draw him struggling to the fatal land.
 Then at fit seasons you may cloathe your hook,
 With a sweet bait dress'd by a faithless cook.
 The greedy pike darts to 't with eager haste,
 And being struck, in vain he flies at last;
 He rages, storms, and flounders thro' the stream,
 But all, alas! his life cannot redeem.
 At other times you may pursue the chase,
 And hunt the nimble hare from place to place.
 See, when the dog is just upon the grip,
 Out at a side she'll make a handsome skip,
 And ere he can divert his furious course,
 She, far before him, scours with all her force.
 She'll shift, and many times run the same ground.
 At last, outwearied by the stronger hound,
 She falls a sacrifice unto his hate,
 And with sad piteous screams laments her fate.
 See how the hawk does take his tow'ring flight,
 And in his course outflies our very sight,
 Beats down the fluttering fowl with all his might. }

* So in another of his Poems—

Here you 'll behold upon the fatal tree.
 The God of Nature, bleed, expire, and die.

See how the wary gunner casts about,
 Watching the fittest posture when to shoot.
 Quick as the fatal lightning blasts the oak
 He gives the springing fowl a sudden stroke
 He pours upon 't a shower of mortal lead,
 And ere the noise is heard,—the fowl is dead.
 Sometimes he spreads his hidden subtle snare,
 Of which th' entangled fowl was not aware,
 Thro' pathless wolds he doth pursue his sport,
 Where nought but moor fowl and wild beasts flourish.
 When the noon sun directly darts his beams,
 Upon your giddy heads, with fiery gleams,
 Then you may bathe yourself in cooling streams;
 Or to the sweet adjoining grove retire,
 Where trees with interwoven boughs conspire
 To form a grateful shade—their rural swains
 Do tune their oaten reeds to rural strains;
 The silent birds sit list'ning on the sprays,
 And in soft charming notes do imitate the lays.
 There you may stretch yourself upon the grass,
 And lull'd with Music to kind slumbers pass.
 No meagre cares your fancy will distract,
 And in that scene no tragic fears will act:
 Save the dear image of a charming she,
 Nought will the object of your vision be.
 Among the vicious pleasures of the town
 Let empty, partial Fortune on me frown:
 But grant, ye Powers, that it may be my lot
 To live in peace from noisy towns remote.—T. (i. e. Thomson.)

EXTRACTS FROM THOMSON'S ALTERATIONS OF THE SEASONS, FROM HIS OWN MS.

For the first four lines of Spring as they now stand—

"Come, gentle Spring, æthereal mildness, come,
 And from the bosom of your dropping cloud,
 While Music wakes around, veil'd in a shower
 Of shadowing roses, on our plains descend!

Thomson has written as follows—

"Come, gentle Spring, fair Queen of Seasons, come,
 And from the bosom of your dropping cloud,
 With the glad Hours, the Zephyrs, Loves and Joys,
 Gay flutt'ring round thee, on our plains descend."

He then erased these, and wrote against the original quatrain—STET.

The passage at line 355, in the edition of 1738, stands thus—

"Hence in old time, they say, a deluge came,
 When the disparting orb of Earth, that arch'd
 The imprison'd deep around, impetuous rush'd
 With ruin inconceivable at once
 Into the gulph, and o'er the highest hills
 Wide dash'd the waves, in undulation vast;
 Till from the centre to the streaming clouds
 A shoreless ocean tumbled round the globe."

The alterations are as follow—

"Hence in old time, they say, a deluge came,
 When the deep-chapt [parch'd] [chapt] [cleft] disparting orb, that
 arch'd
 The rarefy'd abyss, whose searching streams
 Expansive sought a vent, impetuous rush'd
 With universal burst, into the gulph,
 And o'er the high-pil'd hills of fractur'd Earth
 Wide dash'd," &c.

Or thus—

—“ deep-cleft disparting orb, that arch'd
The central waters round, impetuous rush'd
With universal burst, into the gulph,
And o'er the *high-pil'd* [new form'd] hills of fractur'd Earth
Wide dash'd,” &c.

- L. 376. — “ But now from clear to cloudy, moist to dry,
And hot to cold, in restless change revolv'd,
Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought,
The fleeting shadow of a Winter's sun.”

These lines are erased, and the following substituted—

“ But now of turbid elements the sport,
From clear to cloudy tost, from hot to cold,
And moist to dry, with inward-eating change,
Our drooping days are dwindled down to nought,
Their period finish'd ere 'tis well begun.”

- L. 426, as the text now stands, is from the MS.

“ Behold, yon breathing prospect bids the Muse
Throw all her beauty forth, but who can paint
Like Nature ”—

In the edition of 1738 it stood thus—

But yonder breathing prospect bids the Muse
Throw all her beauty forth, that daubing all
Will be to what I gaze ; for who can paint
Like Nature,” &c.

At v. 804 the following lines, except the first, as they appear in the text, are erased, perhaps from the language having something of the character of *Pantheism* :

The informing Author in his work appears,
His grandeur in the heavens, the sun and moon,
Whether that fires the day, or falling, this
Pours out a lucid softness o'er the night,
Are but a beam from Him. The glittering stars
By the deep ear of Meditation heard,
Still in their midnight watches sing of Him.
He nods a calm. The tempest blows his wrath,
Roots up the forest, and o'erturns the main.
The thunder is his voice, and the red flash
His speedy sword of justice. At his touch
The mountains flame, he shakes the solid earth,
And rocks the nations. Nor in these alone,
In every common instance God is seen ;
And to the man who casts his mortal eye
Abroad, unnoticed wonders rise ; but chief
In thee, boon Spring, and in thy softer scenes,
The smiling God appears, &c.

The following lines in Summer, 124, are erased from the text, with the exception of the first.

Fruit is thy bounty too, with juice replete,
Acid or mild ; and from thy ray receives
A flavour pleasing to the taste of man.
By thee concocted blushes : and by thee,
Fully matured, into the verdant lap
Of Industry the mellow plenty flows.
Extensive harvests wave at thy command,
And the bright ear, consolidate by thee,
Bends unwithholding to the reaper's hand.

The following lines are heightened in liberty in the subsequent alterations.

- V. 44. "Th' unfruitful rock itself, impregn'd by thee,
In dark retirement forms the lucid stone,
Collected light, compact, that polish'd bright,
And all its native lustre let abroad,
Shines proudly in the bosom of the fair,
At thee the Ruby lights his deep'ning glow,
A bleeding radiance grateful to the view."

In the MS. thus—

"Th' unfruitful rock itself, impregn'd by thee.
In dark retirement forms the lucid stone;
The lively Diamond drinks thy purest rays,
Collected light, compact, that, polish'd bright
And all its native lustre let abroad,
Dares, as it sparkles on the fair one's breast,
With vain ambition, emulate her eyes.
At thee the Ruby lights its deep'ning glow,
And with a waving radiance inward flames."

The following lines (in Italics) are erased, v. 30th.

—"to the brink
Of dreary nothing, desolate abyss!
Recoiling giddy thro' light or with short glance,
Such as remotely wafting spirits use,
Behold the glories of the little world."

V. 525. "Then on that rock by Nature's chisel carv'd."
is altered to—

"Then on that hollow'd rock, grotesque and wild."

The character of 'Spenser' is introduced in the MS. v. 631.

Nor shall my verse forget that elder bard (forget),
The gentle Spenser, Fancy's gaudy [pleasing] son,
Who like a copious river pour'd his song
O'er all the mazes of enchanted ground;
Nor him [thee] his ancient Master, laughing, sage
Chaucer, whose native manners-painting sense
Well moralized, shines through the gothic cloud
Of Life [Time] and language o'er his genius thrown."

The following description of the fabulous City in Africa [v. 716, &c.]
is entirely erased; and from the colour of the ink used, I think the
erasure is Pope's.

Hence late expos'd (if distant fame says true)
Another'd City from the sandy wave
Emergent rose; with olive fields around,
Fresh woods, reclining herds, and silent flocks,
Amazing all, and incorrupted seen.
For by the nitrous penetrating salts,
Mix'd copious with the sand, pierc'd and preserved,
Each object hardens gradual into stone,
Its posture fixes and its colour keeps.
The statue-folk, within, unnumber'd crowd
The streets, in various attitudes surprised
By sudden fate, and live in every face
The Passions caught, beyond the Sculptor's art.
Here leaning soft, the marble Lovers stand,
Delighted e'en in death; and each for each
Feeling alone, with that expressive look,
Which perfect Nature only knows to give.
And there the Father agonizing bends
Fond o'er his weeping Wife, and infant train,
Aghast, and trembling, though they know not why.

The stiffen'd vulgar stretch their arms to Heaven
 With horror staring; while in Council deep
 Assembled full, the hoary-headed Sires
 Sit sadly thoughtful of the public fate.
 As when old Rome beneath the raging Gaul
 Sunk her proud towers, resolute on death;
 Around the Forum sat the grey Divan
 Of Senators, majestic, motionless,
 With ivory staves, and in their awful robes
 Dress'd, like the falling Fathers of Mankind,
 Array'd and shining; from the solemn sight
 The red barbarian shrunk, and deem'd them Gods."

The last five of the following verses (Autumn 773) on the Princess Amelia are erased.

"Strings every nerve, *calls up* [and calls] the kind'ling soul . .
 Into the healthful cheek and joyous eye.
 And whence the royal Maid, Am'e'a, blooms
 With new flush'd graces; yet resign'd to bless,
 Beyond a Crown, some happy Prince, and shine,
 In all her Mother's matchless virtue drest,
 The Carolina of another Land."

In the Poem of Winter (v. 58) the following lines are erased.

— "Thus Winter falls,
 A heavy gloom oppressive o'er the world,
 Through Nature shedding influence malign,
 And rouses all the seeds of dark disease.
 The soul of Man dies in him, loathing life,
 And black with horrid views, &c."

V. 382, another erasure of four lines occurs.

"While tempted vigorous o'er the marble waste
 On sleds, reclined, the furry Russian sits,
 And by his rein-deer drawn, behind him throws
 A shining Kingdom in a Winter's day."

V. 456, four lines in the printed Copy—

"Nor absent are those tuneful shades, I ween,
 Taught by the Graces, whose enchanting touch
 Shakes every Passion from the various string;
 Nor those who solemnize the moral scene—"

are thus altered—

"Nor absent are those Shades whose skilful hand
 Pathetic *drew* [trace] the impassion'd heart, and charm'd
 Transported Athens with the moral scene.
 Nor those who tuneful wake the enchanting *lyre* [string]."

V. 465, in the Edition—

"See on the hallow'd hour that none intrude
 Save Lycidas, the friend," &c.

In the MS.

"Save a few chosen friends that sometimes deign
 To bless my humble *cell* [roof], &c."

The following lines, with the exception of the first couplet, are erased, but the amendments are so amended themselves, and the alterations so numerous, as to render it very difficult to give them. I have added only those written on the *printed* page between the lines of the text.

"On blithesome frolics bent, the youthful swains,
 While every work of man is laid at rest,
 Fond o'er the river *crowd*, [rush] and, shuddering, view
 The doubtful deeps below. Or, where the lake

And long canal the cerule plain extend,
 Branch'd out in many a long canal extends,
 The City pours her thousands, swarming all
 From every quarter; and with him who glides
 Or skating sweeps, swift as the wind, along
 In circling poise, or else disorder'd fall,
 His feet illuded, sprawling to the sky,
 While the laugh rages round; from end to end
 Encreasing still, resounds the crowded scene."

In the description of Winter, v. 666, the following lines are erased, and
 others written in the MS. as the text now stands.

—" and make an ocean boil.
 Whence heap'd abrupt along the howling shore
 And into various shapes, as Fancy leaves,
 Work'd by the wave, the crystal pillars heave;
 Swells the blue portico, the gothic dome
 Shoots fretted up, and birds and beasts and men
 Rise into mimic life, and sink by turns."

We now come to the conclusion of the Hymn on the Seasons; a
 passage, we presume, as the termination of his Poem, which Thomson
 thought it important to present in its most finished state. We give the
 lines as they appear in this edition, with the interlined corrections, and
 then add the corrections in the interleaved page.

"Should Fate command me to the farthest verge
 Of the green Earth, to hostile [distant] barbarous climes,
 Rivers unknown to song, where first the sun
 Gilds Indian mountains, or his setting beam
 Flames on th' Atlantic isles; 't is nought to me,
 Since God is ever present, ever felt.
 In the void waste, as in the city full,
 Roll'd the same kindred seasons round the world,
 [And where he vital spreads there must be joy],
 In all apparent, wise and good in all,
 Since he sustains and animates the whole,
 From seeming evil still educes good;
 And better thence again, and better still,
 In infinite progression. But I lose
 Myself in Him, in light ineffable:
 Come, then, expressive Silence, muse His praise."

The lines in the MS. are now given, those interlined being erased.

"Flames on the Atlantic isles, or, e'en at last,
 Through the dark gulph to usher future worlds.
 I cheerful will obey: 't is nought to me
 Since God," &c.

V. 114. "Round the world.
 When even at last its awful mandate [the solemn] comes,
 And my dark flight I wing to future worlds,
 I cheerful will obey. I cannot go
 Where universal goodness does not reign,
 Sustained all yon orbs, and all their sons
 From seeming evil still educating good;
 And better thence again, and better still,
 In infinite," &c.

I cheerful will obey—with rising powers [there with new powers]
 Will rising wonders sing. I cannot go
 Where universal goodness does not reign,
 Sustaining all yon orbs, and all their sons,
 From seeming evil still educating good;
 And better thence again, and better still,
 In infinite," &c.

The following lines are erased, in the poem to the memory of Sir Isaac Newton, after v. 157, "ever-trusting man."

"This, Conduit, from thy rural hours we hope,
As though the pleasing shade, where Nature pours
Her every sweet, in studious ease you walk,
The social Passions smiling at thy heart,
That glows with all the recollected Sage."

We shall now give a few particular expressions that have been improved, in the alteration of single words or lines.

Spring 215.

- "The downward sun
Looks out illustrious from amidst the flush."
MS. ————"The downward sun
Breaks forth effulgent from amid the flush."
V. 296. "This to the poets gave the golden eye,
When, as they sung in *elevated phrase*."
MS. "When, as they sung in *boldly-figured phrase*."
V. 461. "Nor is the meadow worthless of our foot."
MS. "Nor is the mead unworthy of our foot."
V. 463. "The forest running round, the rising spire."
MS. "The forest dark'ning round, the glitt'ring spire."
V. 591. "Some to the rude protection of the thorn
Resolve to trust their young," &c.
MS. "Commit their feeble offspring," &c.
V. 605. ————"Now 'tis nought
But hurry, hurry through the busy air."
MS. "But *restless hurry* through the busy air."
V. 609. ————"In the void
The *EXONER'D* parents see their soaring race,
And, once rejoicing, never see them more."
MS. "The faithful parents, &c.
Th' acquitted."
V. 749. "While the fair heifer *redolent in view*
Stands, kindling up their rage."
MS. "While the fair heifer, *balmy-breathing near*."
V. 839. "To raise his being and serene his soul."
MS. "To cheer his being and *elate* his soul."
V. 911. ————"Repentance rears
Her snaky crest; a quick, returning *twinge*
Shoots through the conscious heart."
MS. "Her snaky crest; a quick-returning *pang*."
V. 961. ————"When succourless and sad,
Wild as a Bacchanal she spreads her arms."
MS. "She with extended arms his aid implores."

Summer, v. 171.

- "Reflects from every fluctuating wave
A glance extensive as the day."
MS. "Far to the blue horizon's utmost verge,
Restless, reflects a waving gleam," &c.
V. 231. "The house-dog with th' *employless* greyhounds lie."
MS. ————"With the *vacant* greyhounds lie."
V. 271. "Within an inch the dreadless wanderer oft
Passes."
MS. "Near the dire cell the dreadless wanderer oft."
V. 937. ————"From his void embrace,
Mysterious heaven! that moment as a deep
Of pallid ashes, fell the beautiful maid."

MS. ——— "That moment to the ground,
A blacken'd corse, was struck the beauteous maid."

Autumn, v. 173. "

" And cheerly steal the sultry hours away."

MS. " And steal unfelt the sultry hours away."

V. 395. ——— " Still overhead

" The glomerating tempest grows."

MS. " The mighty tempest weaves its gloom."

V. 396. " Upbraid us not, ye wolves! ye tigers fell!"

MS. " Ye raving wolves, upbraid our wanton rage."

V. 493. " Poor is the triumph o'er the timid hare,
Shook from the corn."

MS. " Scar'd from the corn," &c.

V. 511. " If stomach keen can intervals allow,

Relating how it ran, and how it fell."

MS. " Relating all the wonders of the chase." [all the glories of the chase]

V. 641. " Philips, facetious bard, the second Rowe,
Who nobly durst," &c.

MS. " Plain Philips, careless bard, the second Rowe."

V. 907. " And through their fluid pores his temper'd force
Shed o'er the peaceful world."

MS. " And through their fluid veil his soften'd force."

V. 1056. " Now sunk, and now renew'd, he's quite absorpt,
Rider and horse."

MS. " Now sunk, and now renew'd, he sinks absorpt."

Winter, v. 43.

" And fierce Aquarius shouls th' inverse year."

MS. " And fierce Aquarius stains th' inverse year."

V. 281. ——— " What is land unknown?
What water, of the still unfrozen eye?"

MS. " What water, of the still unfrozen spring?"

SELECTION FROM THE ALTERATIONS OF THE SEASONS MADE BY POPE, IN
THOMSON'S OWN COPY.

Summer, Text, v. 620.

" Let comprehensive Newton speak thy fame

In all philosophy: for solemn song.

Is not wild Shakspeare. Nature's boast and thine;

And every greatly amiable muse

Of elder ages in thy Milton met?

His was the treasure of ten thousand years,

Seldom indulg'd to man; a god-like mind

Unlimited, and various as his theme,

Astonishing as chaos; as the bloom

Of blooming Eden fair, soft as the talk

Of our grand parents, and as Heaven sublime."

Thus altered in Pope's MS.

" Let Newton, pure intelligence, whom Heaven

Lent to mankind [to mortals lent] its boundless works to trace,

From laws sublimely simple, speak thy fame

In all philosophy: for lofty sense,

Creative fancy, and inspection keen

Through the deep windings of the human heart,

Is not wild Shakspeare thine and Nature's boast?

Is not each great, each amiable muse

Of elder ages in thy Milton met?

A genius vast and boundless as his theme,

Astonishing as chaos, as the bloom

Of blissful Eden fair, as Heaven sublime."

Spring, 700. In the Text.

"And should I wander to the rural seat
Whose aged oaks, and venerable gloom,
Invite the noisy rooks, with pleasure there,
I might the various poultry survey."

Pope's alteration is as follows :

"And should I, wander to the rural seat
Whose aged elms, and venerable oaks,
Invite the rooks, who high amid the boughs,
In early spring their airy city build,
And caw with ceaseless clamour ; there well pleased
I might," &c.

Autumn, v. 39. Text.

"And black by fits the shadows sweep along,
A gayly-checker'd, wide-extended view,
Far as the circling eye can shoot around,
Convolved and tossing in a flood of corn."

Pope's alteration.

"And black by fits the shadows sweep along
A gayly-checker'd, *heart-expanding* [heart-delighting] view,
Far as the circling eye can shoot around,
Unbounded tossing in a flood of corn
[O'er waving golden seas of ripen'd corn.]

Text, v. 119.

———— "Nurse of art ; the city rose,
And stately street ¹⁰⁰ street by thousands led."

Pope's alteration.

———— "Nurse of art, the City reared
In beauteous pride her tower-encircled head ;
Then Commerce, &c."

thus erasing the eight intervening lines between 120 and v. 128.

Text, v. 193, in the description of Lavinia.

"She with her widow'd mother, feeble, old,
And poor, lived in a cottage lost far up
Amid the windings of a woody vale ;
Safe from the cruel blasting arts of man,
Almost on Nature's common bounty fed."

Pope's alteration.

"Among the windings of a woody vale,
By solitude, and deep surrounding shades,
But more by bashful modesty concealed.
Together thus they shunned the cruel scorn
Which virtue sunk to poverty would meet ;
From the base pride of the indignant world,
Almost," &c.

Text, v. 214.

"Thoughtless of beauty, she was beauty's self ;
Recluse among the woods, if city dames
Will deign their faith ; and thus she went, compell'd
By strong necessity, with as serene
And pleased a look as Patience can put on,
To glean Palæmon's field."

Pope's alteration.

"Thoughtless of beauty, she was beauty's self :
Recluse amid the *deep* [close] *embowering* woods,
As in the hollow breast of Apennine,
Beneath the shelter of encircling hills,
A myrtle rises, far from human eyes,

And breathes its balmy fragrance o'er the wild;
So flourish'd blooming, and unsown by all,
The sweet Lavinia, till, at length compell'd
By strong Necessity's supreme command,
With smiling patience in her looks, she went
To glean," &c.

Text, v. 291.

"With harvest shining all these fields are thine;
And if my wishes may presume so far,
Their master too, who then indeed were best,
To make the daughter of Acasto so."

Pope's alteration.

"The fields, the master, all, my fair! are thine,
If, to the various blessings which thy house
Has shower'd upon me, *thou wilt add that bliss*, [thou that bliss wilt
That *sweetest* [dearest] bliss, the power of blessing thee." [add].

Text, v. 372.

"Caught in the meshes snare, in vain they beat
Their useless win & entangl'd more and more;
Nor on the surges of the boundless air," &c.

Pope has inserted the following couplet after the second line.

1. Sad Captives, never more to taste the joys
Of liberty, without redemption lost.
2. *Unhappy Captives, whom from instant death
No ransom shall redeem, no pity save.*

Text, v. 1121.

— "the circling force shut up,
And instant Winter bid to do his worst."

Pope's alteration.

"And instant Winter's utmost rage defied."

Winter. Text, 137.

"Thro' the loud night that bids the waves arise."

Pope's alteration.

"Thro' the black night that sits immense around."

Text, v. 299.

"Lays him along the snow, a stiffen'd corpse,
Unstretch'd, and bleaching in the northern blast."

Pope's alteration.

"Stretch'd out, and bleaching to the northern blast."

We shall now conclude our extracts from Pope's MS. with the alteration of the most importance and length which he made.

Winter, v. 427, text.

"First Socrates,
Whose simple questions to the folded heart,
Still unperceiv'd, and from the maze of thought,
Evolv'd the secret truth,—a godlike man!
Solon, the next who built his common-weal
On equity's wide base. Lycurgus then,
Severely good: and him of rugged Rome,
Numa, who soften'd her rapacious sons.
Cimon, sweet soul'd, and Aristides just;
With that attempter'd hero, mild and firm,
Who wept the brother, while the tyrant bled,
Unconquer'd Cato, virtuous in extreme.
Scipio, the human warrior, gently brave;
Who soon the race of spotless glory ran,
And warm in youth, to the poet's shade,

With friendship and philosophy retired;
 And equal to the best, the Theban twain,
 Who single raised their country into fame.
 Thousands besides, the boast of Greece and Rome,
 Whom virtue owes, the tribute of a verse
 Demand,—but who can count the stars of heaven?"

Pope's alteration :

" First Socrates,
 Who firmly good in a corrupted state,
 Against the rage of tyrants single stood,
 Invincible! pure Reason's sacred law,
 That voice of God within the spotless mind,
 Obeying fearless, or in life or death:
 Great moral teacher! wisest of mankind!
 Solon the next, who built his common weal
 On equity's wide base, by gentle laws
 A lively people curbing, yet unquench'd,
 Preserving still their native, gen'rl us fire.
 Lycurgus then, who bowed beneath the force
 Of strictest discipline, severely giv'd, [wise]
 All human passions. Next, the light of Rome,
 Numa, who soften'd her rapacious sons;
 Fabricius, scorner of all-conquering gold;
 Scipio, the gentle chief, humanely brave,
 Who soon the race of spotless glory ran,
 And warm in youth, to the poetic shade,
 With friendship and philosophy retired;
 Unconquer'd Cato, virtuous in extreme;
 Thou, too, unhapp'ly Brutus, kind of heart,
 Whose steady arriety awful Virtue urg'd,
 Lifted the Roman steel against thy friend.
 And they, the boast of Greece, while [when] Greece was free,
 Cimon, sweet-soul'd, and Aristides just;
 With that attemper'd hero, mild and firm,
 Who wept the brother while the tyrant bled:
 And, equal to the best, the Theban pair,
 Whose virtues, in heroic concord join'd,
 Their country raised to freedom, empire, fame.
 Thousands beside the tribute of a verse
 Demand," &c.

ALTERATIONS MADE IN THOMSON'S SEASONS BY LORD LYTTLTON, WITH
 THOMSON'S CONSENT.

Preface to the Seasons by Lord Lyttelton.—“ In this Edition, conformably to the intentions and will of the author, some expressions in the Seasons which have been justly thought too harsh, or obscure, or not strictly grammatical, have been corrected, some lines transposed, and a few others left out. The Hymn which was printed at the end of the Seasons in some of the last editions is likewise omitted, because it appears to good judges that all the matter and thoughts in that hymn are much better expressed in the Seasons themselves.”—Having with this feeling undertaken the improvement of the Seasons, Lord Lyttelton did not approach his work with a very timid or reluctant hand. He struck out whole passages, transposed others, altered whole lines, and changed particular expressions at will. In Spring, v. 124, is the line,

“ On whose course
 Corrosive Famine waits, and knells the year.”

For which he substitutes—

“ Destruction waits unseen, and Famine dire.”

The following passage is cut out at verse 195 :

" Fall swell the woods, their very music wakes,
Mix'd in wild concert with the warbling brooks,
Increas'd ; the distant bleatings of the hills,
And hollow lows responsive from the vales,
Whence, blending all, the sweeten'd zephyr springs."

In describing the golden age Thomson wrote (Spring, 263)—

" This, when emergent from the gloomy wood,
The glaring lion saw, his horrid heart
Was meekn'd, and he join'd his sullen joy,
For music held the whole in perfect peace.
Soft sigh'd the flute ; the tender voice was heard,
Warbling the varied heart ; the woodlands round
Applied their quire, and winds and waters flow'd
In consonance. Such were those prime of days."

These Lord Lyttelton erased, and substituted the following :

On every hill, beneath each spreading shade,
The swains and husbandmen rejoicing hymn
Their bounty as God ; then festive dance and sport,
Kind deeds, and friendly talk successive share
The blissful hour ; while the rosy vale,
Love breath'd his tears, from anguish free,
And free from guilt, pre those prime of days."

In v. 287,

" A pensive anguish pinin the heart,"

is altered into

" A fond distraction pining at the heart."

V. 328.

" While sickly damps and cold autumnal fogs
Hung not, relaxing, on the springs of life."

These lines are changed to

" No sickly damps, nor cold autumnal fogs,
Hung on the springs of life, and clogg'd their tone."

And this was improving the Seasons ! Let us take another specimen near to the former v. 357.

—————" But you, ye flocks,
What have you done ? ye peaceful people, what
To merit death ? you who have given us milk
In luscious streams, and lent us your own coat
Against the winter's cold ?

Alteration :

—————" But, ah ! ye flocks,
What have you done ? ye peaceful people, what
To merit death ? you who each year resign
To undefended man your own attire ?"

Take a passage in Summer, v. 1345.

" So stands the statue that enchants the world,
So bending tries to veil the matchless boast,
The mingled beauties of exulting Greece."

for which the following couplet is substituted :

" So stands the statue that enchants the world,
So bending tries to veil its naked charms !"

We can find room but for one passage more, Summer 1576.

" Chaucer, whose native manners painting verse,
Well moraliz'd, shines through the gothic cloud
Of time and language o'er thy genius thrown."

The Lytteltonian Thomson is as follows :

" Chaucer, whose lively manners painting verse,
Sharp with keen satire, strong with nervous sense
And moral truth, shines through the darken'd cloud
Of gothic barbarism around him thrown."

And then follows—an insertion of the following lines, by the *Improver*.

" How sweet the concert of thy various bards,
Poetic island ! hark ! they strike the lyre.
Harmonious Dryden, Waller, Denham, Rowe,
Gay, Prior, and judicious Addison.
But see ! with perfect art the hand of Pope
Now tunes the strings ! around the Graces dance,
And Wisdom to her ear approves the song.
Of all thy numerous arts, Britannia, this
The most correct ! but nobler fame belongs
To genius more sublime."

We will now give a few passages as they stood in the *early* editions, to shew the improvement of taste, and alteration of style in the later. The reader can refer to the text of the standard editions for his comparison.

Spring, v. 753.

" High from the summit of a craggy cliff
Hung o'er the green spotless vale at its base,
The royal eagle draws to the post, resolved
To try them at the suppliant's pensive and bright
As burnished day, the virtuous blue sky wind,
Leaving dull sight below, with fixt gaze
Drink in their native air. The father king
Claps his glad pinions and approves the birth."

V. 823.

" The cruel raptures of the savage mind,
How the red lioness, her whelps forgot,
Amid the thoughtless fury of her heart,
The lank rapacious wolf, the unshapely bear,
The spotted tiger, fellest of the fell,
And all the terrors of the Lybian swain,
By this new flame, their native wrath sublimed,
Roam the resounding waste in fiercer bands,
And growl their horrid loves."

Summer, v. 447.

" Distressful Nature pants,
The desert sines ; and the stubborn rock,
Split to the centre, sweats at every pore.
The very streams look languid from afar ;
Or through the fervid glade impetuous hurl
Into the shelter of the crackling grove."

Summer, v. 1146.

" The sluicy rain
In one unbroken flood descends, and yet
Th' unconquerable lightning struggles thro',
Rugged and fierce, or in red whirling balls,
And strikes the shepherd as he shuddering sits
Presaging ruin on the rocky cleft.
His inmost marrow feels the gliding flame :
He dies—and like a statue grim'd with age,
His lone, dejected posture still remains,
His russet sing'd, and bent his hanging hat,
Against his crook his sooty cheek reclin'd,
While whiming at his feet, his half-stunn'd dog
Importunately kind, and fearful, pats
On his insensate master for relief."

This passage was worked up subsequently into a fine description.
Autumn, 674.

" My theme still urges on my vagrant thought,
Presents the downy peach : the purple plum
With a fine bluish mist of animals
Clouded ; the ruddy nectarine ; and dark
Beneath his ample leaf the luscious fig," &c.

The concluding lines of Winter stood in one of the early editions, we think the third—

" Bear up awhile
And all your woes are past, time swiftly fleets,
And wished eternity approaching wings
Like undying love without alloy,
Pure flowing joy, and happiness serene."

In the well-known story of Musidora, in *the Faerie Queene*, (v. 1268, &c.) there were in the second edition, *three nymphs* and a *Sacharissa*, and Musidora, who are thus described :—

" Tall and majestic Sacharissa rose,
Superbly treading, as on Ida's top
So Grecian bards in their fable sung
High shone the wife of Jove.
Another Pallas seem'd,
Meek-eye, serene, gaining every look,
A surer conqueror, sliding heart.
While like the Cytherean goddess, Amoret,
Delicious dress'd, her dimpled smiles,
And all one softness melted on the sense,
Not Paris panted stronger when aside
The rival goddesses," &c.

We shall now give a few examples of coincidence in imagery and thought, sometimes admitting a great similarity of verbal expression between passages in the Seasons, and in the productions of the ancient Poets, confining ourselves, for the sake of uniformity, to those of Greece.

Spring, 460.

" Ten thousand wandering images of things
Soothe every gust of passion into peace ;
Alas ! but the swellings of the soften'd heart,
That waken, not disturb, the tranquil mind."

Compare,

• " Ἀντάρ ἐμὸν γλυκὺς ὕπνος, ὑπὸ Πλατάνῳ βαθυφύλλῳ
Καὶ παγὰς φιλέοιμι, τὸν ἐγγύθεν ἤχον ἀκούων,
" Ἄ τέρπει ψοφεῖσα τὸν ἄγριον, οὐχὶ ταραάσει."

Mosch. Idyll. E. 11-13.

Spring, 627.

" And shiver every feather with desire."

Compare Sophocles, *Ajax* Mast. v. 693.—" Ἐφριζ' ἐν ἔρωτι."

V. 762, of the *Eagle*,—

" He wings his course, and preys in *distant isles*."

to Pindar, *Od. Nem.* iii. v. 140.—

" Ἔστι δ' αἶετος ὤκυς
Τήλοθε μεταμαινόμενος."

V. 911. ———— "or sit beneath the shade
Of solemn oaks."—

Pindar, Nem. Od. X. 115.

———"δρυοῖ ἐν στελέχει
ἤμενον."

V. 968. "From the keen gaze her lover turns away."
to Sophocles, Antigone.

"Νικᾷ δ' ἐταργήs βλαφύρων
ἡμερος εὐλεατροῦ
Νύμφας."

V. 1121. ———— "for nought but love
Can answer love, and render bliss secure."

to Bion, Buc. VIII. i. and xvi. v. 8.

"Καλὸν δὲ ἔσ-σασμένω συνεῶσθαι
and "Ολβιοὶ ἔω παύοντες ἐπανίσθιν ἀντεράωντι."

Summer, v. 759.

adaste,
"Thou, like the bee, may'st freely range
From flower to flower."

So Pindar, Pyth. X. 83.

"Ἐπ' ἄλλοι τ' ἀποθεῶς τ'
μέλισσιν." ^{philosop-}

Summer, v. 719.

"And where the Ganges ^{tuus} his Sacred wave."

———"βυβλινῶν ὄρων ἀπο
Ἰησι σептὸν Νεῖλος" ^{Ευποτον} ῥέος."

Æschyli Prom. D. v. 800.

Ib. 999. "his broad-wing'd vessel;" so Pind. Ol. ix. 36, ^{ῥάος υποπ-}
τερῶν.

Ib. 1587—

———"The parted lip,
Like the red rose-bud."

So Achilles Tatius, Clit. Amor. lib. xi. on the rose,

"Ἀνοίγει τῶν φυλλῶν τὰ χεῖλη."

Ib. 1623—

"O'er earth and ocean smile immense."

So Æschyl. Prometheus, v. 90,

"ποντίων τε κυμάτων
Ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα."

Lastly, we give a passage from Autumn, v. 538, descriptive of the
drinking match.

"Thus, as they swim in mutual swill, the talk,
Vociferous at once from twenty tongues,
Reels fast from theme to theme," &c.

So from Pindar, Od. Nem. ix. 118,

"Ἀσυχίαν δὲ φιλεῖ
μὲν συμπόσιον."

θαρσαλέα δὲ παρὰ
Κρητῆρα φωνά γίνεται," &c.

Having given what we think sufficient from the Greek poets, we shall add, that we do not know whether it is necessary to inform the readers of the Seasons, that Thomson has throughout kept an attentive eye on the most beautiful and finished of all descriptive poems, the Georgics of Virgil; and that, not only are numerous passages taken from that work, but the very language itself, abounding in expressions the most picturesque and refined, are transferred, with as little loss of their original force and beauty as possible, into his own. Thus the whole passage in Spring from v. 32 to 47 is from Virgil.

• Parturit almus ager, zephyrique tepentibus auris
Laxant arva sinus," &c. *Georg.*

• "Forth fly the tepid airs, and unconfin'd,

• Encircling earth the moving softness strays," &c.

Again :

• "Tempus humo tegere, et juncudum incurvare aratris."

and

• "Rursus in obliquum verso perrumpit arer,"

• "Meanwhile, incumbent o'er the shining shore,

The master leans, removes th' obstructing clay,

Winds the whole work, and stilling lays the globe," &c.

We consider it sufficient to have this remark, without transferring any more passages from our own copy these pages, as it will be a more pleasing occupation to the reader of delightful poems, to form his own comparisons, and to observe with taste and judgment the later poet has availed himself of the genius of his predecessor.

We now proceed to remark, that there is another poem, much less known, except to scholars, and now probably little read, even by them, which appears, and justly, to have been a favourite with the author of the Seasons: we mean the "*Prædium Rusticum*" of the Jesuit Vaniere, written in Latin hexameters. We will give one or two specimens.

Spring, 415. "If yet too young, and easily deceiv'd,
A worthless prey scarce bends your pliant rod,
Him, piteous of his youth, and the short space
He has enjoyed the vital light of Heaven,
Soft disengage, and back into the stream
The speckled captive throw," &c.

• Ne pereat gens tota, vagæ miserere juventæ
Pisciculunque vadis hærentem tolle; futuræ
Speciem sobolis, vivumque novæ demitte paludi."

v. 430. "Then seeks the furthest ooze, the sheltering weed,
The cavern'd bank, his old secure abode."

• Enatat, et rerum trepidus, lateque vacantes
Admiratus aquas, lacubus dominatur avitis."

The whole of this passage to v. 439, is taken from Vaniere: so is that poetical and picturesque verse, 626.

"In fond rotation spread the spotted wing."

"Sæpe solum verrens pennâ pendente rotatur."

But we have already lingered too long over our pleasing task; we shall therefore leave it to the future editors of Thomson to point out those expressions in his poem which derive their force and application from their allusion to some well-known epithet in the older poets, as "the yellow Hunter," from the "*flavus Melcager*," of Juvenal &c.; and we shall now conclude with a passage in the charming story of Palæmon and Lavinia,

which brings to our minds a similar image in the works of a poet, more popular in the days of Thomson than in ours.

"O let me now into a richer soil
Transplant thee safe; where vernal suns and showers
Diffuse their warmest, longest influence,
And of my garden be the pride and joy." *Autumn*, 276.

See Otway's Orphan.

"You took her up a little tender flower.
— and with a careful loving hand
Transplanted her into your own fair garden,
Where the sun always shines," &c.

We have now given, we trust, a sufficient proof of our high esteem of the works of one whom we know and feel to be a genuine poet; and we only add, lest our purpose may be misunderstood, that as we collected our materials solely to satisfy our own curiosity; so we make use of them only for our own amusement and gratification; having always approved the character given by Condorcet of *M. Guetard*; "qu'il cultivait les sciences pour son propre bonheur, pour le plaisir d'observer, et d'instruire, sans aucune vue ni de gloire, ni d'ambition littéraire."

Having a small part of a paper devoted to the poet, it may not be useless to occupy it, with the following passages, the poet to the Seasons.

"Thomson was so often puffed up with the blush, for the undeserved incense he offered, misled by popular applause, that he resolved to retract in his last will, all the encomiums which he had thus prematurely bestowed, and stigmatize the unworthy by name. A laudable scheme of poetical justice, the execution of which was fatally prevented by his untimely death." See Smollett's Preface to *Count Fathom*.

Collins informed Warton, that Thomson took the first idea of the Seasons from the title of Pope's four Pastorals. See Warton's *Pope*, v. i. p. 61.

Armstrong's *Winter* was just finished when Thomson's came out. Thomson, out of curiosity procured a copy, and showed it to Young, A. Hill, and Mallet, from whom it had much praise. When Mallet read it, he asked Armstrong's leave to print it, which was granted, but Mallet relinquished his intention. See *Monthly Magazine*, vol. viii. p. 982.

We cannot make a more appropriate conclusion, than with the following lines, commemorative of the Seasons.

"Talibus Auspiciis, et tanto Principe fretum
Quid mirum est, Tempus atque mutabilis anni
Thomsonum tam jucundo cecidisse lepore.
Horrida quid meditetur Hyems, quæ purpureum Ver
Germina progeneret, quas frondes explicat *Æstas*,
Et quantis *Autumni* exultat pauperculus ovis."

T. Warton, *Forma in obitum Fred. Princ. Wall.*

NECESSITY FOR FIRE-PROOF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

MR. URBAN,
I WISH to address to you a few observations on the necessity shewn by the burning of the Tower, Parliament Houses, York Minster, Royal Exchange, and other edifices, for the provision of fire-proof buildings for

our Public Records, Libraries, and Museums.

The loss through the late fire, of the trophies of victory which were deposited in the Tower of London, seems to have caused more public grief than all the other national losses

which have ever occurred; and yet our trophies of victory can never be said to be destroyed while the page of history is extant; but comparatively small interest is yet excited in favour of the preservation of those unpublished records, manuscripts, testaments, court-rolls, and charters, with the possession of which Britain is at present so highly gifted, a description of property which once destroyed, no wealth could restore.

Though during the erection of the new buildings of the British Museum, such serious calamities have arisen from fire to our national edifices, the same wrongheaded industry is evinced as before, in completing a Museum, where, after a vast store of the most precious deposits have been brought from all over the world, out of their safe hiding-places of a few hundred or a few thousand years, they have been destroyed in one night.

Must we wait till flame shall have consumed half the registers and public documents of the empire, before we think any caution should be taken for preserving the authentic wealth which we possess? Will it be only worth while to provide fire-proof receptacles when we have only a few half-burnt shreds remains luckily escaped from the mines of historical records which we at present possess?

But it is to be hoped, now the public knows that the most invaluable armoury in the country, in a well-watched fortress, may be destroyed, merely by fire stealing along its roof, that the avoidance of this danger will be secured in the new Parliament Houses and the Royal Exchange.

If the same unpatriotic perverseness of dangerous construction be still persisted in at the British Museum, we would cry out, stop all supplies for adding to its stores, that articles of such precious value as are increasing there, may have some chance of escape, by remaining apart, so as to be burnt only a few at a time.

For some time past a clamour has been raised (principally, it must be confessed, by the casual reader and the idle lounge), for opening the Museum of an evening; but I confidently hope, that while our historical

and other stores remain in such a dangerous edifice, no such weakness shall be fallen into; but if fire-proof receptacles were provided, no such danger being incurred, every such public building might be open as late as the theatres.

I think it a duty incumbent upon the Legislature, to commence immediately a grand fire-proof establishment, sufficiently large to collect under its roof every state-paper, historical manuscript, record, court-roll, register, will, and charter, within the empire: the public convenience which would result from such an establishment, could only be duly appreciated by its actual existence; the statesman, the lawyer, the philosopher, and the author, would alike be benefited, and their labour would be eased by finding information within one establishment. The whole might be divided into departments, communicating by series, and the whole being incombustible, might be warmed thoroughly, without danger from overheated flues.

In a tract published upon this subject two years ago,* I have gone considerably into fire-proof structure; since then, having designed several buildings upon this principle, and having improved my knowledge in this department of architecture, I am prepared to say, that building is in all respects less architectural when combustible, than when fire-proof. The very train of thinking requisite for making such a building, produces orthodox architecture. In combustible edifices we see domes and lanterns rising out of flat wood ceilings, which sink beneath the natural load, and displease by their maladroitness; but in fire-proof genuine architecture, we see them masonically rising from solid walls, or riding securely upon arches of brick or stone. Genuine pointed architecture is all architectural beauty; its purity of taste, as well as its durability, being alike the emanation of its geometrical and dynamic

* See "Hints relative to the Construction of Fire-proof Buildings. By Alfred Bartholomew, Esq. Architect, F.S.A.:" reviewed in our Magazine for Aug. 1839, p. 172. *Edis.*

science. Having in published works gone more minutely into this subject, I shall abstain from doing so here, but shall only add, that in combustible architecture there is more of perverseness than skill, more of folly than taste, more of dilapidation than economy. Yours, &c.

ALFRED BARTHOLOMEW.

MR. URBAN,

THERE are no two names more distinct than those of the Scotch family *Johnston*, and the English *Johnson*; yet in the spelling they are frequently confounded. Their meaning is entirely different; the one being a local surname, and the other a patronymic. It is all the difference between *town* and *son*. The age is properly John's town, the name of a locality in Annandale, so called from a personage of the name of *Johnstone*, whence the family derived their name, and which has been the property of the Johnstons at least upwards of six hundred years. The ancient orthography is *Johnnestoun*, *Johnstoun*, *Johnstown*. In the Ragman's roll it is *Joneston*; and in modern times, some families appended *e* to the name, *Johnstone*, which is indeed useful as a greater distinction from *Johnson*, while at the same time it is unnecessary. The name *Johnson*, on the other hand, is properly John's son, so called from a father of the name of John; the same as *Williamson*, *Thomson*, &c. The arms of the two families are entirely different.

It is desirable that families of the name should observe the distinction in the spelling, as otherwise much confusion takes place.

The name of the Poet, Ben Jonson, is properly *Johnston*. It is well known that he was descended from the Scotch family *Johnston*. His grandfather was a gentleman of Annandale, the chief seat of the family; a circumstance stated by nearly all his biographers. This being the case, the name of the poet is correctly *Benjamin Johnston*, and consequently Scotland and the Johnstons have no small right to claim him as one of their illustrious sons. The writer of this paper is curious to know whether the poet

ever refers, in any of his writings or correspondence, to the subject of his Scottish origin.

Much has been said regarding the orthography of Shakespeare; and after all, to what does the difference amount? In the case of his illustrious contemporary, the orthography is much more important, as there are two names so similar, and yet so distinct.

Yours, &c.

EPINENSIS.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 12.

I OBSERVE in the Minor Correspondence, that "*Clericus*" is still writing on the Arms formerly put up in Churches. I have referred to my MSS. and have sent some extracts from the Churchwardens' Accounts of Coventry.

Yours, &c.

W. READER.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, COVENTRY.

Queen Elizabeth's arms still remain. I think the date is 1591.)

1603. Arms of James I. which cost 2l. 6s. 8d. for gold, silver, frame, and workmanship.

1625. Arms of Charles I. painted in the Vestry, cost 16s.

1650. The King's arms washed out in three places of the Church.

1651. The arms of the State painted—cost 4l. 3s.

1660. The State's arms removed, and arms of Charles II. substituted, which cost 6l. and which still remain.

The initials C. R. 1660, are still to be seen carved in wood, in the Vestry.

TRINITY CHURCH, COVENTRY.

1593. Paid 2s. to the painter for drawing the Queen's arms in the Vestry.

1614. Paid 5l. 10s. for painting the arms of James I.—For the board eleven shillings.

1615. The Prince's arms painted.

1632. Paid 10s. for drawing the King's arms in the Vestry.

1647. Paid the painter 3s. 6d. for defacing the King's arms.

1651, June. Paid for the arms of the Commonwealth, 5l. 5s.

1660. Paid the painter 6l. for the arms of Charles II.

— Paid 12s. for ringing all night, when the King came to London. (Charles II.)

WE are now to carry our researches into our own language, for the origin of those terms which, like the Latin *act-um*, are in construction considered as substantives. And we shall find it,

1. In participles formed by the terminations *ed*, *en*, which are also adjective terminations: thus, *e. g.* *Brand*, THAT WHICH IS BURNED, is *bren-ed*, *bren'd*, the past participle of the verb to *BREN*, which we now write to *burn*.*

Haft, THAT WHICH IS *haved* or *held*, is *hav-ed*, *hav'd*, *haft*, the past participle of the verb to *have*.

Stern, THAT WHICH IS *steeren* or *steered*, is *steeren*, *steer'n*, *stern*; *i. e.* stirred, the past participle of the verb to *steer* or *stir*.

2. A less obvious class of participles is—those formed by change of the characteristic vowel diphthong.† Thus to form the past tense and (the so used) past participle of *wring-an*, to *wring*, the characteristic *i* or *y* was changed into a broad (*wrang*); but, as different persons both spoke and wrote differently, this change was also exhibited by *o* (*wrong*), or by *u* (*wrung*): *wrong* is merely THAT WHICH IS *wrung* or wrested, *sc.* from the *right*. In the Italian it is *torto*, the past participle of *torquere*; and whence the French *tort*.

3. Another source of these terms is the third person singular of the indicative mood; of which person *th* was the regular termination. Thus *girth* is that which *girdeth*, *girdth*, *girth*; *warath*, that which *warmeth*. We cannot afford room for further instances.‡

* *Ita Brand*, incendium, (says Wachter,) derivatur a *brennen*, *ardere*. And he afterwards remarks, "Solent enim prisoi ex participiis formare substantiva, et terminationem participialem derivatis relinquere, tanquam custodem originis." *Prol. sec. vi. D.*

† See *Gent. Mag. Nov. 1840*, p. 478; also p. 343.

‡ Among words from this source are *month* and *tooth*. The former the Gothic *mat-yith*, the third person of the indicative of *mat-yan*, *edere*, *manducare*, *that*

enough.
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ly, ous, ful,
the termin
word added
retaining
some cases
bountiful, bon

We have
from other lan
not the substan
unimous, &c.

The Mohigans, a
tribe, have no adjecti
abbreviations convenient
but not necessary for co
And it is from the misappreh
his useful and simple contriv
language, tending towards
perfection, that so much of the
section of philosophy has spr

PARTICIPLES, also, are abbrevi
for despatch, and of these
formerly only two, the pre
past; but our ancestors inc
from other languages into
four other participles of eq
Again, (as with the adjecti
did not abbreviate their own
but took them ready made.

which *eateith*. The latter
(*tah-yith*), *that which toweth*.
the third person singular of
of *tau-yan* (*tah-yan*), *teog-a*
tow. To this it is objected
and *tunths* are Goth. for *mou*
To which it may be sufficient
Junius, in his Gothic *Glo*
munths), writes thus, "O
Gothos hoc in loco inserui
A.-Saxones non admittunt."
we may see this nasal *n* appe
Goth. and A.-S. *stand-an*, *C*
staen, and disappearing in *G*
stais, A.-S. *sted*, Ger. *stat*, *D*
Sw. *tugga*, and in Dan. *tygg-e*
dere, cognates (Janius) to *tah*
cerpere.

§ See *Gent. Mag. Nov. 1840*,
4 F

from the Gothic *abal*, *robu* r, whence also our English word *able*. The older writers, who first introduced it, thought it necessary to explain it to their readers; as *amiable*, *able to be loved*. Terminations in *ble*, used without a passive signification, are corruptions by the Fr. of the Italian *vole*, which is the Ger. *vol*, and A.-S. *full*, e. g. *force-vole*, *Forceful*, *Forcible*.

4. The potential mood active adjective. For this we have two terminations: *ive*, borrowed from the Latin *vis*, as a provocative, any thing that can or may provoke; and *ic*, from the Greek (*ωχος*), as *critic*, any one who can or may discern.

5. The official mood passive adjective, is a name adopted from distress. It is intended to signify that mood in manner of using the verb by which we might couple the notion of duty with it, by which we might, at the same time, and in conjunction with it, express *τα δεοντα*, the things which ought, and the things which ought not to be done. The words which we have adopted in this are merely *legend*, *reverend*, *dividend*, *probend*, *mandum*. The last of these, that which ought to be remembered, is still used correctly. This kind of word we supply by a circumlocution: the expression *is to*, or *is to be*, or *is about to be*, being all that we have of our own to supply the place of this adjective, as well as of the potential passive adjective; and also of,

6. The future tense adjective. In this latter we have only two words, *future*, and *venture*, or *adventure*. The awkwardness of our substitutions for this future tense adjective will be manifest upon examining the antient and even the modern versions of passages where this future abbreviation is to be found, and which we ought at once to snatch immediately from the Latin;† for these abbreviations are of great importance. They tend (we repeat) to the perfection of language, though they have innocently contributed to the imperfections of philosophy. "A strict, close, and compact method of speech answers the purposes of a map upon a reduced

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verb adjective, for sign in *and*, and now noun adjective signifies, and no more, (except the circumstance of adjection,) so must the verb ad signify all that the unadjective signifies, and no more, (except the circumstance of adjection.) There is no signification of manner or what is called the indicative present tense; and none of time is called the present partici-

past tense adjective. This signifies the circumstances of manner; in Latin by terminations, and in English by auxiliaries. In English the terminations *ed* or *en*,* we use the past tense change of termination, we so used answering the ally with the participle, after custom has gradually The Latin makes an adjective past tense (as it makes our own) by adding its article the third person.

potential mood passive adjective was the first of the four of our ancestors. It is obvious termination *able* or *ible*, attraction *ile*, a termination common signification, and in the Latins, who received

† Our modern coiners of words take no advantage of this admonition.

ce refer to the order and command, and to the authority which ordered and commanded."

"I follow (says Tooke himself) the law of God (what is laid down by him for the rule of my conduct) when I follow the laws of human nature; which, without any human testimony, we know must proceed from God; and upon these are founded the rights of man, or what is ordered for man. I revere the constitution and constitutional laws of England; because they are in conformity with the laws of God and nature, and upon these are founded the rational rights of Englishmen."

That the word (*right*) line and moral, has obtained in knows; and (he thing more of a dis- casm than is usual with temperament) "it might torily explained without the theory of morals upon a *li nostrum* concerning past" Granted—yet it would to explain, if there were ing in the *meaning* of the which to frame the expla-

cannot admit that a theory attempted to be founded logical *nostrum* concerns. Let us hear what myself says.

(say Tooke's respondent) maxim of *rex, lex mutus*. I acknowledge has given us, the hose senses and reason result of those senses nec) to be the assured d; against which no y ever can prevail. a discover, *by the help*, a shorter method of putes between well- oncerning questions of ight and just mean manded, we must at

Here then we have the author's system of morality and of moral obligation as a man and as a citizen—the laws of God's read in the constitution "human nature, and the laws of the cting in accordance with those

1. a meaning of the word is unquestionably called in to aid in expounding theory of morals; but that is a ry different thing from contesting that such is the theory of morals, because such is the original meaning of a word.

The charge, indeed, against the author of the *Diversions of Purley*, might be urged with almost as much plausibility against the author of the *Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy*; which were published twenty years before the second volume of the first named work. Dr. Paley, "a man of sense (as Hume quaintly remarks of Pericles) if ever there was one,"† says, that "*right* means no more than conformity to the rule we go by, whatever that rule may be."§ He afterwards proceeds to establish that "moral obligation depends upon the will of God," and consequently that "*right*, which is correlative to it, must depend upon the same: *Right* therefore signifies" (that is, morally imports) "consistency with the will of God."|| These two authors perfectly coincide in the original meaning and subsequent application of the word; with this only difference, that the philologist goes back to the etymology. "As the will of God (Dr. Paley argues) is our rule,

al Essays, 4to ed. p.

163. And see the quotation under the words *right* N. E. D.

† Essay on Eloquence.

§ B. 1. c. 1.

|| Ib. c. 9.

to inquire what is our *duty*,* or what we are obliged to do, in any instance is, in effect, to inquire what is the will of God in that instance; which consequently becomes the whole business of morality."

Before we quit Mr. Stewart, we cannot forbear to call the attention of our readers to the airs of superiority with which he affects to speak of the researches of philology:—"My wish is to mark out the limits of their legitimate and very ample province." Amusing enough from one who had no notion of this province, as manifestly appears from what ensues. "As long as the philologist confines himself to the discussions of grammar and etymology, his labours, while they are peculiarly calculated to gratify the natural and liberal curiosity of men of erudition, may often furnish important materials for illustrating the principles of laws, of arts, and of manikence, in the clearing up obscure passages in ancient writers; or for tracing the migration of mankind in ages of which we have no historical records. And although without the guidance of more steady lights than their own, they are more likely to bewilder than to direct in the study of the mind, they may yet supply many useful materials towards a history of its natural progress; more particularly towards a history of imagination, considered in its relation to the principles of criticism."†

Mr. Stewart was intimately versed in the history of mathematical science, and must have been well aware both of the rapid strides and of the really wonderful advancements which were effected in it, merely by the adoption in algebraical calculations of the letters of the alphabet, as a new language—as a language, it may be called, of generalization. Did he ever turn his mind to an inquiry into the additions

though the late Duke of Bourbon, in imitation of his ancestor, the grandson of the Great Condé, declined the princely title of Condé, on the demise of his father. This unhappy Duke became, in consequence of the murder of his son, the Duke d'Enghien, by the Emperor Napoleon, the last of a brilliant name. "Extremum tanti generis per secula nomen."

Lucan (vii. 589) says of Brutus; yet, Dionysius of Halicarnassus says, that the first Brutus, after proofs the execution of his sons, under his qualified sentence, left no male offspring.) province of Bouillon, the renowned ment upon of the first crusade, and hero ions. King's noble epic, while King of

We must not, and Duke of Lower Lorbishop of Dublind is scarcely known but not seem to vary Bouillon. Still, even the of Mr. Stewart; but yielded to the su- different a manner Imperial rank, when Louis XIV. invited us to meet them at merged in the German Empire,

Dr. Whately represents the principle is this: "That the English was and force of a word, now and I accept that must be that which it or his general originally bore." And this, which is absolutely false.

If Dr. Whately intends that he insisted "the radical intrinsic ceased, resto be now and for ever the showed and is right in so doing, and Tooke to retain also.

If Dr. Whately intends that he insists "the application of the 17th century, i. e. our meaning in applying Bath, and force we mean to give, forfeited the be in the radical intrinsic of Great Com- the literal primitive sense, successively other," he is wrong in. Chesterfield ex-Tooke insists upon no such disgrace, were

Dr. Whately supplies House of Lords. which will enable us to in England is the it is that Tooke actually Duke of Wellington; and thus we hope, the fitting seat the misapprehension minister, the ruling himself labours.

He might as well illustrious Duke Dr.) have insisted that Lord Brougham's never mean anything but a of birth and There is no doubt that Tooke the present so have insisted; and we he is a Prince in doubt that he would have upon no more than an ob- and we think we can so state now on the eve ensure the conviction of their Horace (so Reverend Archbishop himself, in Walpole's

* That is, what we *ought* to do; and nothing daunted by the taunts of Mr. Stewart against the presumption of philologists, we shall throw into a note at the end of this article a history of this word *ought*, expecting that, to reflecting minds, we shall supply matter for meditation, something more substantial than is usually anticipated by those, who resort to a dictionary for the explanation of words.

† Phil. Ess. p. 188.

duction in the mind of the speaker, known to the hearer, which will warrant the usage. And such is the clear and decided doctrine of H. Tooke.

As rationally, indeed, might it be asserted, that the thing, a *fig shewn*, when intended to signify a challenge to disputation, changed its nature, and was no longer a fig shewn; as that the word *sycophant*, when intended to signify a challenger, no longer meant a fig shewer. The *thing* was a visible sign of a purpose intended by one party and understood by another; and the *word* an audible sign of equivalent intent and import.

We have another striking instance upon which to offer our comments of the *carelessness* (at any rate) with which Dr. Whately has read the Diversions of Purley. He charges the author

maintaining that "it is idle to ^{say} of eternal immutable truth, ^{since} the word is derived from *to believe*, i. e. to believe."

Tooke's words are these: "That very man in his communication with others should speak that which he *trouth*, is of so great importance to mankind that it ought not to surprise us if we find the most extravagant praises bestowed upon *truth*. But *truth* supposes *mankind*; for *whom* and *by whom* alone the word is formed, and to *whom* alone it is applicable. If NO MAN, NO TRUTH. There is, therefore, no such thing as eternal, immutable, everlasting *truth*: UNLESS, mankind, such as they are at present, be also eternal, immutable, and everlasting."†

Tooke undoubtedly affirms, that *truth* is derived from *to trace*. He also affirms that "there is no such thing as eternal, immutable truth," but he does not affirm the latter as an inference from the former.

The sum of Dr. Whately's misde-meanour as a logician,† and as a sincere philosopher, is this: he ascribes (when treating too of *Fallacies*) to an opponent an insufficient premiss, which his opponent does not employ; and keeps out of sight a premiss which such opponent does employ, and does so employ because he relies upon it as sufficient for the consequence deduced.

† D. of P. v. ii. p. 404.

‡ See Elements of Logic, v. iii. sec. 14.

Whether it be so or not, is a question into which we do not propose to enter.

Without another word, we must now conclude with barely expressing a hope that in the task we have performed we have rendered an acceptable service to no inconsiderable number of the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine.

Nov. 1841. Yours, &c. C. R.

Though our concern is with *ought*, it seems more useful to the general purposes of our inquiries, rather to present it in unison with the members of its small family, than separate from them.

Owe, *v.* Own, *adj. & v.* Ought, *v.*

To *owe* is to possess, or hold, or have, or keep, in possession. Beaumont and Fletcher, "I know not how long I shall *owe* it," i. e. keep it, have it.—Also to have, keep, *with-hold*, & retain (*de-habere, debere*) what belongs to, is *due* to, another. In Wiclif, "How much hast Charte boldest or retainest thou, that belongeth to the property of, is *due* to my lord, & ought at some time to be delivered over to him.

"The owner of heaven," (Bp. Hall,) *Asia* master, ruler.

To *own*, formed upon the past part. *ow-en*, and meaning *possessed*. "The carle that *owned* the good," (Turberville,) who had or possessed them, or the property, or had the property or right to property in them: who claimed or declared them to be his. And hence, to *own* is generally—to declare, to avow, to profess, to confess, to acknowledge.

Ought, also the preter perfect and past part. of *owe*, and used likewise in the present tense as a verb formed upon them: "The one *ought* five hundred pence," (Wiclif,) i. e. *owed*. "The man that *ought* the dog," (North,) i. e. *owned*. "Neither sonnes *owen* to treasure," (Wiclif,) i. e. *ought*. "The fairest dames the Turkish *owen* and bows to," (Massinger,) i. e. *owns*.

Ought, as now used: "The children *ought* not to lay up for the fathers," that is, *owe* it not, it is not their *duty*: are not bound, or obliged, or required by duty—on their *own* part; by right of others. And thus, *ought*, to be bound or obliged; to behave, or be behoveful; to be needful or necessary.

Ow: possessed, subaud. property: and hence, used substantively,—property, any thing appropriated to, or peculiarly and exclusively belonging to, due to, or the right of. Used adjectively, it is emphatical; as my child, my *own* child.

stock; though the late Duke of Bourbon, in imitation of his ancestor, the grandson of the Great Condé, declined the princely title of Condé, on the demise of his father. This unhappy Duke became, in consequence of the murder of his son, the Duke d'Enghien, by Napoleon, the last of a brilliant name.

"Extremum tanti generis per secula nomen,"

Lucan (vii. 589) says of Brutus; yet, Dionysius of Halicarnassus from a *Caesar*, that the first Brutus, after mentioning execution of his sons, under his to you sentence, left no male offspring.) deavoured, of Bouillon, the renowned reformer, of the first crusade, and hero charge, the noble epic, while King of vengeance, and Duke of Lower Lorraine, and is scarcely known but England from Bouillon. Still, even the Your Correspondent yielded to the suggestion, the evidence pro Imperial rank; when the reformer first merged in the Count between the reformer German Empire, Duke of Canterbury Hall, but

thron this purpose only two of Henry was reasons advanced by me, one when the close of my letter, and his general its postscript. As regards Mc, which these, he asserts that there dated by his that Wicliffe began to disseminate it; doctrines till two years after ceased, reshad been pronounced against, and relation to the wardenship, to retain bury Hall: had he referred, to their to the several dates of the life of the Wickliffe's life, he would be century, that his first work, "The Bath, and the Church," a treat forfeited the "against the covetousness of Great Com-Popes," appeared in 1 be successively years before the dispute. Chesterfield ex-bury Hall, and even his disgrace, were troversy with the m House of Lords. (directed also against t in England is the rity) commenced in 13 Duke of Welling-before that event, and, the fitting seat quently my argument ater, the ruling point I intended it shot is in the House

As regards the second illustrious Duke he quotes, he is right ord Brougham's the negative testimony of birth and and Walsingham does n to the present much, nor does it, and is a Prince in very reason placed in th but should he even have

inflicting a wound upon now on the eve my letter, I cannot help ho Sir Horace (so en Walpole's

Chitney.

(Dec.

Under such a multiplication of John Wickliffe being in itself but a small place, and the only place of that name in England, renders it, in that early age, somewhat surprising that it should, at the same period, have sent forth, to the priesthood, two of the same Christian name; at all events, too extraordinary for us gratuitously to consider that there was also a third: I say gratuitously, because the only argument for such a stretch of imagination is, that in Archbishop Islip's appointment to the wardenship of Canterbury Hall, he is only called "Master John de Wycliffe," without any allusion to Mayfield, or any other benefice already enjoyed; but, had your Correspondent examined attentively the early collations in the Records of the See of Canterbury, he would have found that no former preferment is alluded to unless the removal to a new benefice be by way of exchange.

I must apologize for again intruding such length upon your valuable columns, but had I followed the arguments of your Correspondent to remain unnoticed, it is possible that my own positions might have been considered less secure.

Yours, &c. W. C.

MR. URBAN, Cork, Oct. 1841.

IN your number for August last, (Minor Correspondence, page 226,) PRÆCO asks, "Why the younger sons of the Earl of Surrey, who is only a shadow of his father's second title, are called Lords?" The question is one of such easy solution, that I may almost assume, it will have been answered before this reply can reach you, but, should it not have attracted notice, I beg to inform PRÆCO, that it is not as the sons of an Earl by courtesy that those of Lord Surrey are so entitled: it is, as the grandsons of a Duke by his eldest son, who, whether called Marquis, Earl, Viscount, or Baron, ranks as a Marquis, and, as such, confers the honourable title of Lord on his sons. The eldest son of the Duke of Somerset is nominally a Baron, but he precedes the eldest sons of junior Dukes, though denominated Marquises, such as the

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n 1758, and is
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dwriting of the
about two hundred
presumes that it may
translation from the Latin
hier age,* but if so, such
is not now extant. Mr.
who transmitted a copy of it
Society of Antiquaries, at-
a language and orthography
ne of Henry the 8th,* and
tly the contemporary of your
dent must be considered as
flourished till some two
ter Wickliffe's time; and
n be shewn that his work
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ice of the original, may
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Marquis of Worcester, or of Tavistock; and his younger sons would be equally Lords by courtesy, as if their father were named a Marquis. The Marquis of Sussex is only a Baron in Ireland (Arklow); but, as Prince of the Blood, he would, as a Peer of that Realm, antecede the Duke of Leinster, or any junior Prince of the Royal Family, though bearing a higher title, like the Duke of Cambridge, who is Earl of Tipperary. The Chancellor, not only with a subordinate rank as a Peer, but when only Commoner, takes precedence even of the Dukes; and all Judges on the Bench are addressed as Lords. So too are the Scotch Lords Provost and Advocate, the two English and the Irish Mayors of London, York, and Dublin, &c.

Abroad, the eldest grandson of Louis Philippe is *Count* of Paris, while his younger brother is *Duke* of Chartres. The two last Kings of France, Louis XVIII. and Charles X. were Counts or Earls, preferably to being Dukes, before their accession to the throne; and in Spain, as I have had occasion to mention elsewhere, the title of Duke, in the first class of *Grandees*, does not stand higher than that of Count or Marquis in the same class, being all truly Peers, *pares*. The Duke d'Escalonne, chief of the illustrious house of D'Acuna, is better and preferably known as the Marquis of Villena, because this Marquisate is the first in Castille; nor would the Count of Belvedere exchange that title for the nominally greater one of Duke. (Imhoff, *Historia Genealogica*, &c., Nuremberg, 1701, and St. Simon, tome xix.) In England, on the other hand, the superior title, except as above, overshadows the minor one, however ancient or illustrious it may be. The Marquisate of Winchester, the first in the Empire, sunk, under a temporary eclipse, in the Dukedom of Bolton, as that of Norfolk similarly absorbs the Earldom of Arundel, the most ancient in England. In France, too, it is pretty much as in England, save in *Regal* titles: the subordinate merges in the higher degrees of nobility;

though the late Duke of Bourbon, in imitation of his ancestor, the grandson of the Great Condé, declined the princely title of Condé, on the demise of his father. This unhappy Duke became, in consequence of the murder of his son, the Duke d'Enghien, by Napoleon, the last of a brilliant name.

"*Extratum tanti generis per secula nomen,*"

as Lucan (vii. 589) says of Brutus; (and yet, Dionysius of Halicarnassus asserts, that the first Brutus, after the execution of his sons, under his own sentence, left no male offspring.) Godfrey of Bouillon, the renowned leader of the first crusade, and hero of Tasso's noble epic, while King of Jerusalem, and Duke of Lower Lorraine, was and is scarcely known but as Lord of Bouillon. Still, even the Spaniards' pride yielded to the supremacy of the Imperial rank, when their Charles the First merged in the Fifth Charles of the German Empire, then the Head of Europe.

In Ireland, the Earl of Glendower was induced by Elizabeth to accept that peerage in exchange for his paternal chieftainry of McCarthy Moore, which was considered a degradation by his followers, and he soon resigned it; but O'Brien and O'Neil, called, respectively, Earls of Thomond and Tyrone, thought it prudent to retain the badge of submission, much to their humiliation, in the feelings of the natives. When, in the last century, Pulteney was made Earl of Bath, and Pitt of Chatham, they forfeited the far higher distinction of *Great Commoners*, as they had been successively called, and, as Lord Chesterfield expressed the virtual *disgrace*, were *kicked up* into the House of Lords. The first Commoner in England is the Speaker; and, as the Duke of Wellington truly maintained, the fitting seat for the Prime Minister, the ruling mind, of the Empire, is in the House of Commons. The illustrious Duke himself, to adopt Lord Brougham's marked discrimination of birth and merit in reference to the present Sovereign of Hanover,* is a Prince in

* Relative to Hanover, it may not be inapposite to state, that it is now on the eve of a full century, since Horace Walpole thus addressed his friend, Sir Horace (so afterwards created) Mann, in his Letter of 9 December 1742; and when Walpole's
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other countries, as is the Duke of Marlborough; and the Earl of Nelson is a foreign Duke; but a British peerage justly supersedes all extraneous titles. Formerly, a Count of the Roman Empire was allowed a corresponding rank with us, and entitled Right Honourable—a distinction con-

ferred to them, unless in social courtesy, or official mission from a foreign Court. In France the Spanish Grandees ranked reciprocally on a parity with the Princes and Peers, who looked on French noblemen, if not Dukes, as their inferiors.

Yours, &c. J. R.

TRIANGULAR LODGE AT RUSHTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THE magnificent and very curious mansion of Rushton Hall was commenced by Sir Thomas Tresham, who received the honour of knighthood at Kenilworth in 1575, during the visit which Queen Elizabeth then made to the Earl of Leicester. It still remains nearly in its original state, forming three sides of a quadrangular court, and connected on the fourth or entrance side by a Doric screen. "So mixed (remarks Neale*) are the architectural ornaments of the Classic and Gothic eras, that Rushton Hall might well be taken as a text, if we were disposed to debate upon the apparent absurdity of the combination: but the

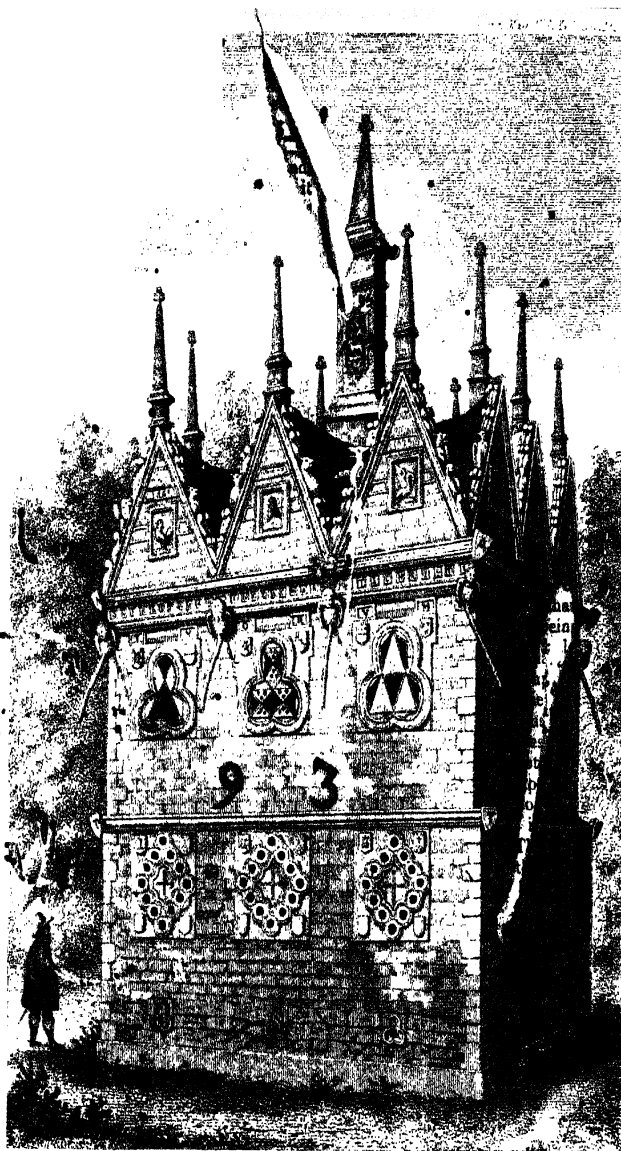
singularly picturesque effect produced by the variety of form exhibited in the grotesque decorations, the numerous broken lines of the building, with its spiral terminations, assisted by the beautiful grey tints of the moss-covered stone, may redeem the absence of correct taste, and plead powerfully in favour of its preservation. The earliest date upon the exterior of the edifice is 1595, a little previously to the period of the erection of Audley End in Essex, the model of which latter building is said to have been procured from Italy.† With regard to Rushton Hall, however, the foundation was certainly earlier than the above date.

father and Prime Minister of the Empire. "Lord Chesterfield says, that if we have a mind fully to prevent the Pretender from ever obtaining this crown, we should make him elector of Hanover; for the people of England will never fetch another King from hence."

And, as we are bound in affectionate attachment, as well as loyal duty, to the person and progeny of our gracious Queen, to re-echo this assertion of Lord Chesterfield's; or, in pressing an earnest hope, that the necessity of reuniting the two crowns will never arise; for this hybrid connexion, we know from experience, would be the abounding origin of wars, alien to our interests and repugnant to our wishes. Even in the confederacy of the American States, though of a closer and more recognized form, we see that any single one of the four and twenty constitutive divisions, may, with defective laws, involve the entire Commonwealth in the most fearful conflict—a passing feud, which I would present to my countrymen, as a signal proof and pregnant warning of the danger inseparable from a loose and independant national association. Its fatal consequences to the great Transatlantic Empire itself can hardly be a subject of doubt. "As sure," said to me the ex-Monarch of Spain and Naples, the elder and favorite brother of Napoleon, "as sure as my own dissolution will be the work of nature, so sure will that of the American Republic flow from its discordant elements of legislation, of which perfect unity can be the sole conservative principle." And," added this eminent personage, "perhaps, after a residence of seventeen years, while, though a silent, I certainly was not an unobserved spectator of facts or feelings, nor without some experience elsewhere, I may be supposed not to have formed hasty or hazardous opinions on the subject, one to me, from affection and gratitude to the rising people, of deep concern, and mournful foresight."

* Views of Seats, Second Series, vol. III. in which there are two exterior views of Rushton Hall, and an interior view of the Hall, published in 1826.

† There is no evidence in support of this supposition. On the other hand, the architectural drafts of Audley End have been found among the designs of John Thorpe, now in Sir John Soane's Library. See Lord Braybrooke's History of Audley End and Saffron Walden, p. 81, and Richardson's Architectural Remains of Elizabeth and James I.



THE TRIANGULAR LODGE AT RUSHTON, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

and the designs were probably finished by Sir Thomas Tresham himself, which is inferred from his knowledge of taste and delight in the study of architecture. From the dates upon the building, the edifice is shown to have been carried on and finished by the Cockayne family.*

At the extremity of the grounds of Rushton Hall is the very singular Triangular Lodge represented in our Plate, and for which we are indebted to that handsome and interesting work, the Architectural Remains of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.

APERIATUR TERRA, ET GERMINET;
QUIS SEPARABIT NOS A CHARITATE?
CONSIDERAVI OPERA TUA, DOMINE.

Almost every feature of it will be observed in the view, takes either a triple or a triangular form. The window which appears in the centre of the upper story, is formed of three copies of the same device which forms the armorial shield of Tresham; which, under the heraldic term party per saltire, was divided into four triangles, and charged in base and chief with three tre-foils, also in allusion to the name. And in the same spirit, indeed, the whole of the structure before us may be regarded as a great architectural pun upon the *Treshamia domus*.

The building contains a chamber of hexagonal form, with a table corresponding to it in the centre.

In this building, according to tradition, and also in a summer-house at Newton, belonging to another branch of the Tresham family, some of the consultations were held preparatory to the Gunpowder treason, in which Francis Tresham, son of Sir Thomas

of praise can be conceded to his great temporary. Henry of Brunswick was sentential, "the great instigator of the measures against the Protestants," as Mr. Scott has termed him. Sleida relates an extraordinary story, concerning his mistress Eva Trotin, of his causing a stuffed image, which he pretended to be her body, to be buried with all religious rites, and prayers to be offered for the soul of the departed person for a whole year, while he had actually secreted the in one of his castles, and kept up

constant intercourse with her. After years, the Duchess was asked to hear, that this guilty countess had given birth to seven children, while she thought the party of London. story may have been bereft of such narratives general. I have regretted a main part of it is a more of Thuanus, giving a curious structure (ii. 4.) "a man is inferior to another of his case is in the architectural work, than that with heraldry, all the same, less which are engraved in a plate of Baker's History of Northamptonshire. This is the Market-house, which is three miles from Rushton. It consists of two stories, the lower raised 300 feet. A Latin inscription enriched the work. The records it to have been 1577, but Sir Thomas Tresham in the present. It was never entirely complete, and there are also some remains of the unfinished mansion of the said, slightly architect, called Liefden House, upon the estate of the late Lady Gertrude Fitzpatrick, at Farming Woods.

THE PRINCE OF WALES EXPECTED IN 1554.

QUEEN MARY had been married barely four months,* when the earliest occasion was taken to excite and confirm the loyalty of the country by the public announcement of her presumed pregnancy. On the 27th Nov. 1554, a great court was held at Whitehall, where, in the presence of King Philip and the Lords of Parliament, Cardinal

Pole had an audience in the character of Legate from the Pope; and the Queen, it is related, made a studied

† Another plate gives a view of Rowell Market House and the contiguous church. This plate was "presented from the surplus of a fund raised in 1827 by a few individuals of the county for preserving this interesting ruin from destruction."

‡ There is a view and description of this ruin in Bridges's Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 373.

* Her marriage with King Philip was solemnised at Winchester cathedral, on the 25th July 1554.

in 1554.

[Dec.

not concordant with passing

ems, that, in order to commu-
this letter to his clergy, the
p caused copies to be struck off
ohn Cawode, the Queen's printer,
in one of which copies the following
astaken.* There are a few unimport-
nt deviations from Fox's copy; and
he signatures, though the same, are
differently arranged.

*Ill unto the Ryghte reverende Father in God
yehoppe of London.*

ndations unto your good Lordship. Where-
God, amonges other his infinite benefites
ed upon us and this whole realme, to extend
nes Majestie, in suche sorte as she is con-
terby (her Majestie being our naturall lieg-
eriter of this imperial crowne), good hope of
ne is given unto us and consequently that
e of such succession, might otherwise have
ie), shall by Goddes grace be wel avoyd-
ge this benefite of Almightye God, endee-
st repentaunce to thanke, honoure, and
v. These be not only to advertise you of
blished in all places within youre dio-
re you, that bothe youre selfe do get
peciall grace, and also geve ordre that
syngynge of Te Deum in all the
se. And that likewise all priestes and
r Masses and other divine services maye
od so to extend hys holye hande over her
and thys wholme realme, as thys thyng
power graciouslye thus begonne, maye by
ued and brought to good effect, to the glorye
of hys name. Unto albeit we doubt not ye wold of yourselfe have
about these oure letters, yet for the earnest desyre we
have to haveinge done out of hande, and diligently continued, we
have also wrytten these our letters to put you in remembraunce. And so
bydde your shyppe most hartelye well to fare. From Westmynster the
xxvii of November 1554.

Your assured loving frendes,

STE. WINTON. Cancell. ARUNDEL.

HENRY SUSSEX.

JOHN BATHON.

JOHN HUDDYLSTON.

H. SHREWESBURYE.

L. RYCLE.

R. SOTT. & KELL.

EDWARD DERBY.

THOMAS WHARTON.

Excusum Londini in sedibus Johannis Cawodi Typographi Regie majestatis.

It is recorded by Fox that the Bi-
shop of London immediately set the
example of solemnly rendering the
enjoined Thanksgiving. On the day
after the date of the latter, he went
to St. Paul's, accompanied by ten or
eleven other Bishops, the Lord Mayor

and Aldermen, when Te Deum was
sung, and a sermon preached: and
on the 29th he gave commandment
through his diocese that all priests
should say the mass of the Holy
Ghost, go in procession, and sing Te
Deum, and ring the bells.

On Sunday the 2nd Dec. when the
Cardinal was pleased to come to St.
Paul's, an extraordinary concourse
was assembled to meet him. All the
priests and clerks of the city came

* It has been communicated to us
from a transcript in one of Ducarel's
MSS. contained in Gough's collection at
the Bodleian Library.

with their copes and crosses, the principal the crafts in their liveries, it was Lord Mayor and Aldermen a variety of Cardinal came at nine o'clock to build fix the the King himself at ten, at the of Henry, four hundred of his guard, kind, dred English, one hundred Almagars it one hundred Spaniards, and one hundred Switzers, with many Lords and Knights. It was on this occasion that a sermon was preached by Bishop Gardiner, which is printed in Fox's work, and which was not forgotten in 1569, when it was commented on in a pamphlet entitled, "A warning against the dangerous practises of Papists," extant in Strype's Annals, vol. I. ch. xix. •

Fox has also preserved a translation of the prayer made by Doctor Weston, Drane of Westminster, daily to be said for the Queenes deliverance; and also two others, one of which was made for the Childe, "that it may

of praise can be conceded to his sister temporary, Henry of Brunswick was fenbattel, "the great instigator of measures against the Protestants," Mr. Scott has termed him. Sleida relates an extraordinary story, concerning his mistress Eva Trotin, of his causing a stuffed image, which he pretended to be her body, to be buried with all religious rites, and prayers to be offered for the soul of the departed person for a whole year, while he had actually secreted was in one of his castles, and kept up (the constant intercourse with her. After to vest years, the Duchess was as in his years, the Duchess was as Queen, had given birth to seven The, then, while she thought the party fully. The story may have been blessing, as such narratives generate, and the but the main part of it is the direct cause the words of Thuanus, Duke (ii. 4.) "a man

Now singe, now springe, oure ca is exild,
Oure vertuous Quene is quickned with child.

Now Englande is happie, and happie in dede,
That God of his goodnes dothe prospire here sede;
Therefore let us prai, it was never more nede,
God prosper her highnes, God send her good sped.

Howe manie good people were longe in dispaire,
That this let England shold lacke a right heire;
But nowe the sweet marigold springeth soo sayre,
That England triumpheth without anie care.

Howe manie greate thraldomes in England were seene,
Before that her highnes was pwblyshed quene;
The bewtye of Englade was banyshed clene,
With wringing and wrongynge and sorowes between.

And yet synce her highnes was planted in peace,
Her subjectes were dubtful of her highnes increse;
But now the recosfort, their marmour doth cease,
They have their owne wyshynge, their woes doo releasse.

And suche as envied the matche and the make,
And in their procedinges stooode styffe as a stake,
Are now reconciled, their malis dothe slake,
And all men are willinge theyr partes for to take.

Our doubts be dyssolved, our fancies contented,
The mariage is joyfull that many lamented;
And such as envied like soles have repented
The errors and terrours that they have invited.

* From the same source as the preceding document. There is a copy of this ballad in Parker's collection of MSS. in Corpus Christi Coll. Cambridge, No. CXXI, p. 559; and it is preceded by a copy of the Council's letter to the Bishop of London.

this,

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oye without flight.

very thinge,

te kyng;

it is plated to spring,

lye singe.

as, our comforters three,
e, our Prince that shal be;
e, or one as all three,
ple to the plesure of the.

on in Lombarde Strete at the
gle by Wylliam Ryddael.

King and
pton Court,
ep the feast of
ce afterwards to
On the seas of
23rd of the same
procession of the Garter
the Queen looked out
nt, that hundreds did see
she had taken her cham-

30th of the same month
me to London that the Queen
was actually delivered of a Prince.
"When was great ringing of bells
throughout the City, and in diverse
places *Te Deum laudamus* sung. And
the morrow after it was turned other-
wise, to the pleasure of God. But it
shall be (as the writer of the Diary
here quotes) when it shall please
God; for I trust that he will remem-
ber his true servants that put their
trust in him, when they call upon
him."

It seems most probable that this is
the correct date of the "great rejoic-
ing," (for the Londoners could scarcely
have allowed themselves to be made
such fools of twice) which Fox de-

scribes as having occurred at the be-
ginning of June.

"And now (says he) forsomuch as
in the beginning of this moneth
June about Whitsontide, the time was
thought to be nigh that this young
master should come into the world,
and that Midwives, Rockers, Nurses,
with the cradle* and all, were pre-
pared and in a readinesse, suddenly,
upon what cause or occasion it is
uncertaine, a certaine vaine rumor
was blown in London of the pros-
perous delivrance of the Queen, and
the birth of the child. In such much that
the bells were rung, bonfires and pro-
cessions made, not only in the city of
London, and in most other parts of
the realme, but also in the towne of
Antwerpe guns were shot off upon
the river by the English ships, and
the mariners thereof rewarded with a
hundred pistolets or Italian crowns
by the Lady Regent, who was the
Queene of Hungary. Such great re-
joycing and triumph was for the
Queen's delivery, and that there was
a Prince borne. Yea, divers preach-
ers, namely one the parson of S. Anne
within Aldersgate, tooke upon him to

* "Among many other great preparations for the Queenes delivrance of child
there was a cradle very sumptuously and gorgeously trimmed, upon the which cradle
for the child appointed, these verses were written, both in Latine and English.

Quam Maris sobolem Deus optime summe dedisti,
Anglis incolumem redde, tuere, rege.

The child which thou to Mary, O Lord of might hast send,
To England's joy in peace reserve, keepe, and defend."

describe the proportion of how faire, how beautifull a the prin-Prince it was, as she like had, it was seen.

"At this time many talked of the some said this rumor of the of Henry, conception was spread for of this kind, some other affirmed that sentencing it ceived by a tympany or stated to the like disease,* to thinke hallos, quibus child, and was not; some taberat." was with child, and that ii. p. 149.) some chance miscarry, or Landgravine bewitched; but what wad from the theren the Lord knowet, in his en-nothing is secret."

Strype says that, at the p. 432. edit. the illusion was still of the principle "and another reckoning degree; what I the Queen's time of its previous that the good news of the Prince, when it shoud have ity, might be carried forthwith to sed acountries, Ambassadors were after in d to be immediately ready to bat aupatched with the news: as the session Admiral to the Emperor, Lord v re-water to the French King, Sir He ap-Sydney to the King of the Roman and Richard Shelley to the King of Portugal. And Dr. Wotton, Ambas-sador Leiger in France, was sent to, to procure them free passage through that kingdom. And certain sums of money were assigned to each Ambas-sador to defray the expences of their embassies. And, May the 28th, a letter was ordered to be sent to the Lord Treasurer, to be ready for the Ambassadors, who were to carry the joyful news of Queen Mary's good delivery to those Princes."

At last, after the lapse of eight months from the time when the public hopes were first so authoritatively raised, the pleasing dream was confessed to be passed away. On the 3rd Aug. the Queen left her chambers at Hampton Court, and the place it-

of praise can be conceded to his ever temporary, Henry of Brunswick was fenbattel, "the great instigator of measures against the Protestants," as Mr. Scott has termed him. Sleida relates an extraordinary story, concerning his mistress Eva Trotin, of his causing a stuffed image, which he pretended to be her body, to be buried with all religious rites, and prayers to be offered for the soul of the departed person for a whole year, while he had actually secreted her in one of his castles, and kept up a constant intercourse with her. After several years, the Duchess was astounded to hear, that this guilty connexion had given birth to seven children, while she thought the party buried. The story may have been exaggerated, as such narratives generally are, but the main part of it is confirmed by the words of Thuanus, who styles the Duke (ii. 4.) "a man of a turbulent spirit, and an abandoned life." Morally speaking, his case is a degree more reprehensible than that of the Landgrave, though, being less uncommon, it has excited less of blame. La Martinière says, "Henri mourut l'an 1568, après s'être fait a Luthérien, malgré toute l'antipathie qu'il avoit témoignée toute sa vie and, r Luther et ses part. ad set uncatement may be held as the ex-aggerate was a Romanist, v had preceded him, he edited, according to regularity supervening, tents. We,arrassed in his affairs, and of profess good many years ago, leaving a d to a, in indigent circumstances.

"Stow was latterly occupied on a large plate, representing 'Mr. Towneley's collection of Antiquities,' (now in the Brit. Mus.) from a picture by Zoffani, which plate he did not complete, and which, after various delays, was finished by Carden. In origin, pa-

* In the MS. Cotton, Julius B. 11. fol. 182, are some examinations taken before the Earl of Sussex of persons who had presumed to spread a rumour of the Queen's pregnancy in May of her 1st year, that is, before her marriage. It is very probable that morbid symptoms, similar to those which so grossly deceived wiser persons in the following year, had then given rise to this calumny. See various particulars relative to Mary's disorder, from which she had suffered for many years, collected by Sir Fred. Madden in his Memoir of her, prefixed to her Privy-purse Expenses, 8vo. pp. cxliii-iv.—In the printed Catalogue the document above mentioned is erroneously described as relating to "some persons in Yorkshire," whereas the parties were resident at and near Diss, in Suffolk.

Marriages. [Dec.

obtained a high opinion of
an amateur of excellent
survives to enjoy his par-
dered that he might have
sharp,—but he wanted

raved a portrait of Abp.
d several other portraits.
aved some landscapes.

dina Illustrata, B. Wilkin-
e have eleven plates by
from 1811 to 1823. The
of Mr. J. Wilkinson, a
ie publisher, dispels the
I had felt as to personal
the engravings are of
ecution. The student
ween the narrow path
nd the seductive objects
her side, should cour-
r and latter perform-

of an unfortunate artist.

J. du Roveray, Esq. whose
ives in the memory of the
of handsome volumes, and of
embellishment, I owe many
s for his prompt reply to my in-
es on this subject; and also to
Palser, of Fleet-street, who is the
ather of London printsellers, and had
occasional intercourse with Stow.

Yours, &c. BOLTON CORNEY.

gave twelve
tributed, folio Hu
Bible, by all describe,
in the ord and as spe-
cimens of stic ability, the
plates which contributed to the
Shakspere: t attest—and especially
those with e earliest dates — his
claims to commemoration.

1. *Cymbeline*, Act ii. Sc. 2. *A Bed-
chamber*, &c. pub. 1795.—2. *Romeo and
Juliet*, Act iii. Sc. 5. *Romeo, Juliet, and
Nurse*. 1797.—3. *Comedy of Errors*, Act
iv. Sc. 4. *Antipholus*, &c. 1798.—4.
Frontispiece to vol. I. *Shakspere between
the Dramatic Muse and the Genius of
Painting*. 1798.—5. *Macbeth*. Act i. Sc.
3. *The three Witches*. 1798.—6. *King
Henry V.* Act iii. Sc. 3. *Henry and his
train*. 1798.—7. *King Richard II.* Act v.
Sc. 2. *Duke and Duchess of York and
Aumerle*. 1800.—8. *Coriolanus*. Act i. Sc.
3. *Volturnia and Virgilia*. 1801.

The plates to the *Homer* are dated
in 1806. At that time, Mr. James

MR. URBAN, Aug. 19.

IN your Magazine for December,
1840, p. 599, the double marriage of
the Landgrave of Hesse is introduced
with Mr. Hallam's remark, that the
similar offer of Clement VII. to Henry
VIII. without a divorce of Queen
Katharine, supplies a precedent. The
original, however, lies further back,
and Basnage (who seems not to have
known of that offer,) has traced it to
the eighth century in the person of
Gregory II. "Gregoire second, étant
consulté si l'Eglise Romaine croyoit
[qu'un homme dont l'épouse est
infirme . . . peut en prendre une
seconde,] decida selon la vigueur du
Saint Siege Apostolique, que . . . il
falloit prendre une autre femme,
pourvu qu'on fournît des alimens à la
première." (Greg. II. Ep. tom. 6. p.
1448.)*

* Hist. de l'Eglise, folio, Rotterdam,
1699. ii. p. 1145. I have supplied the
words in brackets from Meiners' Hist. de
la Reformation, 1826, p. 26, as more

It is obvious, that when the principle was once admitted, it was likely to extend itself to a variety of cases; for what provision could fix the limits exactly? In the case of Henry, Wolsey uses an argument of this kind, in his letter to Casale, mentioning it as a circumstance to be stated to the Pope, "*ob morbos nonnullos, quibus absque remedio regina taberat.*" (Turner's Henry VIII. vol. ii. p. 149.) How far the case of the Landgravine applies, must be inferred from the language of Martinière, in his enlarged edition of Puffendorf's *Histoire de l'Univers*, vol. iii. p. 432. edit. 1763. The application of the principle must have varied in degree; what I wish to point out is, its previous Denial and recognition.

Not a permission by Papal authority, the pretended decisive, would admit persons to view the matter in had deca. and even when that authority was shaken, the impression of the Duc par be instantaneously re- et disparat. ny points that now ap- pulsed by have had to emerge from Fraude, and to pass through a the mediatio of transition; such a French is generally marked by uncertainties and inconsistencies, that are almost inevitable in their time, though we, who live in a more enlightened period, are astonished at their occurrence. The further we advance into the light, the better are principles understood, and deviations become more surprising. Thus the case of the Landgrave, of of Clement's offer to Henry, is calculated to shock us less than that of the Elector Palatine Charles-Louis, in the next century (mentioned by your Correspondent); while that of Napoleon, to which the officiality of the Gallican church assented in 1810, astonishes and grieves us still more. Much of the blame must rest with Gregory II. by whose permission this indulgence crept into Christendom, unless indeed an earlier original can be found.

It is well known that the Landgrave wished to relieve his conscience, and any respect which is shown to that divine monitor deserves so far to be praised; yet not even that measure

of praise can be conceded to him. Henry of Brunswick was fenbattel, "the great instigator of the measures against the Protestants," as Mr. Scott has termed him. Sleida relates an extraordinary story, concerning his mistress Eva Trotting, of his causing a stuffed image, which he pretended to be her body, to be buried with all religious rites, and prayers to be offered for the soul of the departed person for a whole year, while he had actually secreted her in one of his castles, and kept up a constant intercourse with her. After several years, the Duchess was astounded to hear, that this guilty connexion had given birth to seven children, while she thought the party buried. The story may have been exaggerated, as such narratives generally are, but the main part of it is confirmed by the words of Thuanus, who styles the Duke (ii. 4.) "a man of a turbulent spirit, and an abandoned life." Morally speaking, his case is a degree more reprehensible than that of the Landgrave, though, being less uncommon, it has excited less of blame. La Martinière says, "Henri mourut l'an 1568, après s'être fait Luthérien, malgré toute l'antipathie qu'il avoit témoignée tout sa vie pour Luther et ses part." and the statement may be better, as the author was a Romanist, who modified the work he edited, according to his own sentiments. We may hope that a change of profession brought Duke Henry's mind to a proper sense of his immorality, by leading him to think earnestly about religion. But this, of course, is conjecture, unhappily not always warranted by fact, for Henri IV. and our James the Second, led immoral lives after embracing Romanism, the latter, even while he was striving to promote it on the throne.†

It is remarkable, that the Landgrave's six children by Margaret Seal died all unmarried, and consequently the trouble occasioned by that union

* Scott's Church History (Contin. of Milner's), vol. i. 304, 350. Sleida, Comment. l. xv. ad an. 1544. Puffendorf, by La Martinière, ii. 395-6.

† Morally speaking, the two Protestant Stuarts were very superior to the two Romanist ones.

convenient in the Elizabethan sense of the term. He adds that the decretal of Gregory is dated 796.

Too sanguine a judgment, ver, must not be passed on this amstance, as the posterity of tharine of Arragon became extinct in the first generation, like that of King Henry's other wives.

2. Your Correspondent terms the document, whence the knowledge of this event is derived, "a weapon of aggression in the terrible grasp of Bossuet,"—but such weapons often wound the wielder. Melancthon writes in one of his letters, (I quote the French of Basnage), "Le Landgrave est malade, on scèle encore sa maladie, mais les medecins assurent qu'elle ne sera ni longue ni facheuse." One would think, that the sense of this was sufficiently clear, namely, that the Landgrave's illness was not publicly announced, which is seldom done in the case of princes, unless the disorder is dangerous or protracted. How often, too, do private persons make great exertions, and incur great hazard to their health, to prevent their indisposition being known. But what is the inference which Bossuet has wrong from these expressions? "Que c'étoit une de ces maladies qu'on ne nomme pas." Justly indeed does Basnage say, "pour appuyer cette fausseté il rejette M. de Thou, qui justifie c^e Prince, et il corrompt la lettre de Melancthon, dont voici les termes." Then follows the extract already given. In putting such a construction, Bossuet must have been actuated by a foul and malignant spirit; and the general weight of his testimony is lessened by the misinterpretation, although we give it no harsher name. In speaking of Bossuet, I would mention the opinion a French ecclesiastic (the Abbé P. . . . †) has given of his *Variations* in one short sentence,—*Les Protestans y répondirent avec solidité.* (Dict. des Prédicateurs, 8vo. 1824, art. Bossuet.) And as the life of that prelate, by Bausset, has been referred to by your Correspondent, on another occasion, the following character of it, taken from a competent authority, may be appropriately quoted.

* Bossuet may have believed this meaning to be the true one, but he should have paused before he believed it.

† This mode of half-disguising names, is very inconvenient.

"Il essaya d'élever à Bossuet un monument pareil à celui qu'il venait de terminer pour Fénelon; mais cette fois il n'atteignit point jusqu'à la hauteur de son sujet. Peut-être aussi cette histoire est-elle moins travaillée et contient elle plus de longueurs. Les opinions qu'il avait puisées à St. Sulpice paraissent avoir obscurci à ses yeux les faits historiques relatives à diverses époques du 17^e siècle. Ces faits sont devenus l'objet d'attaques assez vives de la part d'écrivains exercés à la polémique de la théologie, auxquels l'histoire de Fénelon et de Bossuet ne jugea pas à propos de répondre." (Bauvalet, Dict. Historique, art. Bausset.)

3. Your Correspondent speaks of the case of the Elector Palatine Charles-Louis, who contracted a second marriage during the life of his wife. La Martinière remarks that the original marriage "was not so very happy." Such, no, of the case; but that, and of excuse his conduct, nor owe many, any elucidation, except to my in- which occurs in the decree and also to II.* Along with this, who is that may take that of a, and had Charles IV. (otherwise a Stow. Lorraine, whose conduct was the Elector's quite into the shade. This prince's matrimonial history (the most extraordinary on record, scarcely excepting that of Henry VIII.) has been sketched by Henault, in his French History, (ad an. 1675.) but the account given by La Martinière, in his genealogical notice of the House of Lorraine, is more circumstantial. (Vol. i. p. 489-502.)

His first, and real wife, was his cousin, the Princess Nicole, daughter of Duke Henry, surnamed The Good,

* His daughter by the first wife was the Princess Charlotte-Elizabeth, married (after the death of Henrietta of England) to Philip Duke of Orleans. The Dict. Historique gives a curious account of his marriage, but highly to the wife's praise. "On lui fit épouser, en 1671, la Princesse Charlotte-Elizabeth de Bavière, grosse Allemande bien laide, mais aimable et spirituelle, qui travailla 30 ans à gagner l'estime et l'affection de son apathique mari, et n'y réussit qu'avec peine dans les dernières années de leur triste union." Perhaps she took warning by her mother's treatment; but at all events her perseverance is highly commendable.

by Margaret Duchess of Mantua. The marriage was unhappy in every respect, owing chiefly to his immorality and to her acuteness of feeling on that painful subject, and at length they separated; but one of the reasons which he alleged for the separation was most extraordinary, namely, that she had not been properly baptised, and therefore was not fully a Christian. This absurdity was founded on the circumstance, that the priest, by whom she had been baptised, had been afterwards burned at Nanci, on a charge of magic; et "comme selon les principes de l'Eglise Romaine, l'intention du Ministre est requise pour la validité d'un Sacrement, il s'ensuivoit selon lui qu'il falloit rebaptiser la Duchesse." The Pope, however, would not consent to annul the marriage: the priest had indeed been accused of magic, but it was ascertained, that he had declared his innocence to the last. "Un Jésuite qui entreprit de justifier le Duc par un écrit, fut cité à Rome, et disparut." The Duchess, still repulsed by her husband, retired into France, and died solitary, in spite of the mediation of the Pope, and the French king. The duke's brother, Nicolas François, who was bishop of Toul and a Cardinal, anticipating that the separation would not be confirmed, and seeing that the marriage was childless, made a bold venture, by forsaking his ecclesiastical dignities, and marrying Claude, the sister of the Duchess Nicole. He was however disappointed, as far as he himself was concerned, since he died before his brother, but the succession eventually devolved upon his posterity.

Having become acquainted at Besançon with Béatrix de Cussance, widow of the Prince of Cante-Croix, Charles married her, though the duchess (who was then living) protested against it.* His opposition to the House of Austria caused him to be arrested, and conducted into Spain as a prisoner; when he bethought himself of his real wife, the Duchess Nicole, and wrote so touchingly to her, that she spared no pains to procure his liberty: what the result might

have been to herself, it is impossible to say, as she died soon after. Her first wife, dame de Cussance, his second, was still living; but he was already with a bourgeoisie of Paris, whom he proposed to marry, but was prevented. His next passion was for one of the Maids of Honour to the Duchess of Orleans, but her mistress prudently shut her up; and when he attempted to carry her off by force, he was roughly handled by the duchess's guards.† Madame de Cussance still felt attached to him, but on his return to Lorraine he refused to see her. As she died soon after, he entered into a new engagement with a nun of the house of Ludre, and to remove the odium, "il se fit donner la bénédiction du Prêtre."§ During her life-time in 1665, although more than sixty-two years old, he married a young lady of quality, named Marie d'Apremont, who was only thirteen. His wife (the nun) protested in her convent against the marriage, but was compelled to desist from her claims. His last marriage was childless; he died in 1675, and Marie d'Apremont, who survived him, was married secondly to the Prince de Fondi of the House of Mansfeld. The political history of this prince is only less extraordinary than his matrimonial.

Our laws have wisely determined against second marriages during the known lifetime of the first husband or wife, so that the matter is practically set at rest; and whatever trials persons may have to bear, it cannot be doubted that the greater evil is thus avoided. How far the following statement, which concerns other countries, is correct, I cannot say: it occurs in a work by Mr. Henry Drummond, entitled "Social Duties on Christian Principles."

"After the restoration of the House of Bourbon to the throne of France, when the Duke de Berri was married to

† Henault says, that her name was Marianne Pajot, and that Louis XIV. to prevent the degrading marriage of a prince who was his enemy, sent her to a convent.

‡ Henault calls her Mlle de St. Remi, and says that she also was sent to a convent.

§ Henault tells this story differently. She was canoness of Pouseal.

* It will be remembered, that in the case of the Landgrave of Hesse, his wife actually gave her consent.

in princess, one of her attendants, and frequently during the ceremony, *vive bon roi, il n'a rien omis*. A by-stander overhearing this remark, requested to be informed what it meant; and was then told that whenever princes of the blood in Popish countries were married, it was customary to omit some part of the ceremony, which might be subsequently construed into being material or immaterial, according as it might turn out agreeable or not to set the marriage aside as bad *ab initio*: but that in the present instance the king had omitted nothing: since therefore nothing was omitted in the ceremony, no human power could dissolve the union." p. 63.

The king's integrity is very praiseworthy; but who does not see, either that a marriage, which can be dissolved through such a contrivance, must be bad from the beginning, whether agreeable or not,—or else that the objection is frivolous, and the consequent dissolution unjustifiable?

4. Your Correspondent, I regret to say, maintains in the same letter, that Anne Boleyn "assuredly died with a conscious untruth in her mouth, when she emphatically declared of Henry, 'that a gentler and more merciful prince was there never; and to me he was always a good, a gentle, and a merciful lord.'" This language should rather have conveyed a high idea of a person, who, when about to enter into the presence of her heavenly Judge, was anxious to depart in peace with all men, even under the deepest injury. How often it happens, that when we have just reason to complain, we yet praise the person, because we think him under the influence of error or prejudice; we lament the mistake under which he acts, but we honour the excellencies we have seen in him. Many a sensitive mind is apt rather to blame itself under such circumstances, than the party at whose hand it suffers. The case of the dying Anne may claim to be judged with the same consideration as she shewed toward her husband, and with that charity, which believeth all things, and thinketh no evil. But as your Correspondent pronounces it "a conscious untruth," he will allow me to refer him to an appalling circumstance mentioned in "The Rockite," by my friend "Char-

lotte Elizabeth," (page 199, note.) Mr. Keightley, indeed, in his able History of England, regards Catharine of Arragon in a similar light. "Her character (he says) remains the object of respect to all parties, as that of an upright, pious, and virtuous matron, with the single drawback, in the estimation of the unprejudiced, that she persisted to her death in the assertion of a falsehood." (Vol. ii. p. 35. 8vo. edition.) On this subject I will merely observe, that Anne, when speaking the language of charity and forgiveness, is entitled (*ceteris paribus*) to even more weight than Catharine, when making an assertion in her own cause. To say that Anne's words were dictated by anxiety for her daughter, is mere conjecture, and conveys an indirect accusation in the shape of an apology. Her case is indeed hard; for, had she died with anger in her mouth, the charge of falsehood would not have been advanced, but by speaking generously she has incurred it.

In alluding to Catharine, I would not omit my impression, that justice has not been done to her nephew Charles V. in relating or judging those transactions. His refusal to abandon the cause of his aunt is extremely to his credit, and forms an estimable feature in a character on which little eulogy is usually bestowed.

5. In a former letter, (June, 1841, p. 30.) allusion was made, by the same Correspondent, to the libertine character of Beza's poems, without however making any mention of his regretting the publication. A curious instance of carelessness (for I hesitate to call it anything else) occurs in the Manuel Biographique of MM. Jacquelin and Noel (2 vols. Rozet, Paris), where Beza is merely spoken of as the author of those poems, and not in any other respect whatever. The history of their publication is thus given by Mr. Middleton, in his Memoirs of the Reformers.

"This employment [the civil law] being little suited to his natural disposition, he was tempted to spend the greater part of his time in the cultivation of polite literature, particularly in the composition of Latin verses; and, as Catullus and

Ovid were his favourite authors, he was led to too great an imitation of their levities in his epigrams and smaller poems. He had a cordial esteem for Wolmar [his former preceptor], and dedicated these early productions, more gratefully than appropriately, to that grave and pious character. After his conversion he lamented the frivolity and pruriency of this publication, and endeavoured its entire suppression: he knew that an author was responsible to a Holy God, for any inflammatory and demoralising effect on youthful readers; but his bitter enemies, the Papists, reprinted his verses, that they might indulge in accusations against him.*

I honour the candid remark of Mr. Gorton, in his Biographical Dictionary, that "his early Latin poems were too popular, but, as the productions of a then unsettled youth, can scarcely be quoted against the man." Nor must I forget the delicacy of the editors of the Dictionnaire Historique, who just glance at his poetical compositions, without mentioning the alloy which debases them; an extreme forbearance, which is the very reverse of the notice taken by the Manuel Biographique. M. Meiners says, (Hist. de la Reformation, p. 407.)

"Des qu'il eut embrassé la réforme, il purgea tous ses écrits de tous les endroits licencieux qui auraient pu corrompre la jeunesse, et les publia sous le titre de *Poemata Varia*, Henri Etienne, 1597, in 4°. Ce trait doit faire tomber la plupart des calomnies que les auteurs catholiques n'ont cessé de débiter sur ses mœurs."

• This account is incorrect in point of time, though Beza may have projected such a revision, long before he actually published it. In that very year, 1597, beginning to feel the infirmities of age, he contracted his pastoral labours, (though he did not quite resign them till three years later,) and this revision was probably the fruit of his partial retirement.†

* Christian Guardian, January, 1826.

The pious and able author has since printed these lives in a separate form, 3 vols. 12mo.

† Although the Protestant side has not been justly dealt with in the case of Beza, let me be candid to the other, by mentioning to the praise of Patricius of Caen (who, however, belongs to a later period) that he endeavoured, from a sense of religion, to suppress the unchastened productions of his youth.

6. The interesting communication, they of your Correspondent W. C. relative to Wicliffe, clears up a point that has hitherto been misunderstood on all sides; and he will be glad to learn, as that the discovery, which reflects such credit on his discernment and diligence, is appreciated in various quarters. However, Romanist historians, who have argued from the evidence as it formerly stood, must not be accused of uncharitableness, as Protestant writers were embarrassed by it, though indeed the internal evidence of his writings, shewed that he was not influenced by the supposed deprivation, as might have been thought. Basnage says, "Il fut depouillé par l'Archevêque de Cantuari, quand il commença de répandre sa doctrine." (Hist. ii. 1449.) The case, as now ascertained, warns writers to be cautious in connecting motives with events, as facts and appearances may prove to differ widely.

And here, Mr. Urban, let me remark on an exploded calumny, which has recently been revived, not against Wicliffe, but Calvin. M. Trevern, the present bishop of Strasburg, in his "Discussion Amicale sur l'Eglise Anglicane et en général sur la Réformation," (a work which has called forth Mr. Faber's Difficulties of Romanism,) has repeated the long-refuted story, that Calvin was condemned for infamous conduct to be burned, but that the punishment was changed, at the intercession of his bishop, to branding on the shoulder with the *fleur-de-lis*. Since the time of Cardinal Richelieu, who introduced this calumny into his "Treatise for the Conversion" of Protestants, (but who, to do him justice, did not invent it,) and who failed in discovering proofs, no author of note has ventured to repeat it, till M. Trevern, the bishop of Strasburg. This writer introduces the story with every expression of hope that it may be refuted; in which case, or even if not made out, it is useless to his cause, and an incumbrance to his book. The fact is, that Bayle long ago applied his critical acumen to the accusation, and pronounced it "altogether unworthy of credit." Maimbourg, the Jesuit, gives it up, and owns that Bolsec, from whom it is taken, "wrote a satire and continued invective rather than a

story." An examination of the answer to M. Trevern, may be seen in Mr. Scott's Continuation of Milner, (vol. iii. Appendix,) which refutes the slander to the mere circumstance of having been once promulgated. Bayle, indeed, speaking of Drelincourt's Defence of Calvin, says, "the falsity of this story has been so demonstrably proved, that perhaps greater evidence was never produced in a question relating to a matter of fact." But let me add, Mr. Urban, that to admit calumnies into a book, and yet to entitle it an *amicable discussion*, if it does not savour of hypocrisy, involves the grossest inconsistency. With regard to such accusations, some observations of the Quarterly Reviewer (Dec. 1825, p. 123) are very appropriate, particularly the remark, that such a mode of controversy "is not merely inconclusive, but recoils with tremendous and destructive force upon those who use it."

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

MR. URBAN;

THE days of the iconoclasts are not yet passed away, neither is the olden age of churchwardens entirely extinct: a few days, which I lately passed in Wiltshire, afforded me evidence corroborative of this. The Church at South Wrexall has been recently enlarged and repaired. The pulling down of the East end disclosed the ancient tracery of the altar. This, though mutilated, was interesting, as establishing the time when it was placed there. It was, accordingly, got rid of, and found its way, first to the sigstye of a gentleman in the parish, from whence it was rescued to form a portion of the rock-work of a lady's garden, where it now is. Again, there is an ancient altar-tomb of the Long family, of which you gave an engraving and a description in your Magazine of June 1835. Through the chest of the effigy, the tenant (as was told) of the old Manor-house at Wrexall, some years since, caused an iron rod to be driven, to form the support for one of those pew-curtains used to shroud the slumbers of the faithful. The recent repairs and embellishments did not (of course could not be expected to) extend to the removal of this "help to the devout,"

so it has been left just as it was. So also do the pews remain, pressing against the monument. It must however be admitted, that the whole—walls, windows, effigy, armorial bearings, &c. &c.—have been carefully coated with a rich layer of yellow wash. These are called, no doubt, "waist improvements, ma'am." At Bradford Church, the clerk's wife told me, on my remarking the work of the font, that "some people wished to have a new one, and thought it old and ugly, but that the minister was not of their opinion;" so, happily, it is respite for the while. On the other hand, there is a font of the newest fashion, in Steeple Ashton Church, which the present incumbent, not thinking it surpassing in beauty, has robed in a piece of tapestry. Great is the surprise of the antiquary on entering the garden of the vicarage-house, at seeing a very decent font, with quatrefoil panneling, tastefully filled with rock plants and other exotics. Greater still his surprise, when he hears from the vicar that he has still a second font in his keeping. Greater still again, when he is told (and the present worthy vicar is in no way answerable for his inheritance,) that neither the one nor the other came out of his own church of Steeple Ashton, but from some neighbouring church at that time under ruinous and ruthless repair. All this is too bad; for here (I speak in what may be deemed rather Radical language), the property is public property. Individuals may assuredly "do what they will with their own," in defiance of all taste, and this right has been duly exercised by the owner of Great Chaldfield manor-house (so well described and delineated by Mr. Walker in his continuation of Mr. Pugin's work), where the old hall has been recently destroyed, and worked up into two floors with a staircase, rooms, &c. and where the easternmost gable, with its beautiful oriel window, is merely a shell, the apartment having been pulled down to afford a space for lighting these newly-built rooms. All this is lamentable; and I trust that Mr. Britton, who, by common consent, has the merit of having first turned men's minds to the knowledge of church architecture, who is a native of the county, and now zealous

in collecting materials for its history, may find one such zealous coadjutor in every parish, who, at least by drawing or description, may preserve to us the record, though he may fail in his attempt to protect the reality. You may perhaps remember, a few years ago, my communication to you respecting the amputation, for the purpose, as I was informed, of better stowage, of the legs of one of the effigies of the Delameres, at Nunney in Somersetshire.

Yours, &c.

A.

MR. URBAN, Trin. Coll. Dublin.

I WAS lately much pleased on reading in a newspaper the very judicious and forcible arguments, ascribed to Lord Palmerston,* concerning the accent on the word *Iliona*, which his opponents must have found it difficult to answer. It has been said that they have appealed to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. As these learned bodies have not yet issued their ultimatum, I beg leave to send you my views on the subject.

His Lordship mistakes the nature of the Greek accents. This is not to be wondered at, since his is the received doctrine, established by Bentley (Ter.) and confirmed by Hermann. It is not difficult to prove that they can have no relation to the rhythmical or metrical accents. Montfaucon dates their first invention so late as the seventh

century, and the sticklers for a high antiquity pretend to trace them otherwise to a Byzantine or Alexandrine grammarian, a mere provincialist. It appears from Aristotle, *Elench.* 1, 3, and 2, 3, that, in his time, no marks were used, not even those of the aspirates.

We shall pass by all that has been said on this subject by Putsch's grammarians; all that has been disputed by Bentley, and after him by Dawes, Foster, Hare, and Hermann. A musical friend, upon hearing the canons on this point propounded by some of them, as founded on the "*rei musicae ratio*," at once exclaimed, "This must be the *topovoria* of Aristophanes."

I am sure his Lordship is not *ἀνοήτος*. He very well knows, that in the measure six-eighths there are two accents, a principal on the first, and a secondary on the fourth, of the six quavers or times which compose each bar. He will see, that if a bacchius $\cup - -$ closes a verse, the rhythm of that verse is indubitably six-eighths. In modern music, which avoids lambisms (not so the old Scotch)—whereof it were easy to render the reason—this cadence is changed to a fourth $\cup \cup \cup -$ by the resolution of the first long syllable. This, and the cretic $- \cup -$, are the only possible cadences in this rhythm, except the single long note, common to all rhythms.

* The letter is as follows:

"C. T. Sept. 29, 1841.

"My dear Byng,—I have just received your letter of this morning; and, though I should have high authority for declining to declare my opinion upon the matter on which you question me till the beginning of February, yet, regardless of the silent system of the day, I send you an immediate answer.

"There can be no doubt that, in point of prosody, the *o* in *Iliona*, or *Ilione* (for the name is spelled either way), is short. Virgil settled the question in his first '*Aeneid*,' where he says—

"Præterea sceptrum, Ilione quod gesserat olim,
Maxima natarum Priami."

But the second *i* is as short as the *o*; and as neither of those vowels have, in their name, any right to length, the first *i* and the final *e* (when that termination is adopted) being the only long vowels, the question arises, which of the two middle vowels is entitled to be accented; and here the Greek spelling may determine the point; and in Greek the accent is placed over the *o*, thus, *Ιλιώνη*. I take it that the proper way of pronouncing the name, according to quantity and accent, would be as it were spelled *Hillienna*, or *Hilli-onne*.

"I hope I shall be thought to have thus given a frank, candid, and unreserved declaration of opinion; and, as I am alone in my cabinet, you will believe me when I say that it has been arrived at without any difference or dissent.—Yours sincerely,

"PALMERSTON."

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

The Latin Poems commonly attributed to Walter Mapes, collected and edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A., &c. 1841.

AT no period has the literature of the Middle Ages been the object of so much attention and research as during the last few years; and it must be confessed that, independent of its historical importance, it possesses many charms sufficient to repay the labour. By the publication of the works of Walter Mapes, or (more correctly speaking) of the poems attributed to him, the Camden Society has given to the world a collection of curious monuments of a class of Middle Age Latin Poetry of peculiar interest, and by so doing it has merited in no small degree the gratitude of the learned. This volume contains much that is valuable in history, much that is instructive in the intellectual acquaintance which through their writings we seek to establish with our forefathers, and not a little that is beautiful and pleasing as literary composition. The Latin Poetry of the Middle Ages deserves to be studied more than it has been; and we hope that before many years are passed many of its most interesting monuments, which still remain inedited, will have seen the light. Several small collections have recently been published in Germany and France, as well as in England. The poetry attributed to Walter Mapes belongs to a class which is peculiarly characteristic of the Middle Ages—the Latin rhyming verses, of which so many beautiful imitations have appeared in modern times.

The origin of rhyming verse in Western Europe is involved in great obscurity. The essay on this subject, published a few years ago, by Sir Alexander Croke,* is exceedingly confused and uncritical. We cannot believe with him that rhymes in Latin verse arose from the accidental occurrence of such rhymes in single instances in the poems of the ancients; and we would also distinguish between regular rhyming verse, and the rhymes produced by a fantastic play upon words. We have no doubt that the Latin rhyming verse was an imitation of the popular vernacular poetry of the country in which it originated. Rhymes were not used in pure Anglo-Saxon verse; but we know that it was used among the different branches of the great German and Gothic race on the continent at an early period, although it is uncertain whether rhyme or alliteration were the original characteristics of their verse. In Latin we find rhymes used first in the hymns of the church, in which we may easily suppose that it was the object of the writers to adopt a system which was familiar to the ears of the people who were to sing them. In the tenth and eleventh centuries we meet with many popular and political songs, which without doubt were exact imitations of the vernacular songs of the day: the metre in these songs is far less rhythmical than in the church hymns, and rhymes are less perfect. In some of them we have scarcely any rhyme at all. A poem of this description on the victory of Athelstan over the Danes, has been printed in one of our former volumes, (*Gent. Mag.* vol. IX. p. 628.) These were followed by popular legends and tales, composed in a similar style, and apparently the prototypes of the *fabliaux* of a later period. This class of Latin rhyming poetry seems to have been peculiar to Germany; several examples of

* An Essay on the origin, progress, and decline of rhyming Latin verse; with many specimens, by Sir Alexander Croke, D.C.L. and F.A.S. 8vo. Oxford, 1838. Sir Alexander Croke exercises no critical judgment in ascertaining the date and authenticity of his examples—in some instances he is wrong by a space of two or three centuries, and the book otherwise contains many errors.

well as of the former class, are preserved in a MS. of the middle of the 11th century, which was evidently written by an Anglo-Saxon monk, who either had been in Germany. Some of them have been printed.* They consist of rhyming couplets arranged in stanzas of four or six lines, as in the following examples:—

"Est unus locus
Homburh dictus,
In quo pascobat
Asinam Alverad,
Viribus fortis
Atque fidelis."

"Quibus ludus est animo
Et jocularis cantio,
Hoc advertant ridiculum,
Narrabo non ficticium."

The most remarkable poem of this class is one published from a MS. of the eleventh century by Dr. James Grimm, in his *Lateinische Gedichte*, under the title of Unibos, which contains a legend still popular among the Irish peasantry, a circumstance of which Grimm was not aware. Unibos, according to the old Latin legend, was a poor and unfortunate countryman, who received his name from the circumstance that he could never keep more than one ox; for whenever he exceeded that number, his stock was always carried off by disease. One day, as he was returning from the market where he had sold the skin of one of his dead oxen, he accidentally found a sum of money. On his arrival at home, he opened his sack and sent his child to borrow a measure of the provost of the place to calculate his treasure with. By a piece of silver which was left sticking to the measure, and by the loquacity of the child, the provost became acquainted with the sudden fortune of Unibos, and accused him of obtaining his riches by theft. Unibos denied the charge, and declared that the money was the price of his ox's hide, which was an extraordinary article of commerce at the market which he had visited. The provost, full of astonishment, went and told the story to the mayor and to the priest, and all three, fearful that others might have any share in their good fortune, determined to kill all their oxen secretly in the night, and carry their skins to the market. There they proceed with an air of arrogance, and ask an extravagant price for their skins; they are laughed at by the purchasers: a quarrel ensues, and they are carried before the magistrates, and escape only by the confiscation of their skins and purses. Enraged and mortified, they determine on their return to kill Unibos, who had led them into the scrape. Unibos had by chance overheard their plot, and took measures to defeat it; he caused his wife to lay as if dead in one corner of his shed, covered with sheep's blood, and stained his own hands and garments with the blood. When the three conspirators broke into the place, they found him as it appeared just finishing the murder of his wife, and prepared to take him into custody. But Unibos desired them to wait a little, and taking out a whistle he sounded it over the body of his wife with certain ceremonies, and she immediately rose upon her legs. Her husband ordered her to go and cleanse herself of the blood, and the good woman, who probably had not been used to the operation of washing, on her return appeared much younger and more good-looking than she had ever done before. The provost, mayor, and priest, astonished at the magic effects of the whistle, bought it at a great price, and hastened home, each to kill his wife, in order that she might be revived younger and more beautiful than before; but, as might be supposed, they found themselves again duped, and became all three widowers. After this, they become a third time the dupes of the peasant's cunning, and then resolve that no further tricks shall disappoint them of their revenge. Unibos is allowed to choose his mode of death, and is inclosed in a barrel in order to be rolled into the sea. As

* In Grimm and Schmeller, *Lateinische Gedichte*, and in the *Altdeutsche Blätter*.

his three persecutors are travelling with the barrel to the appointed spot, they enter an inn to refresh themselves, and leave it at the door. A pig-driver passes with a drove of swine, and hears the outcries of Unibos; the latter informs him that he is going to be put to death because he will not consent to be made a provost, and has no means of escape unless some one will take his place. The pig-driver is tempted by the prospect of advancement, and agrees to give Unibos his swine on condition of being allowed to take his place in the barrel, and Unibos makes off with his prize. After having, as they suppose, effected their purpose, the three dignitaries return leisurely home, but they had scarcely arrived there when Unibos with his drove of swine presented himself to their sight. Doubly amazed at this unexpected meeting, they learn from him that when thrown into the sea the barrel had sunk to the bottom and rolled on to dry land, in a country covered with fine swine without owners, and that he had been content to return with as many as they there saw. Their cupidity was excited more than ever, and according to his directions they allowed themselves to be closed separately in barrels and to be thrown into a deep part of the sea, and thus Unibos was finally delivered from his three persecutors. The Irish representative of Unibos, finds his swine at the bottom of a bog, instead of underneath the sea.

• The stanzas of four rhymes do not appear to have been used much before the twelfth century. The earliest example we know is a poem on the fabulous adventures of St. Brendan, written in the reign of Henry I. Towards the latter end of the twelfth century this kind of verse became very common, and was adapted to various metres. It is the verse of most of the pieces contained in the collection of poems attributed to Walter Mapes, which appear to have been composed from the end of the twelfth century to the middle of the thirteenth. The rhyming verses at this period are distinguished by being much more regular and harmonious. The forms most frequently used are those of the two following specimens.—

A tauro torrida lampade Cynthii
fundente jacula ferventis radii,
• umbrosas nemoris latebras adii,
explorans gratiam lenis Favonii.

And,—

Sole post arietem taurum subintrante,
novo terræ faciem floribus purante,
pinu sub florigeris nuper pullulante,
membra sompno fovoram, pulvis fessus ante.

But there are also various other forms of verse used. We must not be shocked at these poems because they are contrary to the rules of verse and composition of the pure Latin writers; they belong properly to another language, and they are far from being deficient in true beauty, and are often singularly vigorous and witty. The *Dialogus inter Corpus et Animam* possesses in some parts the highest degree of solemn grandeur, whilst the poem *De Phillide et Flora* is remarkably elegant.

• The history of the subject of these poems leads us into a much more extensive field than the history of their versification. They are full of interest in various parts of view. Mr. Wright has shown in the introduction that they are to be considered as written chiefly by the university men, that part of the clergy who had such a profound hatred to the monastic orders, who were steadily opposed to the invasions of the papal power, and who, in the thirteenth century, took so active a part in the troublous politics of the day. The name of Mapes appears to have been given to them only in modern times. A great portion of the most bitterly satirical of these poems were published under a character, as though they had issued from a singular class of wild clerical buffoons, whose history is traced at considerable length in the introduction, and who appear like the buffoons of another description to have exercised the privilege of saying what they liked without restriction.

The poems in the present volume may be arranged into three distinct classes, the satirical pieces, the poems of a playful character, and the religious pieces. The first of these classes is by far the largest and most important, and is full of bitter remarks on the pope and on all orders of the clergy, and sometimes on the other orders of the state. From the numerous early manuscript copies which still remain, they must have been at the time extremely popular; and must therefore have had a great political effect. On this account, some of them became favourites among the reformers in the sixteenth century; they showed that their complaints against the corruptions of the popish church were not new. We think that they deserve to be generally read and studied at the present time, when a party in our church, with little knowledge of its history, are endeavouring to white-wash the errors which it was the object of the founders of our Church to correct. The Poems attributed to Walter Mapes and the English Poem of Piers Ploughman (which we are glad to hear is nearly ready for publication, also edited by Mr. Wright) form the two most important documents of the earlier history of the Reformation in England. We think that the Camden Society deserves great praise and the hearty thanks of its members for the publication of the former book.

We can afford space for only a few specimens of these remarkable poems. In the famous *Apocalypsis Golige* the greediness of the Pope and the high dignitaries of the Church is characterized in the following lines:—

Est Leo pontifex summus, qui devorat;
qui libras sitiens libros impignorat;
marcam respiciens, Marcum decorat;
in summis navigans, in nummis anchorat.
Est ille vitulus presul, qui prævius
in loco pa-cue præcurrit citius,
roditque ruminans quod novit melius,
et saginatus est bonis alterius.
Est aquila, quæ sic alis innititur,
archidiaconus, qui prædo dicitur;
qui videt a longe prædam quam sequitur,
et cum circumvolat ex rapto vivitur.
Est quod induitur humana facie,
decanus tacite plenus versutiae,
qui fraudes operit forma justitiæ,
piumque simplici mentitur specie.

In another poem, the avarice of the Roman court is exposed in the most severe terms. We can only give place to a few lines:—

Roma mundi caput est; sed nil capit mundum:
quod pendet a capite totum est immundum;
transit enim vitium primum in secundum,
et de fundo redolet quod est juxta fundum.
Roma capit singulos et res singulorum;
Romanorum curia non est nisi forni:
ibi sunt venalis jura senatorum,
et solvit contraria copia nummorum.
Hic in consistorio si quis causam regat,
suam, vel alterius, hoc in primis legat,
nisi det pecuniam, Roma totum negat,
qui plus dat pecuniæ melius allegat.
Romani capitulum habent in decretis,
ut petentes audiant manibus repletis:
dabis, aut non dabitur, petunt quando petis;
qua mensura seminas, et eadem metis.

In the *Apocalypsis* again, we have the following strong picture of the vices of the monks:—

Cum inter Abulas et Bacchi pocula
modam et regulam suspendit crapula,
• dicunt quod dicitur favor a fabula,
• modus a modio, a gula regula.
Et sic fit ordinis crebra transgressio,
fraudes, perjuria, livor, detractio,
mentis esuries, rerum distractio,
ventris ingluviæ, rerum concussio.
Est nullum monacho majus demonium,
• nihil avarius, nil magis varium;
• qui, si quid datur, est possessor omnium;
• si quicquam petitur, nil habet proprium.
Si prandet, convenit ut loqui nesciat,
ne lingua dentium opus impediat;
si bibit, expedit ut sedens hauriat,
ne pes sub pondere ventris deficiat.
Die tripudians adorat dolia,
nocte cum bipede sepultus bestia,
tali discrimine, tali molestia,
• meretur vir Dei regna coelestia.

There are two or three very amusing satires on the reluctance of the English clergy to part with their wives and concubines at the order of Pope Innocent III. in 1216. These are followed by a very elegant little poem on the same subject, entitled, *De Carnali Contagio*, and by another not less pleasing, entitled, *De Visitatione Abbatis*, in which is exhibited the inconvenience caused in the dependant cells by the visitation of the superior abbot, who ate up all their provisions instead of correcting their abuses:—

O quam foelix minutio,
quæ fit de bonis Domini!
quam bonæ visitatio,
quam tales claudunt termini!
quid agent in iudicio
tales ne tanti domini?
confusi proculdubio
• nutescent sicut asini.

The few pieces on purely religious subjects among the poems attributed to Walter Mapes, with the exception of the Dialogue between the Body and the Soul, form the least interesting portion of the volume; they have little to distinguish them from the common run of monkish rhymes. But the other class, the poems of a playful character, are curious in themselves, and important in their connexion with the literary history of the Middle Ages. The poem against marriage (*De Coniuge non ducenda*), the Dispute between Water and Wine, and that between the Heart and the Eye, the popular subject of Sir Penny, and the ballad we have already mentioned on Phillis and Flora, were translated or imitated in different languages, English, French, Spanish, &c. and at different periods. The rich piece of satire entitled the Confession (which contains the lines which were in modern times formed into Mapes's pretended Drinking Song): the Goliard's account of his misfortunes, with his letter to his French brethren, his excommunication against the stealer of his purse, and his epigrams, are highly amusing. The topographer will also feel interested in the poetical description of Wales in the thirteenth century.

The Appendix to this volume contains the texts in different languages of the principal versions and imitations of the Latin poems, and forms by no means the least curious part of the book. Two different translations into English verse of the *Apocalypsis Goliae*, show how much interest that remarkable satire excited in England in the age which followed the Reformation.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton. By George Baker. Part V. folio.

AFTER a considerable delay, we have at length the satisfaction of again finding before us a portion of Mr. Baker's work on Northamptonshire. It is unfortunately but a fragment, a third of one of the usual numbers; yet, embracing the entire history of the hundred of Towcester, it is complete and perfect as far as it extends. We would willingly have found appended to it that of Wymersley, according to the author's original intention, but unfortunately the bad state of his health, and other considerations necessarily attendant on laborious and costly works of this nature, have deprived us of the advantage. Our readers need not be reminded that few subjects require more painful research, and more diligent and unremitting toil than Topography. An individual entering upon the history of a county, continually finds his path beset with unexpected obstacles. He has frequently to encounter the fears and jealousy of private families; he has to consult records that are scattered so far asunder as to be almost inaccessible; to correct from original documents miswritten copies of genealogies; and in fact to pursue his investigations alone, amid scanty materials; to verify every particular by his own revision; and to collect information on the spots themselves that come within his department; so that alternately the thoughts are diverted from one species of scrutiny to another, from the field to the closet, from personal observation to private inquiry, all of them in turn subjecting him to anxiety and expense. The History of Northamptonshire has not been exempt from the usual difficulties of this kind; yet under all hindrances, it has gradually, though slowly, progressed, whilst each successive portion has been as ably produced; and each has been made as singularly valuable as the preceding ones, for its manorial

history, for the accurate fulness of its pedigrees, and for the comprehensive account of the respective parishes or hamlets that were brought under review. We had certainly indulged in the hope of living to see this valuable work carried out to its completion, but we lament to hear that of this there seems to be but little probability. We daily observe undertakings of acknowledged excellence fail for lack of sufficient encouragement, and it is justifiable that the originators, in duty to themselves, should look with some degree of apprehension to the future, especially when they find their labours are carried on by relying on their private fortune. We are sorry to discover that such is the reality in respect to the County History before us; for so long back as 1837, Mr. Baker found it needful to draw the attention of his readers to the fact, that he had lost many of his subscribers by death, and that an accession to his list of supporters was not only desirable, but necessary. When this circumstance became generally known, it excited a feeling of much regret, and in consequence a meeting of his subscribers was held to ascertain the best methods of enabling him to prosecute his inquiries. We should be doing his work injustice if we withheld from our readers the following resolutions which were passed on the occasion.

"At a meeting of Subscribers to the 'History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton,' now in the course of publication by Mr. George Baker, holden at the George Hotel, Northampton, on the 20th of October, 1837, the Marquess of Northampton in the chair,

"Resolved, 1st. That, having read with extreme concern the statements contained in the address prefixed by Mr. Baker, to the last published Part of the History of the County of Northampton, we are anxious to record our high opinion of the industry, research, and accuracy, displayed by Mr. Baker in the four Parts already published, and the confidence we entertain of his continuing to exert the same ability and perseverance in conducting this valuable work to its completion;

that we deeply regret to find (from the circumstances unavoidably incident to a work, which from all experience, could not be undertaken otherwise than by subscription, and could only be brought out in successive Parts, published at long intervals,) that the number of original subscribers has been diminished by deaths and change of residence, with other contingencies, to such an extent as seriously to affect the resources of the Author; that such a work, in our judgment, has the strongest claims upon all persons who value the investigation and preservation of the historical records of this kingdom, and more particularly upon the residents of the County to which it relates; that it would be a subject of disappointment and regret to the proprietors and residents of Northamptonshire if, through such cause, it were finally left incomplete; that we therefore feel ourselves imperatively called upon, not only from sentiments of the most sincere respect for the character and literary merits of the Author, but also from more general and public motives, to make an appeal to all persons possessed of property within the County, or otherwise interested in Topographical History, who have not already patronised the work, to add their names to the list of subscribers, and thereby contribute that additional support which may, perhaps, be necessary to ensure the continuance of the publication.*

A second resolution* stated that such an appeal which might "be justly considered a matter of public concern, would be best made through a committee of county gentlemen, appointed for that special purpose," whilst a third resolution mentioned such noblemen and gentlemen who were calculated to promote in the most efficient manner the success of the undertaking.

Mr. Baker* commenced his publication with such a list of subscribers as were fully sufficient to justify the most sanguine expectation. But from the causes above alluded to, combined with others beyond his control, "and" (still to use the language adopted at the meeting,) "without any disparagement of his ability or the merits of his work, this list has been gradually diminishing, and he has lost 180 subscribers since he first issued his prospectus." This number, it appears by the ~~next~~ part, is still further increased, amounting now to a deficiency of 220 from the original list. "Whatever

might have been," continues this remarkable appeal, "Mr. Baker's claim to patronage at the commencement of his labours, no one who has inspected their progress can doubt that this claim now stands on a much higher ground, when he has proved himself, by the parts already published, to fully competent to the undertaking, that in fact, no County History can now be named, under whatsoever advantage it may have been accomplished, with which the History of Northamptonshire may not be placed in proud competition." Mr. Baker, incorporating these resolutions in his preface to the present Part, remarks that "The result of this flattering demonstration was not such as might reasonably have been expected;" yet, under these circumstances, he has still continued his labours, and produced the present portion, in all respects equal to the former ones. We hope such fears are groundless when we state the belief, that, without the help of some further support, he will not continue the History of Northamptonshire, much less carry it to a successful close. Pursuits like these are worthy of the ancient land on which we tread; they call up before us events that are identified with our country's history and greatness; they bring before the mind in vivid portraiture the lives, the actions, and the habits of our ancestors; and they remind us of their virtues, their devotion, and their charity. In our fathers' history we discern the source from which ourselves have sprung, and everything relating to them cannot be separated from the best sympathies of human nature. But our space precludes the indulgence of these reflections, and we believe them to be so generally felt by the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine as to be unnecessary. It will rather become us to say a few words on the Part Mr. Baker has just published. In the commencement of his description of Towcester Hundred, there are some observations of great importance, and we are inclined to think them entirely new. The author says that

"In the Domesday survey the name of 'Tovecestre,' synonymous with the modern Towcester, is adopted for this hundred; though Towcester itself is not placed within the pale of its jurisdiction, but will

be found under Wiccaslea wapentake. The incongruity, however, is rather implied than positive; for, notwithstanding it may be inferred that all the villis between the heading of one hundred and the introduction of another, are in the former hundred, and the 'Index Generalis Locorum,' in the volume of *Dadexes in Domesday*, published by the Record Commission, is compiled on that principle; yet, on close investigation, as applied to Northamptonshire, at least, to which my attention has been exclusively directed, it appears extremely doubtful whether any villis beyond the first named after the heading can be safely appropriated; for the succeeding names are, in many instances, in distant parts of the county, and are now, and may be presumed to have been then, in different hundreds. The very first entry is a striking illustration of this remark, and fortuitously embraces the very case in point."

Our own researches can corroborate these remarks in reference to at least another county; a correct Index Villarum of the Domesday hundreds must remain a hopeless desideratum.

Mr. Baker, in noticing the beautiful effigy of Scolastica de Meaux, in the church of Gayton, seems to think that it was imitated from, if not the actual production of the same sculptor who wrought the statues round Queen Eleanor's Cross at Hardingstone, in the immediate neighbourhood. We observed the same opinion expressed in Mr. Hartshorne's work on the Sepulchral Monuments of this County, who had been equally struck with the similarity and gracefulness both works exhibited. Among the thirty-two elaborate pedigrees in the Part under review, there is one peculiarly interesting. The account of Valence Earl of Pembroke, to which we allude, is carefully drawn up, and will we anticipate be frequently referred to by our antiquarian friends. In addition to four etchings by Miss Baker, one of them a spirited view of a cross-gabled manorial house at Gayton, which is in itself a highly beautiful example of that character of architecture, the volume under notice contains two handsome line engravings; one of which, is a print of Queen Catharine Parr, from a very fine picture, by Holbein, presented to the work by the liberality of John Booth, Esq. of Glendon, the possessor of the original.

The Certainties of Geology. By W. S. Gibson, F.G.S. 1841.

IN our Review of the *Discourses* of Professor Buckland and Mr. P. Smith, we expressed our opinion of the errors of those who considered that the authority of Scripture could be weakened or injured by the late brilliant and even astonishing discoveries made by scientific research, as directed to the materials of the globe, the periods of their formation, and their subsequent alterations. Moses did not write a philosophical history of the creation, for a highly cultivated and philosophical people; but his great object was to impress the people with a conviction of the unity of God, and with such an account of the creation of the globe and its inhabitants, as should exhibit somewhat of his wisdom and power. As to the weight of particular expressions found in the first chapter of Genesis, we think much of its force, if meant to be employed against the facts of geology, has been removed by the explanation of persons learned in the sacred languages, as Professor Pusey, P. Smith, &c.; and if any obscurity still remains, it is only such as may be presumed to dwell on subjects and expressions, relating to such remote antiquity, delivered in a language whose idioms are not fully known to us, and conveying in a few brief sentences, information, the sublimity and extent of which fills the mind with wonder and awe.

In this volume, we think Mr. Gibson has well supported the reasonings used by the best writers on the subject, and has added, by his judicious selections from their writings, as well as by his own argument, to the advancement and security of the evidence as it now stands. The argument used by some theologians, that it is more to the honour of the Deity, that all this vast creation should have sprung at once into existence from his fiat, rather than have slowly grown to perfection by successive changes through long periods of time, we consider erroneous—as being contrary to all analogy. By the same reason, it would be more honourable, that a tooth should be made, or a man formed, or a tree perfected, instantly.

nessly, instead of being slowly developed, as we now find them; or rather that the works of creation should be conducted on principles different from what they are. Besides, the argument leaves the question where it found it, for the same power of the Deity which could form a world at all, could form it in a million of successive years—in a thousand—in one—or in a day, as he chose to exercise that power. We have no doubt of the existence of a preadamite earth, long in existence, and undergoing successive changes of its surface, and of its inhabitants; and of man being placed upon it, when it pleased the Creator to fashion it conveniently for his use and benefit. There are trees now growing, supposed by De Candolle to be more than five thousand years old; then there are the Egyptian Pyramids, formed of nummulitic limestone, a formation of fossil shells, and yet these pyramids were built at a period not long subsequent to the flood: when were these shells fossilised?—As regards the Noachic deluge, we are inclined to agree in Mr. Pye Smith's very judicious hypothesis, and we recommend his work and the present, together with that of Dr. Buckland, as instances of the advancement which geological science has made, under the proper inductive modes of reasoning, assisted by experiments and zealous discovery.

We shall close with the following extract from the work, (p. 262.)

"Whatever alarm may have existed in the earlier stages of geological pursuit, we must feel with Dr. Buckland, that 'the time is now arrived when geological discoveries appear to be so far from disclosing any phenomena that are not in harmony with the arguments supplied by other branches of physical science, in proof of the existence and agency of one and the same Creator, that they add to the evidences of religion links of high importance that have confessedly been wanting, and are now completely filled up by facts, which the investigation of the structure of the earth has brought to light.' And although the researches of geology have established facts which do not agree with the ordinary acceptance of the Mosaic narrative, as to the creation, they have, on the other hand, established the existence, in remote periods, of a system of successive creations, fitted to the existing or predestinated state of our planet,

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a system which appears not only not to derogate from the wisdom and power of the Almighty, but to be perfectly in agreement with the agency of providence, as taught by the Divine Author of our religion. The world is thus seen, in its formation and continuance, constantly under the providence of Almighty God, without whose knowledge not a sparrow falleth to the ground. Under these impressions, Mr. Parkinson observes, 'we view the results of these several changes and creations, as manifesting the presence, the power, and the benevolence of our great Creator. The general form of the earth's surface, varied by the distribution of hills and valleys, and of land and mountains; the prodigious accumulation of coal, derived from the vegetables of a former creation, with the accompanying slates and schists; the useful, durable, and often beautiful encrinital and shelly limestones; the immense formation of chalk and flint, and the various series of clays:—all demonstrate a careful provision for the wants of man, and the several breaks and faults in the stratified deposits, and the various inclinations of the strata, as well as the vast abruptness by which these several substances are brought to the hand of man, may be regarded as most beneficent provisions resulting from catastrophes too vast and too tremendous for human intellect to comprehend.'

The Doctrine of the Deluge. By the Rev. L. O. Harcourt. 2 vols.

THE object of this very learned, pious, and interesting work is "to pursue the traditional memorials of the ark through the pages of Pagan mythology." The author justly says, "That those who have not bent their studies that way are not aware what a mass of evidence is to be collected from the most unsuspected sources in corroboration of the Mosaic Deluge." These inquiries have been made with great erudition, labour, and ingenuity by the late Jacob Bryant, and subsequently by Mr. Faber, whom the author calls the pioneers of his track, and in whom they have found a worthy disciple. This great mass of traditional evidence, collected from the earliest records of time, and extending through widely scattered tribes and nations of the world, all pointing to the remembrance of the awful fact—the great Noachian deluge—cannot assuredly be shaken or overturned by any late discoveries in geological re-

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search. It is a vast authentic history, not written with a pen on frail materials, but indelibly engraved in the customs, language, rites, institutions, and theology of nations, civilized and barbarous, ancient and modern, of the old world and of the new. A vast conspiracy of evidence, bound together by a singular combination of facts; yet, from the age and the remoteness of its material, requiring great learning and skill and patience to explain.

The author of this work has, in common with other religious persons, felt somewhat dissatisfied with the manner and language in which some late geologic speculations and discoveries have been promulgated, relating to the Deluge, and to the reconciling the fact to the present appearance of the earth; and he advises those who, by dwelling too much on that difficulty, have been led to conclusions unfavourable to the scriptural account, to weigh, in the contrary scale, the preponderance of testimony that supports it. He also observes that "He conceives it might be of service to religion to demonstrate that, if geological speculations are at variance with Scriptural history, they are not less at variance with the *united testimony* of all nations from the remotest time to which history or tradition extends." We must, however, observe, that the statement of any difference between the historical testimony of Mr. Harcourt, and the geological discoveries of late naturalists, does not go to any dispute as to the fact of the Deluge (for we do not agree with Mr. Harcourt, p. 1, "that they evidently concur in the opinion of Linnaeus,"* *Diluvii nullum vestigium agnosco.*) but as to the character of it, its degree of violence, its *vis agendi*. We presume that Dr. Buckland and Mr. Lyell would read the testimonies which Mr. Harcourt has collected and examined, with the same degree of conviction as himself—their opinion regarding the

operation of the deluge (which they all equally acknowledge) being entirely a separate question; nor do we see that the theory of the comparative tranquillity (as speaking of its effect on material objects) of the loosened waters, which the late geologists adopt, tends at all to diminish, certainly not destroy, the effect which such a visitation of Almighty power would have on the minds of men, or tend to weaken the impression in the memory of their descendants. It was a moral, a penal, a religious deluge: surely it is of inferior consequence as to how it acted on inanimate matter; whether it left the mountain sides unscathed, or whether it rent them till their remotest caverns were disclosed and their entrails were scattered on the earth; or whether it upheld one continent and submerged another. The destruction of the race of man—the cessation of human life—the extirpation of the enemies of God—that ungodly giant brood—the peopling of the world anew—the one righteous man with his little family preserved:—these were the miracles to which the hand of Time has ever pointed—these are the letters that are written on the adamantine rock of ages. This is the awful and august history, round which is clustered the vast body of unimperishable testimony, which the author has collected and explained.

We therefore consider Mr. Harcourt's researches as most valuable, totally apart from all considerations of Philosophy, who may be left undisturbed to prosecute her curious researches into the natural history of the globe, on her own scientific principles. Mr. Harcourt believes "that the greater part of our fossils belonged to a pre-existent condition of the earth before it was remodelled by the hand of its Creator and received its present form." It is on this basis that our geologists are raising their yet young and inventive science; and we can leave them to pursue it without the least fear that even it will interfere with, much less oppose, the authentic testimonials of Scripture, or place the voice of nature and of tradition at variance with each other. Meanwhile, to those who have a taste for such learned inquiries (requiring considerable erudition in the

* If Mr. Harcourt will look into Dr. Whitaker's review of Mr. Gisborne's *Natural Theology*, in an early number of the *Quarterly Review*, he will see this opinion of Linnaeus's noticed, disapproved, and shown to have arisen from his comparative want of acquaintance with the subject.

reader, as have immortalized the venerable name of Jacob Bryant above all modern scholars in this department of antiquity, we recommend a patient perusal of Mr. Harcourt's book; in which they will see much additional light thrown on many of the subjects discussed, from information inaccessible to Bryant—the produce of later studies and inquiries. Nor can we omit to mention, with great satisfaction, an *Historical Treatise on Bap-tismal Regeneration*, which closes the second volume, and which we should like to see separately published.

The Principal Difficulties of the Sliding Scale removed, with a Plan for equalizing the Expenditure and Income of the United Kingdom. By the Rev. T. Farr.

1. MR. FARR'S first object is to extricate the *sliding scale* from the difficulties with which it is surrounded; to give sufficient protection to agriculture, and to make the importation of corn a trade of barter, i. e. to pay in manufactures instead of gold.

2. He considers that the *contraction of the currency*, and not the high price of corn, is the cause of our present distress; for the extraordinary advance which England made for the year 1800, was during the period when corn was dear, but capital abundant, and the interest of money low.

3. Sixty shillings a quarter seems to be the scale to which the value of all things has accommodated itself, and which should be preserved if possible.

4. He then gives the plan of his new Corn Law, No. 1. By combining two principles together, it will possess almost all the advantage of a fixed duty, and do away with the mischief which has resulted from the sliding scale. Whenever the average price of wheat shall be 55s. and under 65s., the duty shall remain at 12s. a quarter; and for every shilling that the average shall fall below 55s. the duty shall be increased 2s.; and whenever the price shall be above 65s. and under 66s., the duty shall be 10s.; and for every shilling increase of average, the duty shall descend 2s.; the minimum of duty being 4s. for the sake of the

revenue, or something between 5 and 6 per cent. on the real imported value. Thus, when the average is above 65s., the duty would be 10s.; above 66s., 8s.; above 67s., 6s.; above 68s., 4s. as a minimum. The present duty levied on wheat, when above 68s. and under 69s., is 16s. 8d.

5. Mr. Farr considers that the new and extraordinary position in which this country is placed, requires that to a certain extent the duty on wheat should increase with the price of corn, in order to prevent the falsifications of the averages, to ensure a supply when the country wants it, and make it the interest of the speculator to bring it into the market, when he has made a fair profit. Therefore, his Corn Law is arranged on the new principle of increasing the duty as corn rises, instead of diminishing it. Plan of a new Corn Law, No. 2. If it is the opinion of the Parliament that the average of about 60s. should be maintained, as far as legal enactment can effect that principle, it is apparent that every method should be employed to induce, nay, even compel the holder of foreign corn to enter it for home consumption, as soon as the average price rises above 64s. The scale is as follows:

Wheat at 56s. and under 64s., duty 10s.; and for every shilling the price falls below 56s., the duty shall increase 1s. 6d.; and for every shilling the price rises above 64s., the duty shall increase 1s. 6d., maximum of duty by 16s.; when above 64s., the duty would be 11s. 6d.; above 67s., 16s. The benefit would be divided between the importer, the exchanger, and the consumer. A law, thus arranged, would always make it the interest of wealthy and combining speculators to keep the average of wheat at a price between 56s. and 64s.

We think this a very ingenious application of a sound principle. It is obvious that the duties on rising and falling prices, alike would tend to restore the medium and standard price (60s.); the only question with us would be, whether, in case of a scarcity of corn abroad as well as at home, the price would be sufficiently high, and the profit sufficiently great, to ensure a sufficient supply for the country.

There are some important observa-

tions on the present defective system of corn averages; and proposals for their amendment; as also on the subject of raising a sufficient revenue to equalize the expenditure and income of the country, without adding to the burdens of any class. Mr. Farr proposes, a new scale for the postage,—a new assessment of the land tax—the reimposition of some taxes on agriculture—alteration on the duties of foreign articles, on tobacco, &c. seeds, and on all articles of which a large portion is re-exported, after being landed at the docks. We recommend the attention of our readers to this pamphlet, which shews very accurate acquaintance with the subject, considerable variety of information, and an interest worthy of its great importance.

A true Account of the Alienation and Recovery of the Estates of the Offleys of Norton, in 1754, &c. By the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. post 8vo.

THIS very interesting narrative has been drawn up, in order to give a more accurate account of the same story which is introduced by Mr. Ward in his *Illustrations of Human Life*, and noticed in our Magazine in Sept. 1837. We then observed, that the history "was one of great interest, and was narrated with such perspicuity and force, as to keep the curiosity of the reader at its utmost stretch. The scene is laid in Derbyshire, at the house of a Mr. Offley, but the story is far too long for the narrow margin of our volume, and we must refer to the delightful work in which it appears, filling nearly an hundred of its pages," &c. The title of the tale is *St. Lawrence*. Mr. Ward has introduced into his story the real names of two principal persons concerned in it, Offley and Newton, while fictitious names are given to some of the subordinate characters. *Something like* what Mr. Ward has related did occur in a certain branch of the family of Offley—i. e. an heir of that branch, a young man then residing at Edinburgh, sought to deprive his two sisters of the family inheritance, and his intentions were defeated by the skill and energy of Mr. Newton, nearly in the manner Mr. Ward has described. Mr. Ward, however, was a writer of

fiction, and Mr. Hunter observes, "that so wide a difference exists between the story as he relates it, and the actual circumstances, that it seems a work not wholly uncalled for to give a true account of the affair." Mr. Hunter's object then is to separate the real facts from the fiction: to assist him in his purpose, he has had placed in his hands the narrative of the affair drawn up by the husband of the elder sister, whom it was intended to disinherit, and a small collection of original letters of Mr. Offley himself, throwing a strong light on his character and state of mind, a year or too previously to his performing the act on which the interest of the narrative turns.—In this history Mr. Ward sees "a singular and well-attested narrative of a divine interposition," and the chief fact in it, according to him, is "the preternatural appearance." Now we have not room to enter into an analysis of this history as given by the respective writers, but it certainly comes to us with a very different character in Mr. Hunter's more accurate investigation of the incidents, and by his rejection of the fictitious circumstances. The bare skeleton of the story in the shortest possible compass is this. Mr. E. Offley, aged 18 years and half, (whose father was dead,) had two sisters of the ages of 14 and 11. Mr. Offley's father's friend, Mr. Newton, had declined to be executor to his will, and Mr. John Rotherham and Mr. G. Heathcote, a solicitor of Chesterfield, were appointed. The family of Offley were dissenters. The guardians sent the son to complete his studies in Scotland, but they chose a clergyman of the Church of England to be his private tutor, a Mr. Reed. Mr. Offley disliked his tutor, and had disputes with his guardians on the subject. Mr. Offley met with a Rev. G. Carr at Edinburgh, Minister of the English Episcopal Congregation there, with whom he wished to reside. His friend the Duke of Argyll approved of his choice of his tutor, and wrote to the guardians to that effect. After some letters and disputes, Mr. Reed is dismissed, and Mr. Offley fixes himself in Mr. Carr's family. There was now 14 months before he came of age. His misunderstanding with his guardians continued—his sisters resided in

London. Mr. Offley lived in estrangement from his family, and became more attached to Mr. Carr and his family. He attained his full age in March 1754; and immediately cut off an entail of the family property, which interfered with his absolute control over it; and on 21 June made Mr. Carr his sole executor, leaving him and Mrs. Carr the whole of his real estate and personal property. On the 21st August, he died in Mr. Carr's house. The will was written with his own hand, an eminent lawyer in Edinburgh having refused to draw it up for him, on hearing he had sisters in England; it was, however, skilfully and legally drawn. The cause of his death does not seem ascertained. His remains lay in state on 1st September, when they were sent to England to be interred in the family vault at Norton. His real estate was about £2000 a year, his personal property about £10,000. What was the character of Mr. Carr is now the leading question? Mr. Hunter gives testimonials from Sir W. Forbes and Dr. Beattie of the highest character, and the inscription on his monument by his parishioners; and he adds, "it would seem that there can be no just reason to suspect Mr. Carr of any improper proceeding in this business." When news of this will reached Derbyshire, there was one burst of indignation, and the worst conduct was attributed to Mr. Carr's family. This impression at Norton was deepened by the solemn assertion of the gardener on the premises, that he actually saw his master enter the hall on the very day, if not the very hour, when, as it was afterwards found, he had died at Edinburgh. This appearance is the supernatural interpreter of Mr. Ward's narrative, and the foundation of his reasoning on it, on which we have remarked in our review of his work. (pp. 226—230.) Now comes the important part of Mr. Hunter's narrative: for it was to this apparition that Mr. Ward attributed the interference of Mr. Newton in behalf of the sisters, to defeat a deep-laid plot in Edinburgh, to appropriate Mr. Offley's

property. Mr. Hunter shows that it is impossible that such a plot existed; that Mr. Newton had sufficient inducements without the interposition of the ghost, and that his character was different from that which Mr. Ward represents. Suffice it to say, Mr. Newton interfered in behalf of the orphans, went to Edinburgh before Mr. Offley was buried, stooped the corpse on the road, saw Mr. Carr, conducted his interview with admirable skill and success, and made him resign the will for a compensation of £2000. The effect of Mr. Hunter's narrative on our minds is to shift the point of difficulty from the gardener to Mr. Carr. People see ghosts when their minds are agitated, their health temporarily disturbed, and their nerves unnaturally excited; the gardener's story *might* have been a fabricated one, or he might have been so moved and agitated, and engrossed by the subject, as to have been liable to an optical delusion, or (as we ourselves have done) he might have mistaken a vision in a dream for a waking reality; for it is not proved, nor indeed asserted, that he saw this apparition of his master previous to the news of his death. No! the difficulty is not here; it is how to reconcile Mr. Carr's conduct in this particular instance to his general character. Mr. Hunter says, there can be no just reason for suspecting Mr. Carr of any improper proceedings in this business. Does Mr. Hunter believe, that Mr. Carr did not know that the will was made, made in his favour? if he did, does he not also recollect that a solicitor of Edinburgh thought it a most unjust and wrongful will, and refused to meddle with it? What, then, are the conclusions we are to come to? Why, in our mind, it is to show the little weight of general testimonials of character, given by friendly parties, when brought to a searching test; and of the possibility of a generally and in all other instances of an uniformly virtuous character falling under the pressure of a strong immediate temptation.* Mrs. Carr is spoken of as

* Mr. Carr we believe, in the general tenor of his life, to have been what he was described, "not ambitious of acquiring honour or wealth;" but then came the one great temptation, and he fell from his inflexible integrity. His inscription says, his "universal benevolence was universally conspicuous;" yet he consented to that cruel

an ambitious woman, and she might have acted on her husband's mind and purposes, but that would make no alteration in the judgment to be passed on him. If he was blameless in accepting the will, he should have been firm in retaining it: at the close even of the first day's conference, he agreed to relinquish all his claims, and to accept £5000; yet evinced no disposition to make any reduction from this sum, when considered to be too large. We dismiss all suspicions with regard to Mr. Offley's death, as connected with Mr. Carr; though Mr. Newton's conduct on this point, in the interview, was masterly, and had a desired effect in this way,—that the opening of the body of the deceased, connected with the unjust will, would have raised such suspicions in the public mind, as would have irreparably injured Mr. Carr's character and peace of mind. It was the thought of this undoubtedly that made him yield to Mr. Newton's proposal; and we think the whole story, putting aside all the supernatural part of it, which we can no longer consider but as a vehicle for the introduction of Mr. Ward's philosophical theories, to be a curious drawing of human character, including a moral lesson of high importance, to be engraven on those hearts that believe themselves proof against frailties, and inaccessible to temptation.

Graphic Illustrations, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of Toddington, Gloucestershire, the Seat of Lord Sudeley. By John Britton, F.S.A. 1841, 4to.

THIS work has so much pleased us by the taste of the architectural design, the beauty of the embellishments, and the information contained in Mr. Britton's illustrations, that we are induced to give an abridged account of its contents. The house, or rather Palace (Palazzo) of Toddington, described in this volume, the seat of Lord Sudeley, was built from the

designs and under the superintendence of its noble proprietor; and Mr. Britton observes,

"I know not of any parallel instance, where a house of equal extent, diversity of parts, richness of decoration, and harmony of arrangements, has been the work of an amateur architect. Earl de Grey, I am aware, has raised a splendid seat at Wrest, in which his lordship has manifested an extent of architectural knowledge, and a degree of taste, surpassing the acquisitions of professional men. Each of these houses may be truly said to reflect honour on its architect, as well as on the character of the English nobleman. It is truly gratifying to witness the aristocracy of our country thus laudably applying their wealth and time to encourage the artist and artisan, and to employ the labourer," &c.

Again, in his Preface (p. xii.) we meet with the following judicious observation, regarding the spirit in which an architectural work should be undertaken, and the manner in which the ancient models and examples of an earlier age should be received and used by those who emulate them in later times.

"The modern architect of taste will not servilely copy even the best of those [i. e. ancient] works: He will profitably apply their spirit to his own particular designs, and will give manifestations of his ingenious tendency to surpass what has been done by others. However admirable may be the architecture of the classic Greeks,—however sumptuous and gorgeous that of the ostentatious Romans in the zenith of their power and prosperity,—however poetical, picturesque and diversified the church architecture of the catholic hierarchy, it would not only ill become but absolutely degrade the living artist, were he to imitate any, even the most beautiful building of antiquity. If in the mansion which is illustrated in the present volume, we find more of the copyist than the inventor, more of the plagiarist than of original design, we shall not only cease to admire, but be impelled to censure. On the contrary, if there be evidences of novelty, invention, and judicious application, if utility and beauty

will, which made the testator's orphan sisters beggars, to enrich himself. No general testimony will remove this stain. Mr. Pearson we recollect, in his Life of "Hey," mentions a medical man who attended a family from which he resolved to take no fee. As each morning the guinea was offered, he constantly refused; but when the patient recovered, and the doctor was to be dismissed, the whole fees were collected and offered to his hand: the temptation was too great; his benevolence gave way, and he pocketed them all! This is Mr. Carr's case abridged.

are apparent in the general design, and in the adaptation of parts to their respective purposes, and to the whole edifice; we shall be warranted in praising the architect, whether he be a professor or amateur," &c.*

The first chapter of Mr. Britton's work treats of that classic division of architecture, of which the splendid building he describes is a specimen of no ordinary beauty: † he discusses with ability and fairness the application of ancient monastic architecture to the modern English mansion and villa, and remarks on some of the works in that style of our later architects, from H. Walpole to Barry, &c. He observes,

"Many professional men, and a still greater number of private individuals, entertain (we hope that we may very soon alter the word to *entertained*) a prejudice against what is called Gothic architecture, and reprobate its adoption in any of the modern edifices of the country; but if such critics would carefully examine some of the finest churches and monasteries of former times, and also the best rather than the worst specimens of modern buildings in imitation of them, they would form very different opinions, and be likely to do some degree of justice to the architecture, which they despise or condemn." ‡

And so they fortunately have done, for the Committee of the House of

Commons recommended that the Houses of Parliament should be rebuilt in the Gothic or the Elizabethan (a daughter of the Gothic) style of architecture; and, as Mr. Britton observes, "the public, to whose scrutiny and criticism the drawings were also submitted, confirmed the choice of the Committee, (both as to the style and the architect), and were nearly unanimous in their decision." On this subject it is curious to reflect, that only half a century ago, this wish of the nation could not have been complied with, for want of knowledge in that branch of architecture which we are now, by our juster estimate of its value, truly making our own: or, instead of the beautiful edifice now rising under Mr. Barry's skill, soon to reflect its glittering image in the waters of the Thames, we should have had some heavy incongruous mixture of mongrel breed, in which "the architect would have disgraced himself, his patrons, and his profession." It is equally surprising to remark the splendour in which architectural genius appeared about the time of the Norman Invasion, and even in the centuries called *dark*, and the utter oblivion of all its principles, characteristics, and properties in our later and *enlightened* days. § How closely architectural knowledge and

* Mr. Britton, in the mention of his own work, alludes to others of the same class, and notices with peculiar praise, "Todd's History of the College of Bonhommes, in the illustration of Ashridge, and Robinson's modern Vitruvius Britannicus." We are also pleased to see the honourable mention he makes of Gilpin, whose writings, however neglected by the vulgar, will always be dear to men of cultivated minds for the fineness of his taste, and the elegance of the descriptions. A person of high celebrity as a poet, and scholar, and virtuoso, was speaking of them to us a few months since, and lamenting the neglect into which they had fallen; but whether read or not, the works of Whately, Gilpin, and Price, are a treasure of information; in which taste is formed on the highest principles, illustrated by the best examples, and guarded by the most judicious rules.

† We think Ham, the residence of Mr. Watts Russell, is a very pleasing specimen of Elizabethan architecture, most admirably adapted to its beautiful situation: the architect was the late Mr. Shaw.

‡ During the debates on this subject, and the relative merits of the two styles, when the Houses of Parliament were proposed to be rebuilt, Mr. W. R. Hamilton's pamphlets in favour of the classic style cannot be forgotten; but perhaps the language was a little *trop forte*.

§ Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, and Vanbrugh, were unquestionably all men of great genius, and the second of deep professional learning and various acquirements; yet the first placed a Corinthian portico on a Gothic Cathedral of London; the second added the two towers to the western front of Westminster Abbey; and the third built Blenheim; of which the great fault is the want of a commanding central point, from which all the other points should seem to proceed, and on which they should depend: the eye has no one spot from which it takes its survey, and to which it can return; but is bewildered in the minute and broken variety of parts. It possesses, however, a kind of poetical beauty, and its situation is very fine indeed.

ecclesiastical wealth and power accompanied each other, is well known; and may we not observe in the present day, how rapidly one is rising from its obscurity under the protecting wing of a stronger and purer spirit of religion, and a more grateful sense of our obligations to the Church? When we observe the great attention which is now paid to the architecture of our earlier times,—the care with which our beautiful cathedrals and churches are preserved from injury,—the skill with which their injured and dilapidated portions are restored,—the labour with which their minutest parts are copied,—the beautiful drawings and designs by which they are illustrated, among which those of Mr. Britton have long stood conspicuous for their accuracy and elegance; and lastly, the very scientific treatises in which their principles are explained and enforced; we may confidently hope to see not servile copies of particular structures, but edifices at once original and correct, original because adapted for purposes not previously required; correct, because worked out on principles which hold good under different forms, and admit endless variety; rising not only in our wealthy metropolis, but in every part of the kingdom. Gothic architecture is that which is associated with our history as a nation, and is adapted to our scenery as a country. There is nothing in the severe grandeur of the Temples

of Pastum,* nothing in the softened and serene beauty of the sculptured Pæthemon, which in England could supply the loss of the "taper spire that points to Heaven," and the venerable and time-worn structure from which it rises. Yet it must not be forgotten, that this "consummation," however "devoutly to be wished," is not to be hastily achieved. Mr. Britton assures us on what a broad and solid basis of study and science these productions of genius and skill arose.

"The architects of the Middle Ages, we may assert, were regularly and systematically educated in their respective schools or fraternities. They were not only taught the theory and elements of their sublime art, but were fully initiated in its practical execution, by witnessing and superintending the erection of a noble cathedral with its annexed palace, or the large monastery with its church, hall, refectory, dormitory, and other subordinate offices. Such operative species of education, with its routine of study, and a constant uninterrupted devotion to the subject, aided by the stimulus of a superstitious enthusiasm, gave origin and permanency to these fine buildings, which in perfection adorned, and which in ruin and mutilation still give exciting interest to the scenery of many places in Europe. From the earliest annals of civilisation to the dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII.† nearly all the architectural works in this country were produced by the ecclesiastics. The monasteries embraced and retained within their venerable and hallowed walls nearly all the know-

* We may observe that we do not in England abound with conical and pointed trees, to form contrasts with horizontal lines of architecture, as they do in Italy, in their cypresses and some other trees; but our oak and elm harmonize with the cathedral, abbey, &c.

† Mr. Britton calls, and with justice, Henry VIII. "a ruthless murderer." The one murder he committed was that of Anne Boleyn. We have no doubt but that *previ-ously* she had lost his love: perhaps he was disappointed in her personal charms, for *satiated* he could not be, after a marriage of so short a time with so young a person, and after having borne with his former wife for more than twenty years; but more probably he soon found that, though vanity and ambition led her to aspire to a Crown, she had no love for the person of the King. Thus it was wounded pride, and cruel jealousy, relentless passions that never forgive, which dressed the sword for their poor devoted victim: and it is not necessary to search for proofs of the young Queen's *guilt*, in order to account for the severity of her sentence. Had Mr. Britton, instead of a "ruthless murderer," called Henry a "sacriligious robber of the property of the Church," we should be tempted to compare past times with the present, and to contrast his confiscation of the monastic revenues, with the *Tithe Commutation Bill* of the late Ministry; and, considering the relative power possessed by each, and not forgetting the restraining force of public opinion now, and the comparatively despotic will which he had the power of exercising; to say, that we do not know which has been more fatal to the interests of the Church, temporal and spiritual, or which has been founded on more palpable injustice, robbery, and wrong: consistency is charming in a statesman, and disinterestedness inspires confidence.

ledge of the kingdom. In these schools were nurtured and reared to maturity the men who designed the wondrous cathedrals of York, Canterbury, Salisbury, Lincoln, and similar edifices; which, even at the present time, are eminently calculated to animate ambition, and to excite astonishment and delight.*

* Mr. Britton then observes,

"That with the breaking up of the monastic establishments in Britain, was closed the spring which nurtured the art and science of architecture." There was not a provision or foundation in either of the English universities for a professorship, or for students in this branch of useful learning. Hence we may account for such anomalous designs as the Scholar's Tower, Oxford, and the porch of St. Mary's Church in the same city, with many other similar monstrosities, which are to be found in several of the religious and domestic buildings of Great Britain," &c.

"After the Reformation, John of Padua, and other Italian architects, were employed in this country in erecting the mansions of the nobility, and these persons were wanting neither in love of the art, nor in genius in exercising it, nor in the knowledge of what had been achieved by their predecessors. Whence, then, arose, amid many beauties, amid many picturesque effects, and grand outlines, and imposing masses of architecture, such incongruous mixtures and anomalous details? H. Walpole observes on this point—

"That these Italians must have known that the Grecian style of architecture in this country had been revived in all its

purity; but whether they were not perfectly masters of it, and that it was necessary to introduce the intention by degrees, it certainly did not at first obtain full possession. It was planted upon Gothic, and made a barbarous mixture. Regular columns with ornaments neither Grecian nor Gothic, and half embroidered with foliage, were crowded over frontispieces, façades and chimneys, and lost all grace by wanting simplicity. This mongrel species lasted till late in the reign of James the First."

To this Mr. Willson of Lincoln adds:

"This mixed style continued to prevail, with few exceptions, until the middle of the following century. Its mouldings, and other ornaments, soon deviated very widely from the style of the fifteenth century, becoming more extensively mingled with Italian details, but without any attention to the severe and simple proportions of the classic style. The pointed arch was not entirely disused, but the semicircular was more generally adopted. The windows were deprived of the rich mouldings and tracery which had hitherto given them unrivalled beauty; but they were not reduced to the moderate breadth† prescribed by the rules of Roman architecture."

We must accompany Mr. Britton little further in his elegant and interesting sketch of the progressive decay of architectural taste.

"From the end of the sixteenth century to the present age, it may be safely said, that too much of caprice and want of judgment have prevailed in the designs for public buildings. It is admitted that Jones, Wren, Vanbrugh, Burlington, Hawksmoor, Kent, and a few others, erected very fine edifices; but they either did not

* But was it not, we may ask, declining at the time? and how did our reformation affect the architecture of other countries? there being an intimacy and correspondence evidently between the architects and free-masons of England and France, and other European nations.

† Hardwick hall in Derbyshire has, in fact, a larger space in windows than in solid wall, and looks as if meant for a temple of the sun. The reason of these enormous spaces for light in this and similar edifices is to be found in the disposition persons have to run to extremes, and in our love of strong contrasts. As soon as the castellated buildings with the small openings were no longer in vogue, then the windows of the new houses could not be made too large. The same change took place in ecclesiastical buildings in the later periods of the Gothic style. "Many of the large houses," Mr. Britton says, "both in town and country, at this time, were built of timber," which reminds us, that when we were lately in the city of Chester, which we had presumed to abound in very ancient specimens of this kind of architecture, and which has an unrivalled air of general antiquity, we did not see the date of any house earlier than 1630, and yet the models in which they were built seemed older, and the original structure of the town preserved. We ask for information on this point, and should be glad to receive it.

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know, or could not appreciate, the merits of the monastic architecture of their predecessors. What could be more discordant—what more incongruous and offensive to the eye, than the Doric and Ionic shrines for altars and for organs designed by Inigo Jones for Winchester and other cathedrals? To make contrasts and oppositions as palpable as possible, Sir C. Wren—the learned, the amiable, the estimable—was impelled to follow the fashion of the times, and adapt his designs to the prejudices of his patrons.* Had not the schoolmen of Oxford been as insensible to the architectural claims of Magdalen and Merton chapels as they were to the writings of Shakspeare, they would never have tolerated Wren's addition to All Souls' College, and to Christ Church, Stone's monstrous porch to St. Mary's Church, or Jones's grotesque, or 'rusticated' gateway to the Botanic gardens. In the early part of the reign of George the Third we hail a new light in the horizon of art; and it is a curious fact in the history of English literature and civilization, that this light broke in upon and illumined the two universities at nearly the same time. It is also curious, that, like many other valuable reforms, it derived its intrinsic influence from literature, that harbinger of fame and philanthropy. Gray, Warburton, Walpole, Warton, Bentham, Easex, and Mason were residents at the two English universities about that time, and were the first to appreciate the merits of the ancient monastic architecture, and to give public expression to their feelings and opinions."

Still this was but a rising and immature taste; and is to be considered only as the dawning of a better day, the promise of an excellence to be withheld till another generation should succeed. Warburton's writings on the subject, as Mr. Britton justly observes, were "poetical rather than historical," and tainted with his eccentric paradoxes. Walpole's celebrated villa at Strawberry hill (and we have been over the whole of it) might have been cut out of gingerbread, and is as devoid of comfort in its execution as of taste in its design. James Wyatt's alterations of the arrangements of the interiors of our cathedrals are only to be observed for the matchless effrontery with

which he entered on works, of the principles of which he was profoundly ignorant, and to the beauties of which he seemed utterly blind." "In the expensive and eccentric mansion of Fonthill," Mr. Britton says, "he disgraced himself, his munificent patron, and his profession;" and "at Durham he carried his innovations so far as entirely to destroy the beautiful Norman chapter-house of that cathedral." Even Mr. Carter, the learned antiquary, the indefatigable writer, the enthusiastic admirer of the buildings of the middle ages, failed in his new designs. Lilliputian castles and minute abbeys, made up of separate parts of different castles and churches, and executed in lath and plaster, were the first efforts of the Gothic style revived, demanding little more materials than Swift ludicrously describes—

"For Tom shall fetch you willow sticks,
And Joe his apron full of bricks."

The subject, however, has of late been studied, both by artists and amateurs, with more care, and this class of architecture is now better understood than at any time since the breaking-up of the monastic institutions of the country. This improvement Mr. Britton ascribes to the prevalence of public criticism and discussion, to the number and beauty of the publications on the architectural and cathedral antiquities of our country (among which, we add, his own stand pre-eminent), and the demand for new churches and other buildings, which have been required in this style, within the same period. Still, from our own limited observations, we must agree with Mr. Willson that "the difficulties attending a successful imitation of the Gothic style appear to have been much less regarded than they deserve. It is asserted with confidence, that more attention must be paid to such difficulties, both by architects and their patrons, than has generally been done, before anything truly excellent, and worthy to be associated with ancient examples, can be produced." And we should instance both Alton Towers and Eaton Hall, as

* This vindication of the real character of Wren, and this assertion of his knowledge and taste, as opposed to some of his productions, does great honour to Mr. Britton's candour and discernment. Professor Porson never passed St. Paul's without an exclamation of indignation or sorrow at the injustice done to its great architect.

corroborative of the justice of this remark—the one a heavy, gloomy pile, more fit for a college than a dwelling-house; and the other better adapted to be a concert-room for ancient music for the citizens of Chester* than a dwelling-house for a nobleman and his family. Mr. Britton, as he proceeds towards the conclusion of this interesting chapter of his work, gives slight but interesting sketches of some of the mansions of the nobility which have been recently erected by architects of the greatest reputation for talent, and which, in their different styles, aspire to be models of correctness, grandeur, and beauty. Such are, among others, Ashridge, Lord Bridgewater's, built partly by James Wyatt, and subsequently by Sir Jeffry Wyatville, on which Mr. Britton bestows the praise of being a seat of real splendour and grandeur, but which, we are inclined to think, partakes too much of the character of a collegiate building. He gives a just critique on Eaton, on Mr. P. Knight's residence, Downton Castle, on Windsor, Alton Towers, Cossey in Norfolk, and other structures of late erection in different parts of the kingdom. His second chapter treats of the scenery and features of a country, and the

associations connected with the locality and family history, as influencing architectural design;† and the third and last is appropriated to the description of the architectural design of the splendid edifice at Toddington, a building which does honour to the taste and scientific knowledge of the owner,‡ and which, among its other and not its least claims to notice, will possess this, that it has been honoured by Mr. Britton's approbation, and made known to many who will never possess the power of seeing the original, in the valuable work which we have now noticed.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Surrey, 1841. By Samuel Wilberforce, Archdeacon of Surrey.

AMONG other important observations in this excellent discourse, the Archdeacon prominently brings forward the subject to which we drew the attention of our clerical readers last month, in the extracts we made from Archdeacon Burney's address. Being fully impressed with the extreme injustice of the present law, as regards the rating the *rentcharge*, and of the injurious effects it will undoubtedly produce, on the situation

* It would be difficult to describe our contempt of this place, and of the taste of those who planned it. The interior is totally devoid of comfort. It is *found impracticable to light the gigantic library*, which is the chief room; the soil is so execrable, that in summer the turf is a sponge of water; the garden is melancholy and monotonous; the lake a puddle of muddy water; and what distant landscape there is, is shut out by a long uniform screen of trees. In the whole approach from Chester, of three miles, there is not one single object on which the eye can rest. To add misfortunes to misdeeds, the stone of the house has assumed a dingy hue, as if it had been covered with gales of London smoke. So much for "Timon's Villa." The house was built by Mr. Porden: the garden was *not* laid out by Mr. London. As for the gardens at Alton Towers, the only sensible part of them is Mr. Forsyth, the very intelligent and courteous *Kymoparrus*.

† However unavoidable it may be, we cannot help feelings of regret arising when we see fine piles of architectural beauty rising, not to adorn, but rather duly to expose the barren monotony of a flat, uninteresting country. Were we proprietors of Woburn, Wrest, Eaton, Wimpole, and other places of the kind, we should put the key of the mansion in our pocket, and seek our abode under kindlier influences, and in more genial scenes. But such a country as surrounds Chatsworth, Eastnor, Ponthill, Hawkstone, &c. will inspire the architect to put forth his noblest energies, will reward him with nature's sweetest and most approving smile, and will double the value of every beauty which his genius can bestow upon the scene. In what beautiful situations the *ancients* placed their villas! and we have long made up our mind that the absence of description of nature in their poetry was not owing to a want of perception of its beauty, but to a rigid adherence to the true and correct principles of the poetic art. In our country of late years our poetry has become painting, (see Walter Scott, &c.), and our painting grown poetic (see W. Turner, &c.) The Greeks knew and maintained the limits of each respective art.

‡ A view and full description of Toddington has been given in our vol. VII. p. 256.

and comforts of the Clergy, we shall not hesitate to make public, as far as we can, the remarks on it, by the learned Archdeacon; which we trust will produce such an impression on the minds of the Clergy, as will shew itself in the adoption of some general measure by that body, to relieve themselves from the consequences of a hasty, inconsiderate, and unjust act of legislation. At p. 4, the Archdeacon observes—

"Since we last met, no measure directly affecting the church has passed the Legislature; on one subject indeed, on which I spoke last year, *the assessment of the tithe rentcharge to the poor rate*, a Bill was presented to the House of Commons early in the session, but it has since been withdrawn. That Bill, while it admitted the hardship to which the tithe-owner was subjected by the present state of the law, proposed what we should probably with one consent esteem an insufficient remedy for the evil it acknowledged. The present state of the law is most unsatisfactory; and I venture to advise the general adoption of such measures, as shall bring the merits of our case fairly before the Legislature. It will perhaps be useful to state briefly here the general outline of the question."

From the year 1602, then, until the year 1840, the well-known statute of the 43rd of Elizabeth supplied the principle of all assessments for the relief of the poor. That principle was, that the poor of each parish should be entitled to relief from a fund raised by equal assessments; first, on all *real* property within its limits; secondly, on all *personal* property of inhabitants, including profits from stock in trade, which are visible, and within the parish; and lastly, that equality of rating being the great aim of the Law, the *proportion* supplied by the rating of any property in the parish, must be preserved throughout, or the rate might be quashed as illegal. The application of this principle, to the relative assessment of lands and tithes, was thus laid down in the celebrated case of *Rex v. Jodrell*. That as the whole values or profits of land, after all deductions, consist of two parts, one, the profit of the owner, the other the profit of the occupier, *i. e.* rent, when the assessment to the poor rate is made upon the rack rent, it is made upon one part of the whole profits of

the land, and that therefore all other property in the parish, the tithes included, must be assessed in the same proportion, *i. e.* on the same portion of the whole amount. This then was the old liability of tithes to the burden of poor rate, and the Tithe Commutation Act expressly guarded against its alteration, enacting that "an equivalent" for the old payment of rates should be added to the composition, and that the rentcharge should be assessed "in like manner as the tithes had been heretofore subject." On the faith of this public engagement, the tithe-owner acquiesced in an arrangement, which promised to purchase for him a peaceable maintenance of his present rights, at the price of the surrender of his claim to share in the result of future agricultural improvements. *But how has this engagement been kept?* No sooner were the new valuations commenced, than in direct violation of the provision of the Act, and of the letter of instructions furnished by the tithe commissioners, the greater number of valuers began to assess the rentcharge at its *full value*, instead of rating it "as the tithe had been rated before." The excuse for this conduct was the New Parochial Assessment Act, passed in August 1836, a few days after the Tithe Commutation Act, which made, in fact, the *rack-rent* the universal law of rating. In this act, however, a clause had been inserted, specially designed to save the rights of the tithe-owner: and the letter of the tithe commissioners in the following year, declares that "as the profits of the farmer will not be rated under the Parochial Assessment Act, the tithe-owner would appear to be entitled to a deduction proportionate to that profit."

Even with this allowance, the tithe-owner was at a disadvantage: for the difficulty of ascertaining the real rack rent of the occupier, free from deductions, is found to be so great, and on this account the success of appeals against full rating so frequent, that the ordinary rule of surveyors has been to fix their rating at a sum varying to as much as 20 per cent. below the estimated rack rent, in order to prevent the expense incurred by defects on appeals: whereas the rack rents, and

the deductions of the tithe-owner, being easily ascertainable, no such deduction was made in his case. But this was far from all. Regardless of the provisions of the Tithe Commutation, and Parochial Assessment Acts, a direct attempt was made to deprive the tithe-owner of the advantage hitherto secured to him; and in June 1836, a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, under the sanction of the respectable names of Mr. S. Lefevre and Sir E. Knatchbull, which was intended to effect this purpose, by repealing the special provisions inserted in his favour in the Parochial Assessment Act; and, strange to say, while it professed to be a mere declaratory Act, by repealing also "all clauses in every Act which were deemed to have the effect of rendering any hereditaments liable to be rated for any occupier's profits, in addition to the net annual value of such hereditaments." This however was found to be too bold a measure: it attempted openly to overturn a principle which the whole stream of precedents established to be the meaning of the Act of Elizabeth, and the threat of a powerful opposition produced the withdrawal of the bill. The object, however, was not given up. The next attempt was in the Courts of Law, where the Attorney General argued (in the case of the *Queen v. Lunsdaine*, 1839), that the liability of stock in trade to assessment for the poor rate was already incidentally destroyed by the Parochial Assessment Act. Against this argument, the Court of Queen's Bench delivered an unanimous judgment, affirming thereby the legal right of the tithe-owner to an equivalent deduction, whereas the profit of other parties were not rated. The next step after this failure was to obtain in the courts (in the case of the *Queen v. Capel*) a renewal of the general principle laid down before, but this also miscarried, judgment being given on a point collateral. Thus the conditions made with the tithe-owner seem to have been secured: when within ten days from this decision, June 18, 1840, the Attorney General introduced a Bill to exempt all stock in trade, and other personal property, from the liability of being assessed to

the poor rate. This Bill passed the Commons, but was lost in the Lords. The following night, however, on the 5th of August, a new Bill (some immediate measures being necessary to prevent the suspension of all assessments under the contradiction of the new Law), to have the same effect for one year only, was introduced by Lord John Russell—hurried through both houses with the utmost precipitation of an expiring session, and on the 10th of August received the Royal Assent. Under this enactment, *the whole condition of the tithe-owner was changed. The stipulation on the faith of which he had agreed to the commutation of his tithes, was swept away; and, as by a penal enactment, his property was burdened with a new and heavy liability.* Nor is it any answer to this charge to say, that stock in trade was very rarely rated before this time, and that the real injury to the owner of tithes was therefore small: for, though the rating stock in trade was rare, (and it was not unknown), the ordinary custom of assessors subtracted from the rateable amount of tithes, an equivalent for the omission. Thus, upon this one description of property, is cast, so long as this remains the law, a whole new burden, which is estimated by those best qualified to form a judgment as amounting now to half a million annually, and subject to continual increase; or, to put it in another shape, that whereas of old, one fifth of the burden of poor rates was laid upon the tithes, it is now made to bear one third. Against such a measure, we are bound to protest, and we need not doubt that our protest will be heard. The Clergy should indeed, as they have ever been, be slow to enter into contest for their merely earthly goods; yet, on the other hand, they are but lifeholders of the church's property, and they must not, from any spurious liberality, or through any fear of unjust taunts, permit her means, which are the nation's best wealth, to be idly squandered. Neither in truth is the question ours alone, although at this moment it may seem to be an issue between them and the owners of the soil, yet these have in truth an ultimate interest, stronger even than that of the clergy, in preventing this new law from fixing in-

alienably on their property, the undivided charge of providing for the indigent poor. Those who wish to pursue the question further, will find it thoroughly examined in a "Letter to the Archbishops and Bishops, by the Rev. Thomas Ludley;" the "Effects of the new Principle of rating Property by a County Magistrate, and the Principle and Law of rating Property, by the Rev. Wm. Metcalfe." The Archdeacon offers his assistance to his reverend brethren, who may wish to adopt a petition on the subject, which should, he thinks, ask for the continuance of the old protecting principle, or for the substitution, first, of some

equivalent compensation, as well as for a deduction from the re-charge of a sum equal in amount to a curate's legal salary. Until this has been subtracted, the re-charge cannot possibly have been assessed at that sum only, "at which it might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of the expenses necessary to maintain it in a state to command such rents." (Vide 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 98,) &c. On the subject of *Church Rates*, the archdeacon's observations are equally important and satisfactory.

D'Aubigné's History of the Reformation in the Sixteenth Century. Translated from the French by W. K. Kelley, Esq. B.A. of Trinity College, Dublin. Part I. medium 8vo. pp. 132.—Two rival translations of this excellent work have appeared, but they are in such different type as hardly to interfere with each other. The present mode of printing books in double columns, with a small letter, will doubtless secure many purchasers, whom the other and more costly edition might have deterred by its price. This advantage, on the other hand, is balanced by the smallness of the type, and every student knows the comfort of a large one. However, to do it justice, it is clear, and the translation is spirited. At p. 17 we have *Hollinger* for *Hottinger*, a mistake which might have occurred in a larger letter. With respect to the rivalry of the two translations, they both serve to make the original better known. In itself it is just such a work as was wanted at this time. The discovery of new documents, owing to the opening of public and private repositories, throws a clearer light upon history from time to time, so that without banishing the former histories, it becomes necessary to write new ones. Besides, there are very many persons who will only read new books, and therefore what has acquired a value from age, is lost upon them. On this account we are glad to see M. D'Aubigné's work so widely circulated. This first part, we must mention, contains the first volume of the original.

Notes, Critical and Dissertatory, on the Gospel and Epistles of St. John. By the late Rev. R. Shepherd, D.D. Archdeacon of Bedford, &c. New Edition. 8vo. pp. xxviii. 423.—If this were a new publication we should enlarge upon it, but as

it is not, we may abstain from doing so. We have, however, made notes of various passages in the course of reading, which would amount to this opinion, that the work evinces ability and thinking, and contains some excellent remarks, though it is not always satisfactory to our mind. For a notice of the author (who was Bampton Lecturer in 1780) we may refer to the *Gent. Mag.* for February, 1809. The work itself, which was originally published in 1801, (though printed in 1796) was noticed in the *Monthly Review*, N. S. vol. xxxviii. As it is directed against the Priestleian Socinianism, the notes, of course, relate chiefly to that controversy. The title does not mention that a new translation is given along with the authorised one. The including of all the writings of the Apostle was a happy idea, on account of the parallels they contain. The author has spoken in the preface about the formularies of the Church, and the desire of altering them in the way which was common in the last century, and which, if carried into effect, might, perhaps, go farther than the advisers intended.

History of the Hebrew Nation from its first Origin to the Present Time. (Christian's Family Library, No. 36.)—This volume unites the advantages of copiousness and compendiousness. The author investigates many points as he proceeds, and draws illustrations from various sources. He has bestowed much attention on the later history of the Jews, though without treating it at so great length as to have exhausted the question; for a volume on the subject, instead of a few pages, might easily and appropriately be written. The notices of the present state of that phenomenon of a nation, though brief, are highly interesting, and

should pass the subject on influential persons. The work is not free from inadvertences, but they are mostly such as the next revision, on the author's part, will be sufficient to point out.

The Mind-Book of Grammar, for English, German, French and Italian Students, showing, at one view, the construction peculiar to each language. 1 vol. 12mo.—Some of our travelling readers have, probably, in their excursions to the Continent, experienced the utility of a little book, compiled by Madame de Genlis, entitled *Manuel de Voyageur*, in six European Languages. That little volume was confined to a collection of such expressions as occur most frequently in travelling, and was, in all respects, peculiarly adapted to the traveller. It might, however, be applied to higher purposes, for instance, to a study of the common and familiar idioms peculiar to each language, which occur in conversation. The main object of the present work is to show (as the title-page expresses it) "at one view the construction peculiar to each language;" and in performing this it aspires to the character of a comparative grammar of four tongues: and it professes to have been carefully composed from a great number of the best grammars in each of the four. We are partial to this polyglott method of teaching and learning languages; we have no hesitation in saying that it facilitates the acquisition of a knowledge of them; and we think every effort to promote it is (as the present certainly is) worthy of encouragement. The author pursues a course through the various parts of speech, the syntax of verbs, construction of sentences, &c. exhibiting different usages in different languages, calling in the assistance of several useful comparative tables. When the work reaches a second edition we should recommend a table of contents, and we think the addition of the Spanish would be a great improvement.

Conferences of the Reformers and Divines of the Early English Church, on the Doctrines of the Oxford Tractarians, held in the province of Canterbury, in the spring of the year 1641. 8vo. pp. 256.—We have seen in the public library at Rennes in Brittany a collection of works relating to the Port Royal question, to which we had the pleasure of adding a copy of Racine's fragment on the subject, as it was not in the catalogue. The "Oxford Tractarian" question will doubtless afford employment for future biographers; and the Brunets of another generation will have no trifling list to arrange under the head

of "Disputes et Conférences sur différents points de Théologie." The work which has suggested these observations is of a very extraordinary kind. In adopting the fictitious plan of a conference held by our Reformers and their immediate successors upon the questions now agitated, the author has imposed on himself a laborious task, in our opinion unnecessarily. The object of citing testimonies might have been as easily attained, and better too, by giving the actual passages of the writers, instead of moulding them into the form of conversations. At the same time we must observe, that the author has taken great pains, and exhibits considerable research. The index (or appendix) of authors referred to, is a perfect bibliographical list, so completely are the titles of books given, with dates, and specific references to the passages intended in the text. There is also a *Catalogue Raisonné*, classing the authors under the subjects of which they have treated. In language few writers have expressed themselves more strongly against the "Oxford Tractarians" than the author of these "Conferences," at which we are not surprised, as it was the habit of the early divines whom he has studied to speak earnestly and pungently. However, the student on either side of the question will find the book useful as a collection of opinions, which he will either embrace or combat, as his views may happen to be.

Oxford Divinity compared with that of the Romish and Anglican Churches, with a special View of the Doctrine of Justification by Faith. By the Right Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D.D., Bishop of the Prot. Episc. Church in the Diocese of Ohio. 8vo. pp. xv. 553.—Bishop McIlvaine is too well known and too highly esteemed for a work of his to be passed over in commenting on any subject that he has treated of. There is a spiritual tone in his writings which effectually neutralises the unhappy tendencies of controversial topics. It is pleasing (apart from the controversy itself) to see an American theologian claiming ecclesiastical descent from the fathers of the Anglican church. The Bishop has brought a powerful mind to the consideration of the subject, and those who enter minutely into it must regard him either as an opponent or a leader, according to their sentiments. He has chosen as his own precursor Dr. Tully, the author of "Justification, as delivered by St. Paul," 1674, (in Latin) in the publication of which the author was encouraged by Bishop Morley. Dr. McIlvaine, in the opening chapter, introduces the prayer in the Liturgy, "That it may

please thee to beat down Satan under our feet;" a wish to which all honest disputants will respond, on whatever side they are ranged. We quote with pleasure the following sentence, toward the close, at p. 55]. "Such is the inseparable connection between the faith which looks unto Jesus and justifies the soul, through a righteousness imputed, and the love that equally looks unto Jesus, and bears witness to the living power of that faith, and glorifies God by a righteousness personal and inherent, doing whatsoever he hath commanded." The Bishop, we may add, is the author of an excellent work on the *Evidences*.

Notes on the Epistles to the Corinthians. By Albert Barnes. (*Ward's Library of Standard Divinity*, No. 26.) 8vo. pp. 410. The author of this work is well known by his commentary on the Romans, and the volume now before us will sustain his reputation. The mode of introducing practical remarks at the end of a chapter, distinct from the exegesis, has great advantages, and from the excellence of the remarks we wish it had been done in every chapter. Mr. Barnes has attained a happy medium between mere verbal annotation and loose generalizing. The student who looks for the meaning of a passage will generally be satisfied, and also be put in the way of drawing inferences himself. We must be sparing of particular criticism, which would else exceed our limits. The quotation from Longinus (p. 21) is from his *Fragments* (Frag. 1, edit. Weiske.) The observation at p. 118, about the clergy being supported by the state is an Americanism (Mr. Barnes is an American), but it does not necessarily militate against endorsements. The note at 1 Cor. xiv. 28 is not so full as the reference from chap. xii. 10 would lead us to expect. At 1 Cor. xi. 9 should we not read "physically inevitable" (or some such term) for "physically impossible?" There appears to be a discrepancy between the interpretation of 1 Cor. iii. 9 and 2 Cor. vi. 1. where the language is similar. Our noticing these minor points will shew that our praise is the result of a careful perusal. The author, we may add, has the laudable candour to own his inability to explain a passage, when such is the case, e. g. 1 Cor. xi. 10; and it is better for the student to be told of a difficulty than be imposed on by an inadequate exegesis. Thus too, in omitting particular explanations of the *thorn in the flesh* (2 Cor. xii. 7), the author judges wisely, and his observations are excellent, though we think he has rather strained the sense of the word *given*. Mr. Barnes has also published *Notes on*

Isaiah, which we hope will be included in this series.

A Companion for the Sundrys of the Church, &c. By S. A. Thornthwaite.—We have had occasion to give our hearty approbation of some previous works by the author of the present, and we see no reason to alter our opinion in the instance before us. The book will be found to contain much information regarding the Sunday Services, and is published in a very cheap and commodious form, so as to be within the reach even of persons who may be called poor; at least, it is admirably suited to the purposes of Societies which distribute good and useful works, at low prices, in their respective neighbourhoods.

Tales of the Village. By Francis S. Paget, A.M. (Series 3d).—This little volume is inscribed to the memory of the late Dr. Lloyd, Bishop of Oxford. It is intended to place in contrast the character of the Churchman and the Infidel; and the design of the author is executed in a manner worthy of his subject. The arguments are clearly and forcibly stated; the story told with interest, and the characters well designed and consistently preserved. We are only inclined to think that the portrait of Miss Chickweed is a little too highly coloured, considering that the other characters are kept within the limits of truth and nature; and Mr. Manclough, we think, shows little of the talent that distinguished him at Cambridge.

Scripture Dialogues.—We have read this work with pleasure, and consider it to be written in strict accordance with the spirit and doctrines of the Church of England, and in harmony with the principles which govern her, whether these principles are at the present time in vigour or activity, or not. We particularly point out those numbers on Baptismal Regeneration, and those on the Duty of Fasting, and on the Church Festivals, not that these last are more important than the others in themselves, but that at the present day it seems more necessary to remind all Christians of the neglect into which they are fallen, and the duty of reviving them in their original spirit and intent.

On Sex in the World to come, an Essay. By Rev. G. D. Haughton, P.C.—We do not know well what to say respecting this volume, but to wish that the author had employed his talents and time on some more worthy subject of discussion. Some

of his assertions we think not correct, some of his inferences we are sure are not logical; while his general hypothesis is we own alike against our feelings and belief. The "Glorified Body," in which the Christian is to rise, surely must be distinguished from the "Earthly body in which he lives," in becoming more spiritual and less carnal; or, in other words, the intellectual power, in a state of glory, may require only very little assistance from the corporeal nature, to enable it to perform its extended and exalted functions. And, may we not ask, Why should the distinction of the sexes be preserved, when the purpose for which it was created is fulfilled and finished? or, does the author suppose that children are to be borne in Heaven?

Philosophical Theories and Philosophical Experience. By a Pariah.—This work is divided into four parts. The Introductory Remarks; secondly, Theology, or that portion of intellectual science that treats of the self-existing Intelligence; thirdly, Psychology, or the portion of intellectual science that relates to the functions of the intelligent individual power of man; and, lastly, the Practical Results. This volume is very small, so that the treatise itself may be perused in as short a time as any abstract of its argument that we could make.

Tales of the Moor. By Josias Horneby (1st Series).—The author of these tales possesses skill in narrating, and is not wanting in the graces of style; but the incidents in his latter story are far too improbable to secure the belief of the reader. The art of novel-writing is to render the most common circumstances interesting by the natural and pleasing manner in which they are told. Let him read *Miss Austin's* novels carefully, before he commences another of his own, and the perusal will be a work of pleasure and of profit to him.

Personal Recollections. By Charlotte Elisabeth.—The writer deprecates the present rage for biographies; and fearing her turn may come to be exhibited, resolves herself to offer to the public some passages of her life; which she does in a series of sketches, full of lively affections, and earnest zeal for religion. Some portion of the volume relates to Ireland, in which country the lady appears to have resided, and which has awakened her warm Protestant sympathies.

An Introduction to Choral Singing. By J. A. Hamilton.—This little cate-
GENT. MAG. VOL. XVI.

chism contains as much of the elements of music as is necessary to enable a pupil to read and sing congregational music, whether psalms, hymns, or chants; and is calculated to be of service to parochial schoolmasters and mistresses, now that a desire for improvement has been manifested throughout the country.

The English Hexapla, exhibiting the six important English Translations of the New Testament Scriptures. Samuel Bagster and Sons.—The six translations given in this very large and handsome tome, are those of Wiclif in 1380; Tyndale 1534; Cranmer 1539; the Geneva 1557; the Anglo-Rhenish 1582; and the Authorised English Version of 1611. The original Greek text, after Schultz, is also annexed, and collated, with scrupulous care, with the Textus receptus, and the principal Constantinopolitan and Alexandrine MSS.; and these have been collated with the edition of Griesbach. To the scholar and the divine such a volume as this must be of infinite value and utility, containing as it does the substance of several expensive volumes, while to the philologist and the antiquary it must prove in the highest degree curious and interesting. To the latter class of readers we would hint that the number of Saxon words, or words of Saxon derivation, to be found in the translation of Wiclif, almost justifies the charge which has been brought against Chaucer, that he introduced into his poems many words of French origin, either from caprice, or for the facility of rhyme; and that, in fact, his writings are not pure specimens of the English language of the day. However dissimilar the productions of Wiclif and Chaucer may be considered, we think the translation of the former may be regarded as a better specimen of the English language of the 14th century. On looking over these different renderings of this most precious legacy to erring man, we have been confirmed in our often expressed opinion; namely, that something more than mere tact or ingenuity, or critical acumen, guided the excellent men who undertook the great work of translating the Holy Scriptures; something, in short, which if not actual inspiration, we believe to have been closely akin to it.

A Companion to the Third Edition of the Glossary of Terms used in Gothic Architecture. Oxford, 8vo.—This volume completes the utility of the Oxford Glossary, not only by a very large accession of engravings, but by that arrangement, that synoptical review, and indexes,
4 M

which are essential to persons who become actual *students* of a complicated science. The whole of the information collected by Mr. Britton, during the long series of years which he has devoted to the study of Gothic Architecture, and published in his "Dictionary of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain," is, together with his plates, incorporated in the present volume; and these engravings, accompanied by many additional woodcuts, from the able hand of Mr. Jewitt, furnish no less than four hundred examples, supplemental to those contained in the former volumes of the Glossary. The text of the present volume consists principally of a chronological statement of such facts connected with ancient architecture as are *fixed* by the testimony of the chroniclers or other adequate authority; in connexion with which existing architectural remains are cited, with references to the plates. By this plan, materials for study of the highest interest are furnished to the reader. Altogether, the rapid progress of this admirable work to its present state of excellence, and its promise of still further improvement, are at once highly creditable to the zeal and taste of the Oxford Society, and the source of much congratulation to all the lovers of ancient art.

Correspondence of Scientific Men of the Seventeenth Century, including Letters of Barrow, Flamsteed, Wallis, and Newton, printed from the originals in the collection of the Right Honourable the Earl of Macclesfield. 2 vols. 8vo. at the Oxford University Press, 1841.—These two vols. contain a selection of the Letters of Scientific Men of the 17th century, hitherto remaining in manuscript. They extend over a portion of time from 1606 to 1741; and when it is recollected that within that time Oughtred, Flamsteed, the Gregories, Barrow, Wallis, and lastly, Newton, wrote, it may well be considered a century which was one of the most

eventful in the scientific progress of this country. The autograph originals were supplied by the Earl of Macclesfield, from whose ancestor, the first Lord, himself a lover and patron of science and scientific men, we have a letter to Lord Hardwicke, printed in this collection, strongly recommending Bradley as the successor to Halley at Greenwich. This letter reflects infinite credit on his Lordship; and all the world knows that Bradley was successful, and how much astronomy, and the practical sciences connected with it, were indebted to Bradley's promotion. The letters of Newton are numerous, and will excite the highest interest; indeed, the whole work is a valuable gift to the History of Science, and was worthy of the zeal and care of the late lamented Professor Rigaud, after whose death it was conducted through the press by his son, the Rev. S. I. Rigaud, Fellow of Exeter College.

Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge. By Charles Henry Cooper, Coroner of the Town. Part I. 8vo. pp. 72.—It has been with much satisfaction that we have turned over the pages of this early portion of a work, which evidently promises to become one of standard interest and importance. Its composition is characterized by that intelligence, sound sense, and *lucidus ordo*, which it is so delightful to observe, more especially when we remember how often excellent subjects have been spoilt in the hands of poetical and visionary historians. In history, as in science, no truth can be ascertained but from well authenticated facts, and these are only to be proved by patient comparison of contemporary evidence. Such is the advantage which accompanies the old mode of writing in "Annals," when accompanied by the qualities we have already intimated as distinguishing the present work. We shall recur to its contents more at length when it has made further progress.

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Nov. 3. The Master of University College in the chair.

A paper was read by the Rev. Dr. Ingram, President of Trinity College, on the Bridges of the middle ages in England, illustrated by several drawings and engravings of existing remains. The author proposes to print, and send to the members, a list of bridges erected in different parts of the kingdom, collected from ancient charters, and the patent rolls preserved in the Tower of London, arranging them under the reigns in which they were built, and he hopes that the members will furnish either drawings or correct information respecting such as remain. Of Roman or Saxon bridges we appear to have scarcely any traces in England, but from the twelfth century a complete series may be readily formed, extending, if necessary, to the present time, when Mr. Brunel has revived the Gothic style, and pointed arches, in several bridges on the Great Western

Railway between Bath and Bristol. New Bridge, over the Thames, in Oxfordshire was built in the 15th Edw. II., 1320. Radcot Bridge, a few miles higher up the river, is believed to be still older.

A letter was then read by the Chairman from Mr. Barr, of the house of Chamberlain and Co., Worcester, to Dr. Duckland, on the subject of the Gothic Tiles, of which specimens were exhibited, and very much admired. There were also specimens from the manufactory of Mr. Minton, of Stoke-upon-Trent, so that the Members might compare their respective merits. Both were pronounced excellent imitations, fully equal to the originals. Mr. Grimsley, of Oxford, who was present, said that he has also succeeded in making them, and that he can supply them at a considerably lower price than these specimens.

A considerable discussion ensued on this subject, and it was suggested that it would be very desirable to pave the chancel of Haseley Church, or at least the eastern part of it, with these Gothic Tiles, if a sufficient sum can be raised for the purpose, but the expense of the new roof to the chancel, and the oak seats, has already exceeded the sum subscribed.

Nov. 17. Some Remarks were read On the Symbolism of Gothic Architecture, by the Rev. M. Pattison, of Lincoln College, communicated by a friend in Germany, and partly translated from the German of Dr. Thieremin, Court preacher to the King of Prussia.

Another short paper was also read from James Barr, Esq., consisting of general remarks on the style and arrangement required for an Anglican Church, intended as introductory to some more detailed and practical observations on Anglican Church Architecture.

Some coloured drawings of Ancient Paintings on the walls of Churches, were presented by R. Simpson, Esq., of Oriel Coll., and the assistance of Members of

the Society was requested, in collecting either drawings or authentic copies of such remains. The instances mentioned were Camington Church, Oxfordshire, and the Galilee of Durham Cathedral, of the 12th century; Tidmarsh Church, Oxfordshire, of the 13th.

LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES.

A course of Lectures on this interesting subject has been given by Mr. BRITTON at the Islington Literary and Scientific Institution. The first Lecture embraced a rapid review of the excavations, Temples, Pyramids, and other buildings of India, Egypt, Mexico, Greece and Rome;—the second was devoted to the *Christian Architecture* of the Middle Ages with particular notices of the principal English and Foreign Cathedrals, and the third to *Castellated Architecture*. A fourth Lecture, on the 2nd December, on the *Domestic Architecture* of England, will complete the course.

Mr. Britton was compelled to limit his remarks to the general characteristics of each style, referring his auditors to the best and most accessible authorities for further information. He referred particularly to the principal remaining examples, and illustrated the Lectures by about 200 large and carefully executed drawings. The course has attracted a numerous audience, who appeared much gratified with the descriptions, criticisms, and illustrations.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Oct. 23. At the annual distribution of prizes, the prize founded by the Rev. Dr. Warneford, to be given to the best essay "On the Wisdom and Goodness of God, as displayed in the Formation of some Portion of the Human Body," was awarded to Mr. Clay, who read an excellent paper on the structure of the heart.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 18. This Society commenced its sittings for the season, when the chair was taken by Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer.

A large collection of new publications presented to the Society was announced, including many from the Continent.

W. Jerdan, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a specimen of the silver hook-money of Ceylon, accompanied by some observations.

A letter from T. W. King, esq. F.S.A. Rouge-dragon, to Sir Samuel Meyrick, was read, pointing out the erroneous de-

scription, in the XXth volume of *Archæologia*, of the armorial ensigns upon the Seals, which are there engraved, of Edward, son of Edward IV. and Arthur, son of Henry VII. Princes of Wales. They bear on the shields and horse-furniture, not "the arms of England," three lions or leopards passant guardant, but three lions passant guardant, with tails cowed. Mr. King pointed out various heraldic manuscripts where the same arms are given for Wales.

Thomas Wright, esq. F.S.A. commu-

nicated some critical remarks on the Life of King Alfred attributed to Bishop Asser, discussing the authenticity and character of that well-known work. He showed that its composition is of two distinct parts, of which the first is a mere copy of the Saxon Chronicle; and the second bears so little the character of contemporary writing, that he is induced to suppose that it was rather the work of a century later, and composed in great measure from local traditions, assisted by the Life of St. Neot; and that this was done

towards the latter end of the tenth century.

Nov. 25, Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Edward Lushington Blackburn, esq. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

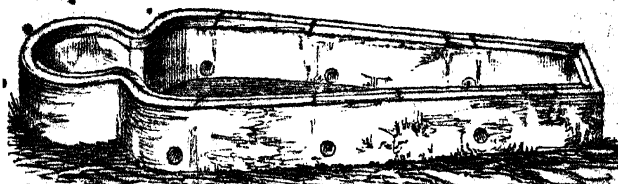
Albert Way, esq. F.S.A. exhibited specimens of the figured pavement tiles made by Messrs. Chamberlain of Worcester, for the church of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Sir Henry Ellis, Secretary, read a paper entitled, a Discourse upon the State of Ireland, written in the sixteenth century.

STONE COFFIN AT DAUNTSEY, WILTS.

MR. URRAN, As some workmen were digging a vault in the Church-yard at Dauntsey, Wilts, on the 5th of No-

vember instant, they discovered, at the depth of seven feet, a stone coffin, of which I send you a sketch. Its



form, with the exterior following the shape of the head, is unusual. It is cut out of a solid block of stone, except the rim; which, in order to increase the depth, is formed of pieces of free-stone about four inches thick, and of different lengths, as marked in the sketch. Its external length is seven feet, the internal six feet four inches; its breadth without, two feet four inches; within, one foot ten inches. It contained a perfect skeleton of large size; but the bones much discoloured. The coffin lid was of elm, but completely decayed, although imbedded in water. In the interior of Dauntsey church are several monuments of the former possessors of the manor. One of oolite or freestone is to the memory of Sir John Danvers, who died in 1514. He was Sheriff of Wilts the 19th of Henry VIIIth. There is also another noble monument of marble commemorating Henry Earl of Danby, born at Dauntsey in 1573, and interred there in 1643. He founded and endowed the Botanic Garden at Oxford. A fine full-length portrait of Lord Danby, by Vanduyck, and formerly in the collection of Lord Orford at Houghton Hall, is now in my possession.

Yours, &c. G. A. BIERDERMANN.
Dauntsey Rectory, Nov. 12.

IRISH CANOE.

Some men engaged in digging stones in a bog on the lands of Upper Ballynaneen, co. Waterford, the estate of Sir Charles Kennedy, Bart., lately discovered a kind of canoe, of rude workmanship. It was hewn out of the trunk of a large oak tree, sufficiently large to bear up three persons, being eight and a half feet in length, and two feet ten inches in breadth, and round on the bottom. It is astonishingly perfect, considering the situation it was placed in, being embedded in turf mould, and surrounded by large stones. It is at present in the possession of Mr. David Power, the farmer who holds the lands on which it was discovered.

ROMAN TOWN IN FRANCE.

On the site of the ancient Quantovicum, in the Pas de Calais, the remains of some houses, separated by the pavement of a street, have been opened; as also a well on a circular public place. Roman medals, fragments of pottery and glass, fibulae, &c., have been found: and, from the quantities of ashes discovered, it would appear that the town was destroyed by fire. Every thing met with in this spot bears a decided Roman character, and it is only beyond Etaples that Gallic coins and remains are discoverable.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

CHINA.

Sir Henry Pottinger, the new Plenipotentiary, and Rear Admiral Parker, the new naval Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Macao on the 9th of August. The first notification of the new Plenipotentiary was published, along with his own commission from the British Crown, in the *Hong Kong Gazette*, three days afterwards. The former of these documents announces a determination on the part of Sir Henry Pottinger to pursue a firm and decided line of policy. He proposes to respect the existing truce, provided it be not infringed in the slightest degree by the Chinese themselves, in which case he threatens them with an immediate renewal of hostilities; an event which, judging from the notorious perfidy of the provincial authorities, he appears to contemplate. His notification concludes with a warning to her Majesty's subjects, and all other foreigners, not to place themselves in the power of the Chinese authorities during the present unsettled relations of the empire. Sir Henry is sole Plenipotentiary, and is altogether independent of any control on the part of the Indian government. A notification of Sir Henry's presence and powers was dispatched to Canton immediately on his arrival, accompanied by a letter to be sent to the Emperor at Peking, the answer to which was required to be sent to a northern station. The fleet, consisting of nine ships of war, four armed steamers, and twenty-two transports, sailed for Amoy on the 21st August. The Admiral having demanded more steamers for river operations, the *Medusa* and *Ariadne* left Bombay on the 29th of Sept. A strong force of seven ships of war and one steamer remain at Hong Kong and in Canton river, a force more than adequate to chastise the insolence of the southern provinces, should they attempt to repeat their former aggressions. The land force musters about 3000 bayonets. Two and a half millions of dollars of the Canton ransom money have been sent to Calcutta, and two millions to England.

AMERICA.

The new Cabinet of the United States has been completed. Daniel Webster,

of Massachusetts, is appointed secretary of state; Walter Forward, of Pennsylvania, secretary of the treasury; Abel P. Upsher, of Virginia, secretary of the navy; John C. Spencer, of New York, secretary of war; Hugh S. Legare, of South Carolina, attorney-general; and Charles C. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, post-master-general.

M^r Leod, after a trial of eight days, has been acquitted. His defence was placed on three grounds, each of which was most ably sustained by his counsel. First, that whatever consequences resulted from the attack on, and the destruction of, the *Caroline* by the British, those consequences were justified by the character of that vessel, and the service in which she was avowedly embarked. Secondly, that the American government having treated the destruction of the *Caroline* within its territory as a breach of the law of nations, and having demanded reparation and satisfaction of the British government on account of it—the British government having adopted the act and held itself responsible to that of America for it—the responsibility of the individual passed to his government. Thirdly, that M^r Leod had no part in the death of the man with whose murder he was charged by the indictment; he being, in point of fact, far distant from the scene. This was shown to be the case by many unexceptionable witnesses who were examined for the defence. Grogan, who was captured by the Canadians, has also been released.

SPAIN.

The internal peace of Spain is re-established by the dissolution of the Junta of Barcelona, the members of which, at the approach of General Van Halem, dissolved themselves and left the city. The General on his arrival proclaimed the city in a state of siege, and ordered all militia-men and others appearing in their uniforms to be shot. He made his entrance on the 15th Nov. accompanied by a strong detachment of troops, to whom the posts occupied by the National Guard were surrendered. The Liberal Journals are loud in their praise of Espartero's firm and decided conduct during the late occurrences.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Population of Great Britain.—From the result of the census of 1841, which has just been concluded, it appears that the population of Great Britain and Ireland in the present year amounts to upwards of twenty-seven millions of souls. The return for the three Kingdoms, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, is as follows:

England and Wales	15,901,981
Scotland	2,624,586
Ireland	8,205,382
Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	124,079

Total.....26,856,028

This is exclusive of the army and navy, of merchant seamen afloat, and of all persons travelling abroad, or not under a roof on the night of the 5th of June. Including these classes, the population may be safely taken at twenty-seven millions, which is an increase of about two millions since 1831.

Oct. 19. A fire broke out at *South Molton*, in Devonshire, and destroyed 107 houses, the dwellings of nearly 400 families; 300*l.* has been collected for their relief, but the total loss exceeds 20,000*l.*

Oct. 20. At a meeting of the old Corporation of *Dublin*, resolutions were passed relative to the future destination of the pictures which have for many years ornamented the Assembly House. Those of King William III. in his robes, and Sir Abraham Bradley King, both presented by the latter, were directed to be sent to the Blue Coat Hospital at Oxmantown, of which Sir A. B. King was for forty years Governor. The portrait of John Gifford, esq. the zealous advocate of Protestant ascendancy, was voted to be presented to his son Dr. Gifford, the present Editor of *The Standard*, "in testimony of the high esteem in which, to the latest period of their corporate existence, his unrivalled talents and steady advocacy of their principles have been held by this loyal and constitutional body."—A complete change of men has taken place in the elections under the new Corporation, of which Mr. Daniel O'Connell has been chosen the first Lord Mayor.

Oct. 21. The Town Hall at *Derby*, erected in the market-place in 1828, and which cost 12,000*l.* was this day destroyed by fire. All the records have perished except the Chamberlain's accounts, which have been preserved. The edifice had been insured, but the policy had been neglected to be renewed.

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FIRE IN THE TOWER OF LONDON.

Oct. 30. The City was alarmed by a destructive fire in the Tower of London. The first discovery was made about half-past ten o'clock at night by the sentry at the Jewel Office, who perceived a bright light issuing from the windows of the Round or Bowyer Tower, which is situate at the northern extremity of the fortress, immediately behind the Grand Armoury. He ran to the main guard, and gave the alarm, when the bugles were sounded, and in a short time the whole of the garrison were aroused and called out to render assistance. The engines stationed in the Tower and its neighbourhood were quickly followed by those of the Fire Brigade. The flames had by this time gained a fearful ascendancy, and the fire burst forth from several windows of the Grand Armoury with extraordinary fury, rapidly extending along the roof towards both ends of the building. By half-past twelve o'clock the conflagration had reached to a frightful magnitude. At one o'clock the Clock Tower, together with a great mass of the roof, and some portion of the upper heavy stone work of the building, fell in with a tremendous crash, resembling the firing of heavy artillery. Immediately after this, the flames for some time increased their height, and blew over in the direction of the White Tower, for which great fears were now entertained. The leaden water pipes, running from the roof, were melted, and the frames of the windows had already ignited, but a plentiful supply of water having been obtained, by great exertion further damage was prevented. The chapel of St. Peter was also on fire, at its north-east corner, but the flames were arrested. The Jewel Tower next attracted the attention of the authorities; the wind having somewhat shifted, blew the flames in that direction, and its destruction appeared inevitable. Mr. Swifte, the Keeper of the Jewel House, then determined to remove the Regalia. To effect this, crow-bars were found to be indispensable, some of the keys being in the possession of the Lord Chamberlain. After a lapse of about twenty minutes this was effected, and a most extraordinary scene presented itself, the warders carrying crowns, sceptres, and other jewels of royalty between groups of soldiers, police, firemen, and others, from the Jewel Tower to the Governor's residence, which is

situate at the further extremity of the Green. None, however, sustained the slightest injury; and by dint of most prompt exertion the Jewel Tower itself was saved. At one time great fears were raised that the Ordnance Office would have caught, in which were above 200 barrels of gunpowder, besides ball-cartridges. The artillerymen were directed to remove them. About 150 barrels were lodged in the magazine; and when they were not able to put any more there, the remainder was flung into the moat. A new cause of alarm arose for the Map Office, the contents of which were very hastily removed, but the building was saved. Not long before five o'clock, a portion of the upper part of the Round Tower fell down on the roof of the barracks opposite the King's Head, which drove it in, but without injuring any one. During the entire of Sunday, the centre of the building presented one body of fire; and it is left a complete shell. A fireman named Wivell was killed by the fall of a large piece of wall, and another had his arm broken.

The building thus destroyed is the Grand Storehouse commenced in the reign of James II. and finished in that of William and Mary. It was a fine structure of brick with stone dressings, with an entrance adorned with five Doric columns, and a large pediment, handsomely carved with the royal achievements by Gibbons. The length of the building was 345 feet, and its breadth 60. In the lower floor were kept about forty-three pieces of cannon, made by founders of different periods, besides various other interesting objects, and a large number of chests containing arms in readiness for use. A grand staircase conducted to the upper floor, which was all one room, and called the Small Armoury, in which were above 150,000 stand of small arms, new flinted, and ready for immediate service. The whole of the staircase is, with the exception of eight brass cannon taken at Waterloo, a mass of rubbish. The only other relics to be seen from the grand entrance, rearing their heads amidst the ruins, are the large anchor taken at Camperdown, and the huge mortar employed at the siege of Namur in 1695; but some others of the larger articles have since been recovered; and even the copper kettle drums, captured at Blenheim by the Duke of Marlborough, have been dug out very little injured. A brass gun of very beautiful workmanship, which was taken from Malta by the French in 1798, was rescued from the flames; as were the sword and sash of the late Duke of York. The amount of loss has been

much exaggerated. The Ordnance stores destroyed are now estimated at 160,000*l.* to which has to be added a sum of from 50,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* for the restoration of the buildings. It is a source of much congratulation that the historical museum of armour and arms has not partaken in this calamity. In addition to the Armoury and the Bowyer Tower, three other large buildings have been wholly consumed. The Butler's Tower, at the east end of the Armoury, a building much larger than the Bowyer Tower, is completely gutted; as also two warehouses on either side of the Bowyer Tower, one 30 and the other 60 feet in length, containing naval stores, consisting of arms, cutlasses, boarding-pikes, &c. The Superintendent of the Government Stores, and others, have visited the Bowyer Tower, in order to examine the Inspection Room, where the fire originated. It was divided by wooden pannels into several compartments, in which were deposited arms. This room was over a store, and had a bomb-proof flooring. Above it was the celebrated Table Room, in which the Duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of malmsey wine. On this bomb-proof floor, and in each room, were placed stores, with files passing along near the pannels, one westward and the other eastward, and through the walls of the tower to the roof. The stove on the west side was found standing on the floor in its original position, but that on the east had been broken and thrown on one side by the falling of the materials from above. The general opinion, at the conclusion of the examination, was that the fire must have originated from one of these stoves.

Nov. 5. *Bawdsey Church*, Suffolk, was burned to the ground. The accident was caused by two men going on the steeple with a turpentine bell, (it being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Treason,) which they set on fire, and a part of the ball falling on the thatch of the church, it immediately ignited. All exertions to put out the fire were fruitless.

Nov. 7. The Rev. Michael Solomon Alexander was consecrated *Bishop of England and Ireland in Jerusalem*, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Rochester, and New Zealand. An eloquent sermon, appropriate to the occasion, was preached by the Rev. Dr. McCaul. The Queen's license assigns Syria, Chaldea, Egypt, and Abyssinia as the limits within which the Bishop is to exercise jurisdiction. Mr. Alexander was originally of the Jewish persuasion, and has been recently Hebrew Professor at King's College, London. This is the first consecration

under the late Act, 5 Vic. c. 6. No persons can receive ordination at the hands of the Bishop, without having subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church.

Nov. 9. This day, at ten minutes to eleven o'clock, the Queen was safely delivered of a Prince at Buckingham Palace. There were present on the occasion, at the birth of the Princess Royal, in her Majesty's room, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Dr. Locock, and Mrs. Lilly, the monthly nurse. In the adjoining apartment, besides the other medical attendants (Sir James Clark, Dr. Ferguson, and Mr. Blagden), were her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and the following officers of State and Lords of the Privy Council—viz. the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, the Lord Chancellor, Duke of Buckingham, Earl Aberdeen, Sir James Graham, and the Marquis of Exeter, Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert. This great and important news was immediately made known by the firing of the Park and Tower guns; and the Privy Council being assembled as soon as possible thereupon, at the Council Chamber, Whitehall, it was ordered, that a Form of Thanksgiving be prepared by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. It being Lord Mayor's day, the event was fully celebrated amidst the festivities of the citizens.

Nov. 11. The new National Schools of St. James's, *Bermondsey*, were publicly opened, when an impressive address was delivered by the Ven. Samuel Wilberforce, Archdeacon of Surrey. The building is large and lofty, from an ornamental design of Elizabethan architecture. It has cost 2,250*l.* of which sum the Committee of Council on Education have granted 400*l.* and the National Society 160*l.* and about 560*l.* was deficient, but was partly subscribed during the day. The site was granted by Mr. James West, of Alscott Park, Warwickshire.

New Equity Courts at Lincoln's Inn.—The recent creation of two new Equity Judges, or Vice-Chancellors, has rendered necessary the erection of two new courts for their sittings after term; and the space of ground lying between the Court of Chancery and Chancery-lane has been appropriated for that purpose. The Courts are now in the course of erection, and consist of two nearly square brick buildings, each measuring thirty-five feet in length, thirty feet in width, and nearly thirty in height, including a spring of seventeen feet six inches to the roof. The seat of the Vice-Chancellor will

bear an elevation of seven feet from the floor, on a raised platform, which will give a commanding view of every part of the court. The seats for counsel are fitted up in a commodious manner, with a retiring room for their accommodation. The walls are covered with oak panelling, to the height of about six feet. On the top of each roof, in the centre, is placed an open-work turret, which, besides giving the buildings a finished and ornamental appearance, will be used as a means of ventilation, the inner portion of the roof over which it is placed being covered with plates of perforated zinc, leaving the appearance of a flat roof undisturbed. The courts will be lighted by half-circular windows on each side, and will be warmed by Perkins's apparatus with water, passing through the entire building, including the passages, so that no inconvenience shall be felt in passing from one court to the other. The public entrance will be by a wide passage, on each side of which open the courts, and a covered colonnade, supported by iron pillars, is carried along the entire front of the building. Messrs. Cubitt, Gray's-inn-lane, are the builders, and have engaged to have the two courts ready for the ensuing sittings after Michaelmas Term.

Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Cambridge.—It may not be generally known, that a portion of this edifice, curious to the antiquary as a model of the nave of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, and one of the few circular churches in existence, has lately fallen; and great fears were in consequence entertained of the safety of the entire structure. The accident arose from the sinking of a portion of the foundation of the building, occasioned by digging graves in the Church, a practice to be deprecated in all cases, but more particularly in small and ancient churches. Although the damage is great, the building has been surveyed by Mr. Salvin, and the extent of the injury ascertained. The parish is but of small extent; and the inhabitants would not be able to do more than to repair it in the humblest manner, a subscription has therefore been opened under the sanction of many influential members of the University, and with the aid of the Cambridge Camden Society, which has taken the management of the repairs of the church, with the view not alone of repairing the damaged portions of the edifice, but of restoring the circular portion of the church to its pristine character. With this view, it is proposed to add a new south aisle to the chancel, to afford further accommodation for the congregation, and to allow of a more

judicious arrangement of the seats in the nave. In addition to the repairs necessary for the stability of the structure, it is proposed to take off the belfry story, which is comparatively modern, and surmount the circular part of the church with a conical roof, to clear away the accumulated earth from the exterior walls, and erect a belfry-tower for the reception of the peal of bells. The sum required for the repairs is about 1000*l.*, of which 300*l.* will be raised by rate by the parishioners; the residue is to be raised by subscription, and a very good list has already been published. The curiosity of the edifice, one of the earliest imitations of the Holy Sepulchre in England, as well its situation in one of the universities, give it a claim to national reverence, and justify the confidence with which the Committee appeals for support on behalf of a structure interesting an once to the antiquary and the churchman. The well-known ability of Mr. Salvin, and the superintendence of the Cambridge Camden Society, afford a sufficient guarantee for the execution of the proposed works in a style satisfactory to the architectural antiquary. E. I. C.

Brookfield Church, Kentish Town.—

The prospectus of a new church for this portion of the populous parish of St. Pancras has reached us, and which it is but just to say appears to possess more than ordinary claims to public attention. It is proposed to build, upon an estate to be called Brookfield, situate between Muddin-lane and Swaine's-lane, a church in the best possible manner of stone and oak, for 500 persons, without galleries. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Chester, the owners of the land, are to give the site, and an endowment in freehold ground rents, producing about 80*l.* a year for ninety-nine years, and 500*l.* in reversion. Mr. and Miss Barnett, a lady and gentleman residing near the spot, have offered to contribute 2,000*l.* towards the building, provided the whole requisite amount, which is estimated at 5000*l.* more, be raised within three months. From the lithograph which accompanies the prospectus, it appears that the proposed erection will not only form in point of architecture, but even in canonical arrangement, a striking exception to the numerous unsightly and irregular buildings which are springing up in the neighbourhood of the metropolis. The architecture is of the lancet variety, the tower situated at the south side, surmounted by a spire, and the lower part forming a porch and baptistery; there will be a chancel, which in most modern structures is apparently deemed an useless and unessential portion of a church,

and an apse.* The arrangement of the pulpit and reading stand is in accordance with ancient practice; and what is deserving of the highest praise, there is to be no visible distinction between the sittings for the rich and poor. In addition to these features, the use of stone and oak, the omission of galleries, and the presence of a chancel, will, we conceive, form sufficient recommendations to all who wish to see temples of religion built with decency and strength, and somewhat better than common dwelling houses. We add our wish that the subscription will be ample for the accomplishment of this excellent design; and as it is not the intention of the promoters of the undertaking to apply to the Church Commissioners, or to any Church-Building Society, for a grant, an additional inducement to public liberality is held out, and it would be truly lamentable if so good an undertaking should fail for want of the necessary funds. E. I. C.

NEW CHURCHES.

Sept. 21. The church of St. Paul's at *Wilton*, co. Glouc. was dedicated by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

On the same day the Bishop of Ripon consecrated the new church of the consolidated parishes of Barton St. Mary's and Barton St. Cuthbert's, in the archdeaconry of *Richmond*; erected by the principal land proprietors, assisted by grants of 150*l.* from the Ripon Diocesan Church Building Society, and 100*l.* from the Incorporated Society; the occupiers contributing their time and labour in loading the materials.

Oct. 4. The Bishop of Ripon consecrated St. Luke's church, *Leeds*, and, the next day, the new church at *Balley Carr*.

Oct. 13. The Bishop of Lincoln dedicated a new church to the Holy Trinity at *Nottingham*. It is a handsome building, erected at the expense of 10,000*l.* The style is Early English, and the architect Mr. H. J. Stevens, of Derby. The nave is 80 feet long, the chancel 19; and the tower, which is 14 feet square, is surmounted by a spire, the total height being 172 feet. The body of the church is pewed, and there are galleries over the aisles. The sittings are calculated at 1215, of which 415 are free. The pul-

* Since writing the above, we have heard that some alterations have been made in the design; the chancel has been lengthened, and some minor improvements made, which will further support the ecclesiastical character of the building.

pit, &c. stand at the eastern extremity of the nave.

Oct. 14. A new church at *Clayton* was consecrated by the Bishop of London.

Oct. 21. The Bishop of Ely consecrated a church, dedicated to St. John, at *Bury St. Edmund's*. This edifice, which has cost about 5000*l.* has been raised from the designs of Mr. Ranger, of London, in the Early English style. Its dimensions are 90 feet by 48, consisting of a nave, aisles, a chancel of moderate dimensions, and a tower, with a spire rising to the height of 160 feet. It is computed to hold 800 persons. The Marquess of Bristol has munificently endowed this church with a stipend of 100*l.* a year, which will be augmented from the pew-rents. A district, comprising the northern part of St. James's parish, with a population of 3000, has been assigned to it, and the Rev. R. Rashdall has been instituted as the first incumbent.

Oct. 22. The Bishop of Norwich, acting for the Bishop of Salisbury, consecrated the new church at *Stanton Gabriel*, co. Dorset; on the 25th, *Cheddington* new church; and, on the following day, a new church at *Marshwood*. Both *Stanton St. Gabriel* and *Marshwood* are chapels in the parish of *Whitchurch Canonichorum*. A former chapel at the latter place was destroyed in the time of the great Rebellion, and the present building has been erected to supply the want which that extensive parish has long felt in behalf of its scattered population. Both chapels were commenced during the incumbency of the Hon. and Rev. W. T. Law.

Oct. 23. The Bishop of Worcester consecrated the new chapel of ease at *Ward End*, near Birmingham.

Oct. 29. *Wingate* church was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Durham. The building, though plain and simple

in respect to ornament, is of elegant design, and does great credit to Mr. Jackson, architect, of Durham.

Nov. 18. The Bishop of Norwich consecrated the new church at *Catton*, near that city. The proceedings were unhappily disturbed by the rioting of the Chartist, some of whom, after seriously injuring the police, were arrested and committed to gaol.

Nov. 18. The Bishop of Winchester consecrated St. Michael's church, situate in Park-road, *Stockwell*. It has 550 free sittings; and the cost of its erection has been 372*l.* The style is the Early English, the roof is an open timber one, and the inside of the tower has been thrown open into the area, and been lighted by a painted window. The organ, by Hill, and the clock, are the gift of Mr. S. B. Brooke. The architect is Mr. William Rogers.

On the following day the same Bishop consecrated Christchurch, *Streatham*, situate on Brixton Hill, about 100 yards from the high road, and built in the Byzantine or Eastern Romanesque style, as already described by a Correspondent in our Nov. Magazine, p. 495. The three centre windows of the nave at the east end are filled with a magnificent specimen of painted glass, the gift of Mr. J. G. Fuller. The subject is the "Transfiguration," and the painting is by Willemant. There are sittings for nearly 1200 persons, 574 free. Nearly 8,000*l.* has been spent in the erection, of which 5,000*l.* has been subscribed, and 1,300*l.* granted by the Church Commissioners, leaving a deficiency of about 2,000*l.*, in aid of which the sum of 205*l.* was collected, after an admirable discourse delivered by his Lordship. A piece of land, on which to erect a glebe-house, and a donation of 100*l.* towards building the same, have been contributed by Dr. Thomas Edwards.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Sept. 9. Knighted at Dublin, Nicholas Pittsmon, esq. one of the divisional magistrates of Police, and late M.P. for the King's County.

Oct. 28. James Lewis Knight Bruce, esq. to be first Vice-Chancellor under the act, passed in the last session of Parliament, for making further provisions for the administration of justice; and James Wigram, esq. to be second Vice-Chancellor, under the said act.

Oct. 29. Albert William Woods, esq. Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms, to be Norfolk Herald of Arms Extraordinary.—1st Foot, Lieut.-Col. Andrew Brown, from 79th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, vice brevet Col. John Carter, who exchanged.—75th Foot, Lieut.-General Sir Wm. Hutchinson to be Colonel.—80th Foot, Capt.

Chas. Robert Raitt to be Major.—Hospital Staff, Montagu Martin Mahony, M.D. to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Nov. 1. Royal Marines.—Capt. Richard Edwards, of the Plymouth division, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 3. James Earl of Lauderdale to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Berwick.

Nov. 5. South Nottingham Yeomarmy Cavalry.—G. Robinson, esq. to be Major.

Nov. 6. Albert William Woods, esq. Norfolk Herald Extraordinary and Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms, to be Lancaster Herald.—George William Colles, gent. to be Portcullis Pursuivant of Arms.

Nov. 9. Lord Granville G. H. Somerset, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. W. B. Baring, J. M. Gaskell, esq. and Alex.

Pringle, esq. to be Commissioners for conducting an enquiry into the details of the Establishments of the several Departments of Customs, Excise, and Stamps and Taxes.

Nov. 13. Frederick Pearce, a minor, the reputed son of Wm. Newell Campbell, of Kingsdown, esq. Kent, esq. to take the name of Campbell, after Pearce.

Nov. 16. 27th Foot, Major M. C. Johnstone to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. R. Fawkes to be Major.—60th Foot, Capt. Thos. Crombie to be Major.—Brevet Major L. J. Westropp 58th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army (dated 1837).—Capt. L. J. Westropp, of the 58th Foot, to be Major (dated 1821); Capt. R. B. Wolseley, of the 41st Foot, to be Major (dated 1836).

Nov. 19. Brevet Major Saml. Blyth, 49th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

Nov. 22. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Lyndhurst, the Duke of Sutherland, K.G., the Marquess of Lansdowne, K.G., the Earl of Lincoln, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord John Russell, Lord Francis Egerton, Viscount Palmerston, Viscount Melbourne, Lord Ashburton, Lord Colborne, the Rt. Hon. C. S. Lefevre, Sir Robert Peel, Bart., Sir J. B. G. Graham, Bart., Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., H. Gaily Knight, esq. Benj. Hawes, jun. esq. Henry Hallam, esq. Samuel Rogers, esq. George Vivian, esq. and Thomas Wyse, esq. to be Commissioners for inquiring into the best mode of promoting the Fine Arts, in the United Kingdom.

Nov. 24. Brevet Promotion.—To be Generals, the Lieut.-Generals whose commissions are dated on or before May 27, 1825.—To be Lieut.-Generals, the Major-Generals whose commissions are dated on or before July 22, 1830.—To be Major-Generals, the Colonels whose commissions are dated from July 22, 1830, to May 20, 1836, inclusive.—To be Colonels, the Lieut.-Colonels of 1826, 1827, and 1828.—To be Lieut.-Colonels, the Majors of 1826 to 29.—To be Majors, the Captains of 1826-28.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains—Commanders Charles Napier (of the *Felican*), and to be appointed to the first vacancy in China, Stephen G. Fremantle (of the *Chio*), to be Acting Captain of the *Southampton*, *vice* Hillyar.

To be Commanders.—Lieuts. K. S. Sotheby (1833), of the *Madagascar*, W. M. W. Douglas (1830), C. H. Jay, of the *Admiralty Semaphore*, and to continue his former duty; A. J. Frazer (1827), surveying service, Ireland.

Appointments.—Captains, T. Ogilvie to the *Southampton*, and John Kingcome to the *Belleisle*. Commanders—Hon. W. H. Doreux to the *Suake*, G. K. Wilson to the *Cambridge*, J. B. Woodthorpe to the *Alfred*, G. K. Wilson, to the *Cambrian*, John Scott to the *Alfred*, and B. Festing to the *Apollo*, *arrive en Aut.*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Edward Hudson to be Dean of Arinagh. Rev. W. E. Evans to be a Prebendary of Hereford.

Rev. J. Venables to be a Prebendary of Salisbury.

Rev. J. Addison, Milton V. Yorkshire. Rev. E. Baines, Bluntham-cum-Earish R. Huntingdonshire.

Rev. J. P. Baker, Little Cressingham R. Norf. Rev. C. R. Barker, Bladingsham V. Glouc.

Rev. J. Barrow, Cranbrook V. Kent.

Rev. T. S. Bassett, Waltham R. Linc.

Rev. J. T. Blackburne, Cannock P.C. Staff.

Rev. T. Bomford, Woodbridge P.C. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Boys, Liddenham R. Kent.

Rev. A. Brown, Cross Stone P. C. Yorkshire.

Rev. J. C. Burnett, Berrow V. Som.

Rev. H. Calthorp, Great Brasted R. Essex.

Rev. A. Cameron, Hoxington V. Warw.

Rev. D. Davies, Meline R. Pembroke.

Rev. J. Davies, St. Nicholas V. Leicester.

Rev. E. S. Ensor, Hollesby R. Norfolk.

Rev. G. F. Fessey, Redditch P.C. Worcestershire.

Rev. S. B. Fleming, Caldecote R. Warw.

Rev. A. Heslop, Gt. Musgrave R. Westm.

Rev. T. C. Holdsworth, Morton-cum-Hacconby V. Linc.

Rev. E. I. Jones, Bawdsey V. Suffolk.

Rev. R. Knox, St. Munchin's R. Limerick.

Rev. T. T. Lewis, Bridstow V. Hereford.

Rev. J. Lloyd, Cerrig-y-Druidion R. Denb.

Rev. J. Marriner, Clapham V. Yorksh. e.

Rev. J. H. Mason, Finglass and St. Werburgh's R. Dublin.

Rev. C. Matthew, Layer Marney R. Essex.

Rev. M. Mills, Knipton R. Leic.

Rev. P. Price, Llanyrkil R. Merioneth.

Hon. and Rev. P. Y. Savile, Methley R. Yorks.

Rev. J. Shaw, Stoke Poges V. Bucks.

Rev. C. V. Shuckburgh, Langford R. Essex.

Rev. W. Thorold, Warkleigh and Sutterleigh R. Devon.

Rev. J. B. Waites, South Stanley V. Yorksh.

Rev. T. G. Walsh, Immanuel Church P. C. Feniscowles, Lancashire.

Rev. — C. Wheat, Tunbridge V. Linc.

Rev. R. T. Wheeler, St. John's P. C. Blackburn.

Rev. J. White, Bruton P. C. Somersetshire.

Rev. J. T. Whitestone, Castleblaney R. Roscommon.

Rev. C. E. L. Wightman, St. Chad V. Shrewsbury.

Rev. W. G. Wilkinson, Ellerton P.C. Yorksh.

Rev. St. G. A. Williams, Llanor V. Carnarv.

Rev. T. N. Williams, Llandudnon R. Carn.

Rev. W. Williams, Llanengan V. Carnarvonsh.

Rev. H. Woolley, Sandsworth R. Staffordsh.

CHAPLAINS.

To the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—The Provost of Trinity College, Dublin; the Deans of Clogher, Ardagh, and Lismore; Archdeacons of Ennis, Loughlin, Mullin, Berry, and Clogher; Rev. Dr. Drolington, Regius Professor; Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Rev. Dr. Wall, Rev. Dr. Singer; Rev. R. Daly, W. Cleaver, W. A. Butler, S. Knox, F. Brownlow, L. Fowler, T. Drew, A. Douglas, J. B. Johnston, H. U. Tighe, H. Newman, S. O'Sullivan, J. Lefau, H. Verachoye, W. O'Brien, W. Higgins, G. Timlock, P. Charnley, F. Carpendale, J. Conn, F. Morrison, Rev. J. Field to Lord Forester.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

J. A. Lawson, LL.B. to be Whately Professor of Political Economy, Trinity Coll. Dublin.

Rev. H. B. Mason, to be Head Master of Brewood Grammar School, Staffordshire.

Mr. R. Potter, M.A. Fellow of Queen's coll.

Camb. to be Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in University college, London, *vice* Prof. Sylvester, appointed to the chair of Mathematics in the University of Virginia.

Mr. John Rogers Herbert, Mr. John Watson Gordon, and Mr. Patrick M'Dowell, elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

Nov. 2. The following were called a the bar as Queen's Counsel.—Wm. Whatoley, esq. Richard Godson, esq. Sutton Sharpe, esq. C. J. Knowles, esq. M. T. Baines, esq. the Hon. J. Stuart Wortley, and A. J. R. Cockburn, esq. John Austin, esq. &c. also

called within the bar, having received a patent of precedence; to rank after Mr. Sutton Sharpe.

In Ireland, the Rt. Hon. Edward Pennefather has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, *vice* Bushe, retired. J. D. Jackson, esq. to be Solicitor-gen.; and Mr. West the new Serjeant.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 13. At Pittleshall rectory, Norf. the wife of the Rev. Keelm H. Digby, a dau.—
29. At Lisbon, Lady Howard de Walden, a son.

Oct. 6. In Dover-st. the Hon. Mrs. Savile, a son.—12. At Wyckwood Forest, Lady Charnock, a dau.—14. At Brighton, the wife of the Rev. Frank Hewson of Southall, a dau.—At Clippenhams Park, Cambr. the wife of the Rev. Aug. J. Sharp, a dau.—15. At Shingle Park, Sussex, the Countess of Interton, a dau.—16. At the Vicarage, Egham, Wilts, the Hon. Mrs. William Spencer, a son.—17. At Coombe Banks, Uckfield, the wife of Edmund Clayton, esq. a son.—In Eaton-sq. the wife of Chas. Wood, esq. M.P. a son.—20. At Pawley Court, the wife of W. F. Williams Freeman, esq. a son.—23. At Downes, the wife of James Wentworth Buller, esq. a son.—At Crosswood, Cardiganshire, the Countess of Lisburne, a son.—24. At Exeter, Mrs. Alexander Morivale, a son.—25. In Grosvenor-sq. the wife of the Hon. F. D. Ryder, son and heir.

Lately. At Dowlas, Glamorganshire, Lady Charlotte Guest, a son.—At Craigforth-louise, the Hon. Mrs. Callander, a dau.—At Wellesbourne, Lady Charles Paulet, a son.—At Rogate-lodge, Sussex, the Hon. Mrs. Chas. Wyndham, a son.—At Hitchin Priory, Mrs. Delme Radcliffe, a dau.—In Eaton-pl. Lady Marcus Hall, a dau.—At Paris, the wife of Col. Campbell, of Avisyard, Ayrshire, a son.

Nov. 2. A Scot, the lady of Sir J. Kennaway, Bart. a dau.—In Eton-sq. the wife of Robert Verschoyle, esq. a dau.—4. At Heanton St. John, Lady Clinton, a dau.—5. At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Sarah Taylor, a dau.—18. At Beach Castle, 1 month, the wife of Robert Holt, esq. a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

June 12. At Calcutta, the Hon. H. F. H. Perry, third son of the late Lord Glentworth, and grandson of the Earl of Lincoln, to Amelia Mary, second dau. of Capt. Rowland Money, R.N. C.B.

Aug. 12. At Marylebone Church, Henry Alex. Brown, esq. of Kingston Grove, Oxfordshire, to Diana Caroline, fourth surviving daughter of the late Col. G. Hotham, of Bishop-bell, York.

17. At Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, Griffin Nicholas, esq. of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, and Lieut. Genl. Regt. to Matilda Anne, youngest dau. of Lieut. Col. Bird, Sec. to the Government at the colony.

Sept. 6. At Hanover, Bridges Taylor, esq. of her Majesty's Office for Foreign Affairs, fourth son of Edward Taylor, esq. formerly of Bifrons, Kent, to Emily Alice, third dau. of his Excellency Gen. Sir Hugh Halkett, &c.

7. At Paucras New Church, Robert Chatfield, esq. of Oreatnam House, Sussex, to Emma Maria, third dau. of W. Derby, esq. of Osnaburgh-st. Regent's Park.—At Bermuda, Lieut. Papillon, R. A. to Sarah, eldest dau. of Duncan Stewart, esq. Sol.-gen. of that colony.

8. At St. Marylebone, W. Wardroper, esq. of Welbeck-st. to Louisa-Marianne, dau. of the late C. Hillyard, esq. of Upper Clapton.

14. At Boston, Edward Hodgkinson esq. of Doctors' Commons, and of Kilbarn, to Sarah, third dau. of W. Porter, esq. of Rochford-tower, Linc., and on the same day, S. B. Hodgkinson, esq. of Greetwell, Linc. to Ellen, youngest dau. of W. Porter, esq.

15. At Ripley, Surrey, William Adams, esq. of the Office of Woods, Forests, &c. to Mary-Josepha, second dau. of James Reid, esq. of Ripley House.—At Stoke Poges, Bucks, F. Le Gros Clark, esq. of Baker-st. Portman-sq. to Annie, eldest dau. of Henry Wilmer, esq. of West End House, Stoke Poges.

16. At Upper Holloway, R. Rule, esq. of Tollyington Park, Hornsey, to Agnes, fourth dau. of the late A. Lawrence, esq.—At Canterbury, Rosa-Jane, eldest dau. of the Marchioness of Townshend, to Charles, eldest son of Charles Mottram, esq. of Park-ter. Highbury Park.—At Lambeth, John Cross, esq. of the Middle Temple, youngest son of James Cross, esq. of Mortfield, Lanc. to Herminia, eldest dau. of Mrs. Bicker-Caarten, of the Wandsworth-road, Surrey, and of the late A. H. Bicker-Caarten, esq. of Rotterdam.

21. At Naples, Major Charters, Royal Art. to Mrs. Hardy, widow of Dr. Hardy, of the Hon. East India Comp.'s Service.

23. At three, Sussex, Mr. Henry Stokes Taken, of the surveying staff, proceeding to New Zealand, to Caroline Ellen, youngest dau. of Capt. Mark White, R.N. of Bromgrove, Hastings.

25. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, D. Williams, of Pwllhel, Carnarvonshire, esq. to Anne-Louisa-Lovday, only dau. of W. Williams, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

28. At Islington, the Rev. J. G. Heisch, eldest son of F. Heisch, esq. of Blackheath, and late Curate of that parish, to Julia Maria, second dau. of R. Heisch, esq. of Islington.—At Hammersmith, Francis R. Heiden, esq. third son of the late Walter Heiden, esq. of Stockwell, to Ann, only dau. of George Pepper, esq. of New-green.—At St. Mark-lane, Arthur Walpole Ravenscroft, of the Bombay Civil Service, esq. to Eliza, dau. of the late Rev. W. A. Keating, senior Chaplain at Madras.—At St. James's, John Charles Denham, esq. of Regent-st. to Cecilia Sarah, only dau. of the late Sir Thomas Bell.—At Fordington, Dorset, George Andrews, esq. of Weymouth, eldest son of the late Capt. G. Andrews, R.N. to Margaret, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Michael Clark, of Parton, Cumberland.

29. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Sir Robert Charles Dallas, Bart. to the Hon. Frances Henrietta, relict of Charles Des Voeux, esq. (eldest son of Sir Charles Des Voeux, Bart.) and youngest dau. of the late Lord Ellenborough.—At Mary-bone, the Rev. W. Courthope, B.A. youngest son of the late G. Courthope, esq. of Wullich, Surrey, to Caroline Elizabeth, youngest dau. of John Ryle, esq. of Henbury, Cheshire.—At Bourn, Linc. Frederick H. Maberly, esq. of Exeter, and second son of the Rev. Fred. Herbert Maberly, to Elizabeth, only sister of John Baines, esq. M. D. of London.—At Bristol, the Rev. J. B. Clifford, Incumbent of St. Matthew's Kingsdown, to Emily, youngest dau. of the late W. Hassell, esq. Bristol.

30. At Dublin, the Very Rev. Henry Barry Knox, Rector of Hadleigh, and co-Dean of Bocking, second son of the late Right Hon. George Knox, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Arthur Vokey, of Knappton, and niece of the Viscount De Vesel.—At Abbot's Langley, Herts. the Rev. Richard Gee, to Maria, second dau. of the late Capt. R. Milbourn Jackson, R.N.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, George Watson Wood, esq. to

Ellena, Mary, dau. of S. A. Leeks, esq. of Great Cornes-st.—Wales Christopher Hobson, esq. barrister-at-law, to Miss Louisa-Maria Hyde, of Norwich.

Oct. 1. J. Parson, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Mary-Georgianna, second dau. of Philip Dykes, esq. of Petistree, co. Suffolk.—Edward-Alexander-Frederick, son of the late Benjamin Hawne, esq. of Foots-crax-place, Kent, to Emily-Letitia, fourth dau. of Charles Hooke, esq. of Westwood House, near Colchester.

2. At Fordington, Lieut. R. F. Cole, 6th reg. only son of Lieut.-Col. Cole, to Mary-Ann, second dau. of John Hayne, of Fordington House, esq. Dorset.—At Chapham, Charles Horatio, youngest son of T. Whitmore, esq. of the Rhos, Epsom, to Fanny, second dau. of Charles A. Scovell, esq. of the former place.—At Wandswoth, Benjamin Bovill, of East-hill, Wandswoth, to Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of Benjamin Bovill, of Milford-lane.—At Kingston, Portsea, James Parker Deane, esq. D.C.L. to Isabella-Frances, youngest dau. of the late Burygrave Wyborn, esq.—J. Reay, esq. of Mecklenburgh-sq. to Anne, widow of the late B. Middleton, esq. of Waustead, Essex.—At Lyme-Regis, Dorset, George Denis O'Kelly Templer, esq. of Lyme-Regis, fourth son of James Templer, esq. of Brillport, to Caroline-Wilhelmina, eldest dau. of Col. Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, C.B. K.T.S. of High Cliff House, Lyme-Regis.

4. At Dublin, Capt. Nugent, 36th Regt. son of Andrew Nugent, esq. of Portaferry, Down, and nephew of the Viscount De Vesci, to the Viscountess Bangor, widow of Viscount Bangor, of Castlemward, Down, and sister of Lord Farnham.

5. At Ditton, the Rev. John Barrow, eldest son of John Barrow, esq. of Westmore, Somerset, to Marianne, eldest dau. of John Golding, esq. of Ditton-pl. Kent; also at the same time and place, Robert Tassell, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Caroline, fifth dau. of John Golding, esq.—At Sunning-hill, John P. Bastard, esq. Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of the late Capt. Bastard, to Anna, dau. of the late Jacob Ricardo, esq.—At Rugby, the Rev. Thomas Hutchins, M.A. son of the late Rev. H. Hutchins, of Manchester, Warw. and nephew to Archdeacon Hutchins, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late P. Homer, esq.—At Bath, George-Augustus, only surviving son of the late Sir Joseph Huddart, of Brynkie, Carn. to Elinor-Sophia, eldest dau. of Lane Magniac, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Robert King, esq. of Chester-st. to Katharine-Frances, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. C. Eustace, K.C.H.—At Bath, the Rev. Lewis Charles Davies, second son of the late Major-Gen. Davies, C.B. of Tan-y-Bwlch, co. Cardigan, to Julia, youngest dau. of Robert Radcliffe, esq. of Foxdenon-hall, Lanc. and the Circus, Bath.—At Harrogate, Edmund, son of the Rev. G. F. Barlow, Rector of Burch, Suffolk, to Henrietta, third dau. of John Teesdale, esq. of Russell-sq.—At Ilfracombe, the Rev. Francis Cooke, eldest son of the late Christopher Cooke, esq. of East End House, near Ailswford, Hants, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Capt. Down, K.N. of Langleigh, near Ilfracombe, and grand-dau. of the late Admiral Paton.—At Gillingham, George Black, esq. Capt. in the Royal Canadian Rifles, to Louisa Phillips, third dau. of Capt. Sir John Marshall, C. M. Gillingham House, Kent.—Thomas Bennett, esq. Surgeon, Bathham, to Cordelia, dau. of John Wilks, esq. of Sandgate, and niece of the Rev. George Downend, Rector of Durham.

6. At Brighton, Anthony S. Greene, esq. to Ann, dau. of Sir John Bateman, and widow of

Gen. Butler.—At Whitkirk, William Spooner, esq. eldest son of Archdeacon Spooner, of Emdon, Warwicksh. to Jane-Lydia, youngest dau. of the late John Wilson, esq. of Seacroft Hall.

—At Great Malvern, the Rev. H. T. Hill, Incumbent of Lye, co. Worcester, eldest son of the late Rev. H. W. Hill, Rector of Rock, to Ursula-Frances, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Hind, of Upper Wick, near Worcester.—At Geneva, the Rev. Fred. Robertson, to Ellen, third dau. of Sir Geo. W. Denys, Bart. and niece of the late Earl of Pomfret.—At Naseby, Edward Matthew, second son of the late E. J. Reid, esq. of Jamaica, to Sarah-Fenwick, only child of W. E. Bowen, esq. of Naseby Woolleys, co. Npn. and grand-dau. and heiress of the late Thos. Fenwick, esq. of Barrow Hall, Lanc.—At Canterbury, Henry John Gannlett, esq. to Henrietta-Glyps, eldest dau. of William Mount, esq.

7. At St. Bride's, Major Price, late of the Madras Army, to Helen, second dau. of the late John Nicholson, esq. of Bow.

8. At West Farleigh, Kent, Capt. Fitz-Herbert, Rifle Brigade, second son of Sir Henry Fitz-Herbert, Bart. of Tissingham Hall, Derbysh. to Ellen-Margaret, only dau. of James Hepburn, esq. of Tovill-place, Kent.

9. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, of Marchmont, Bart. M.P. to Juliana-Rebecca, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Fuller, G.C.H.

11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Gabriel-John Fielding, esq. of Richmond, Yorksh. to Sarah-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Wilkinson, esq. first Master Attendant at the Royal Dock-yard, Portsmouth.

12. At Ighiteam, Kent, George Fyler, esq. to Susan, dau. of Ralph Foster, esq. of St. Leonard's, Sussex, late of Holderness, Yorksh. and Exnton Hall, Lancash.—At Saintfield, the Rev. Alex. Orr, of Woodbank, co. Antrim, to Elizabeth-Catherine, youngest dau. of James Blackwood, esq. of Strangford, co. Down.—At Newchurch, Watermillock, Rev. W. Whewell, B. D. Fellow (and now Master) of Trinity Coll. Camb. to Cordelia, second dau. of John Marshall, esq. of Hallsteads.—At Manor House, Aberdeensh. Harry Lumsden, esq. eldest son of Henry Lumsden, esq. of Tilwhilly, Kincardinesh. to Anne, third dau. of the late Hugh Gordon, esq. of Manor.—At Hayes, Middlesex, W. Dougal Christie, esq. eldest son of the late Donald Christie, esq. of Montagu-sq. to Mary, eldest dau. of Col. James Grant, C. H. of Hayes Park.—At St. Pancras, Edward Nolan, esq. of Gloucester Villa, Regent's Park, to Isabel, only child of the late Rev. George Preston, M.A. Rector of Londen, Essex.—At Tiverton, J. W. H. Fitzmaier, esq. of the Royal Art. to Jane-Louisa, eldest dau. of the late Major Lane, also of the Royal Art.—At Thatcham, Berks, T. P. Jose, esq. of Clifton, his Danish Majesty's Consul at Bristol, to Isabella, eldest dau. of John Cook, esq. of Tetbury, Glouc.—At St. John's, Southwark, Robert Francis, esq. sol. Newton Abbot, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Chas. Hill, esq. of Dartmouth.—At Hatherleigh, John, son of Robert Cole, esq. of Upper Norton-st. to Anne, youngest dau. of Thomas Roberts, esq. of Hatherleigh.—At Badgworth, near Cheltenham, H. B. Strangways, esq. of Shapwick, Somerset, to Harriet-Ann, only dau. of the late William Lawrence, esq. of the Greenway, Gloucestersh.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Henry Rush, esq. of Yately, Hants, to Mary Forman, third dau. of the late R. Forman, esq. of Little Yestwood House, Hants.

13. At Watford, Herts, Edward Jarr, esq. of Dunstable, to Frances-Sarah, only dau. of George Hooper, esq. of Watford.

OBITUARY.

LORD MONSON.

Oct. 7. At Brighton, after a protracted illness, aged 32, the Right Hon. Frederick-John Monson, fifth Baron Monson, of Burton, co. Lincoln (1728), and the ninth Baronet, of South Carlton, co. Lincoln (1611).

His Lordship was born on the 3d Feb. 1809, the only child of John-George fourth Lord Monson, by Lady Sarah-Elizabeth Savile, eldest daughter of John second Earl of Mexborough; and he succeeded to the peerage in his infancy, on his father's death, on the 14th November following. His mother was subsequently remarried to the present Earl of Warwick, and is the mother of Lord Brooke. Lord Monson was matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, March 31, 1827, and resided for some time at that university, being subsequently admitted to the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law at the installation of the present illustrious Chancellor. He retained his attachment to the University to the last; for he was fond of literary and scientific pursuits, and well knew how to estimate the value of academical institutions. His Lordship had seen much of the world, although his manners were singularly unostentatious and unassuming; he had travelled through foreign countries, not only for the gratification of his taste, and for his laudable improvement in knowledge, but in pursuit of health; and a Journal of his "Tour in Germany, through the Tyrol, Salzhammergut, the Danube, Hungary," &c. &c. in the year 1839, which has been printed for private circulation among his friends (*not published*), affords ample evidence of his Lordship's taste and acquirements in elegant literature. The proficiency he had attained as an artist, and his exquisite taste, are displayed in the beautiful views of "The Passes of the Tyrol," recently drawn on stone by Lewis Haghe, from his Lordship's sketches. An interesting letter addressed by his Lordship to Mr. D. Roberts, only in June last, has been published in the *Literary Gazette*; in which he states his intention to make "a small collection of pictures by our most eminent English artists. I have well commenced with *yourself*; and I now send you a list of those artists whom I wish to obtain works of, as my limited means will allow." The names so selected were,—E. Landseer, Eastlake, Uwins, Wilkie (if possible), Calcott, Stanfield, Cooper, W. Collins, GENT. MAG. VOL. XVI.

Turner (one of his early style), Mulready, M^rClise, and Severn. "I want," added this patriotic young nobleman, "to point to my walls, with a national pride, and ask, 'Who dares to say that we have no first-rate artists in England?' Pray advise me in this matter, and help me to get up a perfect gallery of British painters."

In the same letter, his Lordship proceeds to inform his correspondent, that he had determined to amuse himself at Brighton with painting an oil-picture.

Nor was the deceased nobleman unacquainted with the more abstruse sciences. With that generous desire for the extension of useful and interesting knowledge, which formed one of the characteristics of his cultivated mind, his Lordship, in his leisure hours, and when his generally delicate state of health would allow of the exertion, most willingly and kindly prepared and delivered lectures on Geology and Mineralogy, before public audiences, at Reigate, expressly with a view to the improvement of young persons residing in that town and its neighbourhood—an example worthy of imitation by others, of mental capacity and nobility of heart, among the British aristocracy! We need not observe that numerous and highly-respectable audiences attended the noble instructor, and were equally delighted by his unexampled condescension and by the interesting intelligence he communicated. He had already carried into effect great improvements at Gatton Park, near Dorking, which (together with the borough, disfranchised by the Reform Act,) was purchased by his trustees during his minority. His attention was not confined to his own property, but it was equally directed to the condition of the inhabitants of the parish—the education of the young, and the comfort of the aged, among the poor, being his peculiar objects and delight. By his liberality and taste, and at his munificent expense, the church, a mean and dilapidated edifice, was beautifully renovated, both without and within, and improved by the introduction of entirely new pews, of solid oak, exquisitely carved in the Gothic style. As a magistrate for the county, constant in attendance, when in the enjoyment of sufficient health, on the bench at Reigate, he was universally respected, as an intelligent and strict administrator of justice, always anxious to aid and protect the poor and friendless.

Lord Monson married, June 21, 1832,

Theodosia, youngest daughter of Latham Blacker, esq. but had no issue. He is succeeded in his title by his cousin, William-John, only son of the late Colonel the Hon. William Monson, third son of the second Lord. The present Lord married in 1828 Eliza, youngest daughter of Edmund Larken, esq. and has issue three sons and one daughter.

The body of the late Lord was conveyed to Gatton for interment in the new mausoleum. The funeral on the 27th Oct. was attended by the Earl of Warwick, Lord Brooke, the Earl of Melbourne, and Viscount Pollington.

LORD SYDENHAM.

Sept. 19. At Alwington House, Kingston, Canada, aged 42, his Excellency the Right Hon. Charles William Poulett Thomson, Baron Sydenham, of Toronto, Governor-General of her Majesty's provinces on the Continent of North America.

Lord Sydenham was the eldest son of Mr. J. Poulett Thomson, of Rochamp-ton and Austin-friars, and brother of George Poulett Scrope, esq. M.P. for Stroud, who on his marriage in 1821 assumed the arms and name of Scrope by sign manual. He was born at Wimbledon in 1793. When about twenty, he became resident in St. Petersburg as the correspondent of his father's firm; and until his accession to public office in 1830 he continued to be connected with the mercantile business. He represented Dover in the House of Commons from 1826 until 1830, when, being returned both for that borough and Manchester, he took his seat in Parliament as member for the latter influential manufacturing town. A reputation for commercial knowledge, a readiness of debating powers, and a zealous devotion to his party, recommended Mr. Poulett Thomson to Earl Grey's notice, and when, in Nov. 1830, that statesman was called on to form the Reform Administration, he was appointed Vice President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy, and was sworn a Privy Councillor on the 23d of Nov. In July 1834 he became President of the Board of Trade, and resigned with Lord Melbourne's Administration in Nov. following. In April 1835 he resumed that office, in which he continued until he was selected to succeed the late Earl of Durham as Governor-General of Canada.

As a Cabinet Minister, Mr. Thomson's principal efforts were directed to simplify and amend the Customs Laws. He attempted to negotiate a commercial treaty with France; but when he fondly anticipated that his agents had achieved the task, he found that all his efforts had been

thrown away, and that the French Government repudiated the concessions of their *employés*. Mr. Thomson was deeply mortified at this result, and pertinaciously refused to resume the negotiations unless the French Ministers would define an outline of details by which they would be bound: this they refused to do. Mr. Labouchere, his successor at the board, did resume these negotiations without such preliminary stipulations, but the treaty is as far off signature as when Mr. Thomson indignantly broke off diplomatic intercourse.

On Lord Seaton's recall from Canada, Mr. Thomson was appointed to the supreme government of British North America. He arrived at Quebec on the 16th Oct. 1839. On the 19th he assumed the reins of government; and soon afterwards visited Montreal and other parts of the country, holding sessions of the existing Legislatures of Upper and Lower Canada. On the 10th Aug. 1840, Her Majesty was pleased to raise the Governor-General to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron Sydenham, of Toronto, as a mark of approbation of the manner in which he conducted the important government entrusted to his care. On the 20th of May last, his Lordship, while still in delicate health, left Montreal for Kingston, for the purpose of opening the first session of the United Legislature of Canada, but which, from the alarming character his indisposition had assumed, he was only destined to close by deputation.

Lord Sydenham had slowly conquered the distrust of the Canadians, and under his administration prosperity has gradually re-dawned on this noble dependency. The union of the two provinces was skillfully commenced by the deceased—an attempt was made to develop their great resources by completing the public works indispensable to their prosperity; and the name of Lord Sydenham will be preserved in connection with Canada.

He was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Bath on the 19th of August last.

His Excellency, whilst riding near Kingston, on the 5th Sept. met with a fatal accident by the falling of his horse. His right leg was broken, and at the same time a deep and painful wound was inflicted just above the knee. For about a week after, he appeared to be going on tolerably well. On Monday, the 13th, however, spasms came on, first in the leg, and afterwards in the stomach and throat. The prorogation had at first been fixed for Wednesday, and subsequently, at the request of the assembly,

postponed till Friday; and during Thursday the Governor-General was employed in giving his decision on the several bills which had been passed, and in revising the draft of the speech which, at his desire, had been prepared for him. On Friday morning his illness increased so much that he was obliged to put off the prorogation, and after consultation with his medical advisers, he determined to prorogue the Parliament by deputation. General Clitherow, being the senior military officer at Kingston, was selected for the purpose, and prorogued the Parliament on Saturday morning at twelve o'clock, giving, at the same time, the royal assent or reservation to the bills which had all previously received Lord Sydenham's decision, and almost all of them his signature. In the night of Friday his symptoms were fearfully aggravated, and even those who had before hoped most, were forced to confess that hope was now vain. He was perfectly conscious of his own state, and about two o'clock on Saturday afternoon he, together with all his establishment, received the sacrament. He then dictated to Mr. Dowling his will. To all his establishment he left some token of his regard. He desired to be remembered to Lord J. Russell, to whom he bequeathed a memorial of his friendship, and when that part of his will was read over to him, he exerted himself to say, with emphasis, though interrupted by violent spasms in the throat, "Dowling, Lord John is the noblest man it has ever been my good fortune to know." He then took leave of all individually, saying something kind to each. To Mr. Murdoch, civil secretary, he expressed a wish that he should write the history of his administration in Canada. He repeatedly mentioned his continued interest in that country, and his satisfaction that the Parliament was prorogued, the great institutional measures he had devised and proposed to Parliament passed into law, and the purposes of his mission accomplished. To his private secretary he said, "Good bye, Grey; you will defend my memory. Mind, Grey, you will defend my memory!" He then spoke kindly to Major Campbell and Mr. Baring, adding (motioning with his hand to all), "Now leave me alone with Adamson (his chaplain) to die."

The rest of that day and the whole night were spent by him in prayer and conversation with his chaplain. During this period he suffered very much, but it was not until seven o'clock on Sunday morning that he breathed his last. There can be no doubt that the severity of the

two winters he passed in Canada, acting on a constitution not over strong, alone rendered him unequal to bear the effect, of an injury, not otherwise of a fatal character.

In compliance with his own request, his remains will find a fit resting-place among the inhabitants of that town, which owes to him its selection as the capital of United Canada. His funeral took place at Kingston, on the 23d Sept. The occasion was observed as a day of mourning, the shops were closed, business suspended, and the greatest respect paid to the memory of the deceased. Immediately after the funeral, Lieut.-General Sir Richard Jackson was sworn in as Administrator of the Government.

Lord Sydenham having died unmarried, his peerage has expired with him.

DR. BERESFORD, BP. OF KILMORE.

Oct. 16. At the palace, Kilmore, in his 77th year, and in the 40th year of his episcopacy, the Right Rev. George de la Poer Beresford, D.D. Lord Bishop of Kilmore and Ardagh; uncle to the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, and great-uncle to the Marquess of Waterford.

The Bishop of Kilmore was born on the 19th July 1765, the second son of the Right Hon. John Beresford (second son of Marcus first Earl of Tyrone), by his first wife Anne-Constantia, daughter of the Count de Ligondes. He was nephew to William de la Poer Beresford, D.D. Lord Archbishop of Tuam, created Baron Decies in 1812.

The first dignity held by Dr. Beresford was the deanery of Kilmore. He was consecrated Bishop of Clonfert in 1801, and in the following year translated to the see of Kilmore.

The death of this venerable Prelate, though long looked for, through advancing years and infirmity, was sudden at the last. He had dined with his family in apparent cheerfulness, and on retiring to rest was observed to spend a longer time than usual at his private devotions. He read over the 10th chapter of St. John's Gospel, and made a remark expressive of the comfort which he derived from it, and of his readiness to leave the world whenever it might please the Almighty to call him. Shortly after lying down to rest, the disease under which he had for some time laboured (effusion of water on the chest) attacked him with sudden difficulty of breathing, and almost before his attendants were aware, he resigned his soul quietly and peacefully to his Saviour.

His remains were conveyed to the grave on Wednesday, Oct. 20, and deposited in the Episcopal burying-place ad-

joining the cathedral church of Kilmore. A large concourse of clergy from every part of the united dioceses attended the procession, and one feeling of respect and affection towards the memory of their deceased Bishop seemed to pervade them all. Whilst his family and relatives mourned the loss of a kind parent and friend, and the poor of his neighbourhood of a generous benefactor, the Clergy could not but feel that they had lost a spiritual overseer, who had watched over them with a fatherly care, and who had always been a faithful and considerate guardian of their interests.

Dr. Beresford married Frances, daughter of Jervis Parker Bushe, of Kilsfane, esq. and had issue three sons and three daughters. The former were: 1. John; 2. the Rev. Marcus George Beresford, who married in 1824 Mary, widow of Richard Digby, esq. and daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Guy G. C. L'Estrange, by whom he has issue a son, born in 1835; 3. the Rev. George, who died in 1826, aged twenty-four. The daughters: 1. Charlotte, married in 1812 to the late Frederick Lumley Savile, esq. cousin to the Earl of Scarborough, and was left his widow in 1837, having had issue the present Richard George Lumley Savile, esq. of Tickhill castle, Yorkshire; Frances, wife of Lt.-Col. C. J. Hill; and Henrietta, wife of Edmund L'Estrange, esq.; 2. Anastasia, who died in 1803; and 3. Frances, who died in 1833, having married in 1824 the Hon. and Rev. Francis Howard, brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Wicklow, by whom she left issue.

His Lordship's demise creates no vacancy on the Episcopal Bench. He is succeeded by the Bishop of Elphin, whose diocese, in consequence of the Church 'Temporalities' Act, merges into that of Kilmore. Seven of the ten bishoprics suppressed by Lord Stanley's Bill have now come under the operation of the act. The remaining bishoprics of this class, on which the incumbents survive, are Drogheda, Clogher, and Kildare. The late see was of the annual value of 6225*l*.

RIGHT HON. SIR J. BAYLEY, BART.

Oct. 10. At Vine House, near Seven Oaks, aged 78, the Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, Bart. formerly a Justice of the King's Bench, and late a Baron of the Exchequer.

This estimable and learned judge, who was for twenty-five years one of the highest ornaments of the Bench, was descended from Isaac Bayley, of Cherterton, co. Huntingdon, who, in 1732, married a member of the Bigland family, of

Bigland, co. Lancaster. The second son by this marriage was John Bayley, of Elton, in Huntingdonshire (father of the late judge), who married Miss Kennett, a relative of Dr. Kennett, formerly Bishop of that diocese.

Sir John Bayley was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, June 22, 1792, and appointed a Serjeant-at-law in Trinity term, 1799. While at the bar he attended the Home circuit, and was for some time Recorder of Maidstone. He distinguished himself as a man of liberal education and enlarged notions; his language had no particular neatness or brilliancy, but it was perspicuous, plain, and pointed. His knowledge of practice and cases left him without a competitor, and his strong natural capacity and clearness of intellect adapted itself to the most heavy labours.

He was made one of the Justices of the King's Bench in Easter term, 1808, and knighted on the 11th of May. One of the most remarkable of his decisions, which is regarded as a high authority, touches upon medical jurisprudence. It stands singular, because it is opposed to Baron Hulloek's decision in a similar case, which was supported, too, by an antecedent opinion of Lord Hale's. Judge Bayley thus delivered his opinion (at Lancaster, March 14, 1829): "I take it to be quite clear, that if a person, not of medical education, in a case where professional aid might be obtained, undertakes to administer medicine which may have a dangerous effect, and thereby occasions death, such person is guilty of manslaughter. He may have no evil intention, or may have a good one, but he has no right to hazard the consequences in a case where medical assistance may be obtained. If he does so, it is at his peril." Lord Hale, as we before observed, is as fully energetic to a contrary decision, saying, "God forbid that any mischance of this kind should make a person guilty of murder or manslaughter!"

Though Mr. Justice Bayley's decisions were always counted, yet the most memorable case upon which he sat as judge was the action for libel brought in, 1819 by the Attorney-General against Richard Carlisle, for the republication of Thomas Paine's "Age of Reason," and the other infidel, commonly miscalled "theological," works of that writer.

Mr. Justice Bayley's speech upon this occasion, in passing sentence for blasphemy on the libeller, on the 16th Nov. 1819, was published by Chappell, of the Royal Exchange. The address is solemn and impressive. Judge Bayley finally sentenced him, according to the judgment of the court, to a fine of £1,000

and imprisonment in Dorset gaol for two years, with a minor penalty for the publication of another blasphemous work.

Judge Bayley's work, entitled, "*The Summary of the Law of Bills of Exchange*," has been a standard book in the profession for years, and of inestimable service to the commercial world. It collected together the scattered learning upon this branch of law, and concentrated all determinations upon the law of bills and notes, explaining the principles of those determinations in a methodised and comprehensive form. Mr. Bayley published this work in 1789, and on the 25th of May, 1797, issued a second edition, greatly enriched with his own notes and extracts. W. E. Barnes, esq. barrister, produced a third edition of it in 1812; and in 1822 Sir John Bayley again devoted himself to its revision and re-ecting, adding, besides new cases, a new chapter upon the forgery of bills and notes. The last and most valuable edition, however, is that which appeared in 1830, edited by Francis Bayley, esq. his third son, which, in addition to all former enrichments and additions, carries it down to a very recent period, and the tenth chapter, particularly, was nearly re-written.

The late Judge was also the editor of the fourth edition of Raymond's "*Reports of the King's Bench and Common Pleas*," published in three vols. 8vo. 1790. In Nov. 1830, Mr. Justice Bayley was removed, at his own request, from the Court of King's Bench, where he had sat for twenty-two years, to the post of a Baron of the Exchequer.

To a most benevolent heart, this learned judge added the dignified manners of the gentleman, and a degree of professional erudition that ever placed him in the first rank of Westminster Hall. His amenity of manner was proverbial; his countenance was remarkable for its philosophic composure; his person tall; while his unalterable kindness of disposition rendered him universally beloved. On criminal trials he was ever the humane and merciful judge. In the Court of Queen's Bench he was senior judge for many years, and pronounced the decisions of the court with that mildness and justice for which his whole life was remarkable. From his extensive acquaintance with the law, his clear intellect, and his well-established character for impartiality, his opinion was ever looked up to with great respect by his brother judges.

On his retirement from the Bench, he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, March 5, 1834; and created a Baronet by patent dated the 15th of the same month,

Sir John Bayley married on the 20th May, 1790, the youngest daughter of John Markett, esq. of Mepham Court Lodge, Kent, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters. The former are, 1. Sir John Edward George Bayley, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1794, has practised as a special pleader, and married in 1822, Charlotte-Mary, second daughter of John Minet Fector, esq. the eminent banker at Dover, and sister of the late member for Maidstone, and has issue; 2. the Rev. Kennett Champain Bayley, Rector of Acrise, Kent, who married in 1831 Charlotte, eldest daughter of James Brockman, esq. of Beachborough, Kent, and has issue; 3. Francis Bayley, esq. barrister at law, who married in 1830 Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Alexander Macdonald, of Westminster, esq. and has issue. Three daughters: 1. Marianne, married in 1826 to the Rev. Henry Chissold, Rector of Chelmondiston, Suffolk; 2. Lucy, who died in 1820; and 3. Elizabeth-Magdalen, unmarried.

HON. SIR J. ASHLEY MAUDE.

Oct. 23. At Brighton, in his 55th year, the Hon. Sir James Ashley Maude, Knt. C.B. and K.C.H. &c a Captain R.N., brother to Lord Viscount Hawarden.

He was born on the 6th Nov. 1786, the fourth son of Cornwallis first Viscount Hawarden, and the third by his third wife Anne-Isabella, only daughter of Thomas Monck, esq. and aunt to the present Earl of Rathdowne. He entered the navy at an early age, and when midshipman, in 1800, served on board the *Minotaur* at the capture of Genoa, and in the following year was present at the taking of three frigates near Leghorn. In March, 1809, he obtained a lieutenancy, in which capacity he ably distinguished himself, in Sir Richard Strachan's action, in the succeeding November, on board the *Namur*, 74. When under Lord Collingwood, in the *Ville de Paris*, he served in her boats with eminent gallantry at the destruction of a French convoy in the Bay of Rosas, in 1809, on which occasion he was wounded, and subsequently was promoted for the daring bravery he evinced during that hot encounter. His commission of Commander was dated Oct. 29, 1810; and on the 15th Feb. 1812, he was appointed to the *Nemesis*, 28, in which, during the American war, he was actively employed. He was promoted to post rank March 11, 1814, and subsequently appointed to the *Favourite*, 20, in which he had the honour of bringing home the treaty of peace between the United States

and this country. In 1825 he was appointed to the *Glasgow*, 50, in which he conveyed Lord Strangford to Cronstadt, and afterwards was engaged at Navarino, under Sir Edward Codrington; and, as a reward for the services he rendered on that occasion, he received the orders of the Redeemer of Greece, St. Anne of Russia (second class), and the cross of St. Louis of France. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in Nov. 1827, and a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian order of the Guelphs, in Jan. 1836.

Sir Ashley Maude married in 1817, Albinia, second daughter of the late Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, Lord Archbishop of Cashel, sister to the Countess of Bandon, and cousin to Lord Viscount Midleton; and by that lady he had issue three sons, who are all deceased, and one surviving daughter, born in 1831.

His funeral took place Oct. 29, when his remains were buried in the parish church at Brighton. Viscount Hawarden was chief mourner.

CAPT. SIR H. LE FLEMING SENHOUSE.

June 13. On board Her Majesty's ship *Blenheim*, in Hong Kong bay, Sir Humphrey Dyke Ballantyne Le Fleming Senhouse, K.C.H. Captain and senior officer on the China coast.

Sir Humphrey was the third son of the late Sir William Senhouse, Surveyor-General of Barbadoes, and of Nether Hall in Cumberland, by Mary, second daughter and coheiress of Joseph Ashley, of Ashby Leigers, esq. High Sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1788. He entered the navy at an early age, and when midshipman was present at the capture of Surinam in 1799.

In 1806 Mr. Senhouse was appointed, by Sir Alexander Cochrane, to command the *Express* armed brig, on the Leeward Island station. She mounted four 18-pounder and six 12-pounder carronades, on the old principle, and two 4-pounder guns, with a crew of fifty men and boys.

In passing Fort Royal Bay to a port of equipment, Mr. Senhouse defended the *Express* against the attack of the *Argus*, French national brig of sixteen brass 9-pounders, and 120 men, accompanied by a schooner mounting two 18-pounders, with thirty men. These vessels were sent out to capture the *Express*, when passing near the anchorage. After engaging some time, the enemy were repulsed, and their vessels made sail to escape. The *Express* followed in a crippled state, with every hope of capturing the brig, when a second schooner coming to the rescue, Mr. Senhouse was

obliged to haul off, two of his guns being dismounted, all the 18-pound shot fire away, three men wounded, and the boat and rigging cut to pieces. The French captain was afterwards tried and cashiered by Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, the governor of Martinique, for not taking the *Express*.

For his conduct on this occasion Mr. Senhouse was sent by Sir Alexander Cochrane to cruise for intercepting the supplies to the Spanish main on the west of Caracoas, with the *Balahou* schooner under his command. He continued there for six months, effectively destroying many armed launches fitted for its protection; he captured many hundred prisoners, who were liberated on parole, after burning and sinking their craft, the station being too far to leeward to send them generally into port.

Mr. Senhouse was selected by Sir A. Cochrane to bring home despatches intercepted and considered to be of importance in 1808, on the commencement of hostilities by Spain against France. On his return he was present in 1809 at the attack of Martinique by Sir A. Cochrane and Sir C. Beckwith, and then received from the former a flattering appointment to act as adjutant of the fleet under Capt. Philip Beaver, of the *Acasta*, who was charged with the disembarkation of the principal part of the forces, under the immediate command of Sir G. Beckwith, in Bay Robert. Mr. Senhouse, holding only the rank of Lieutenant, was thus directed to perform all the relative duties of a Captain of the fleet.

Mr. Senhouse afterwards acted successively in the command of His Majesty's brigs *Wolverine*, *Ringdove*, and *Supérieure*; and in the *Ringdove* was present and joining in the chase of a French squadron, which ended in the capture of the *Hauptpout*, 74, in 1808. Having subsequently no enemy to contend with in the West Indies and on the Newfoundland station, he, in the command of the *Ringdove* and the *Recruit*, devoted his attention to the enforcement of the laws of the customs. He detected and brought to trial many delinquents, with much painful exertion, and under much prejudice to himself from the many vexatious actions brought against him, receiving the thanks of Sir A. Cochrane and Sir John Duckworth for his zealous exertions, and his suggestions were acted upon by the Board of Customs.

In 1813, Capt. Senhouse commanded the *Recruit* and the *Martin* in North America. Whilst blockading the Delaware in the *Martin* sloop, being ordered to chase in a very intricate navigation, the ship

grounded, and was immediately attacked by the United States' flotilla of gunboats, consisting of 10 vessels, mounting together eight long 32-pounder guns, 12 eighteen ditto, and eight 6-pounders. The *Junon* was the only frigate in the Delaware, and could render no assistance with her guns, as the shallowness of the water prevented her near approach to the enemy. The *Martin's* 9-pounders were the only guns which could be used with effect; but they were so well served, combined with the gallant attack and capture, at Captain Senhouse's suggestion, of one of the enemy's gun-vessels by the boats of the *Junon* and *Martin*, under Lieutenants Philip Westphal and Morgan, that the flotilla abandoned its attempts to destroy H. Majesty's sloop—thus rescued from a destruction which at first appeared inevitable.

In 1813 Sir John Warren selected Capt. Senhouse for the responsible command of the force destined for the winter protection of the British frontier on the coast of the Bay of Fundy, after resigning the command of the *Shannon* frigate, in which he had been cruising during the illness of Sir Philip Broke, in consequence of his wounds received in his gallant action with the *Chesapeake*.

At the capture of Morse Island, in the Bay of Fundy, he was entrusted, from the local knowledge he had obtained of that station, with the disembarkation of the troops, and Sir T. Hardy was pleased to express his opinion of the services then rendered, in his official account of the capture.

Capt. Senhouse also joined the expedition under Rear-Adm. Griffith and Sir J. Sherbrooke, employed in the capture of Penobscot, in the United States, in 1814; and was selected by the former to be the bearer of his official despatches, detailing the circumstances of that transaction. He was chosen by Sir Henry Hotham to be the Captain under his flag in 1815; a circumstance which proceeded from Sir Henry's observation and knowledge of Captain Senhouse's professional conduct, when Sir Henry was captain of the fleet in North America.

Capt. Senhouse served accordingly as Flag Captain of his Majesty's ship *Superb*, 74, during the hostilities with France at the return of Napoleon from Elba. The command of the squadron intended to support the French royalists in the western departments of France, and to blockade the coast from L'Orient to Bordeaux, to prevent the escape of Napoleon, was entrusted to Sir H. Hotham. Capt. Senhouse was engaged in aiding the royalist

chiefs of the armies of La Vendée and Mehabin, and was personally in communication with them in various enterprises. He had also the gratification of witnessing the happy termination of hostilities by the personal surrender of Napoleon as prisoner on board the *Superb*, off Rochefort.

With the dismantling of that ship in Sept. 1815, Capt. Senhouse's active services ceased until 1831. In the meantime he employed himself in study; and in visiting the French arsenals, where he was most liberally and unrestrictedly admitted. In 1831 he was again selected, by Sir H. Hotham, to serve under his flag, and he commanded the *Asia* and *St. Vincent* until May, 1834. He was employed in prominent services while commanding the *St. Vincent*, under Sir Henry's flag, as well as independently under his own pennant; and as Commodore at Vigo and Napoli di Romania, he received the highest commendations from Sir W. Parker, then commanding in the *Tagus*; of Mr. Addington, minister at Madrid; and of the Spanish government.

The honour of knighthood was conferred on Sir Le Fleming Senhouse in 1832, with the insignia of a commander of the Guelphic order.

When Sir Le Fleming Senhouse became, for the second time, Flag Captain to Sir H. Hotham, his Majesty William IV. expressed himself thus to Sir Henry at Windsor:—

"Sir Henry, you are most fortunate in having one of the cleverest fellows of the navy for your Captain." Sir Henry replied, "He was fully aware of it." His Majesty said, "Yes, I am sure I need not tell you so; he must be not only a clever man, but most zealous in his profession; few like him would have employed the leisure the peace has given him in gaining the information he has; there was not a question I asked him that he could not give me a ready and satisfactory reply:" again repeating, "You are lucky in having him."

Sir Le Fleming Senhouse commissioned the *Blenheim* 72, on April 9, 1839; and he was sent from England with the intention of filling the office of second in command of her Majesty's naval forces employed on the Eastern expedition. Had this intention been carried into effect, the aspect of British affairs in China on the retirement of Admiral Elliot would have speedily brightened; nor might this gallant, distinguished, and able officer have died of a marsh fever, heightened by anxiety, grief, and vexation.

He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order,

13th April, 1832, and a Companion of the Bath (in ignorance of his decease) June 29, 1841.

He married, in 1810, Miss Manley, daughter and coheir of Vice-Adm. John Manley.

COLONEL CLITHEROW.

Oct. 12. At his residence, Boston House, New Brentford, in the 75th year of his age, James Clitherow, esq. for forty-five years Colonel of the West Middlesex militia, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex.

Col. Clitherow was descended from Sir Christopher Clitherow, of Pinner Hill, Lord Mayor of London 1634, whose fourth son, James Clitherow, purchased the manor of Bordeston or Boston,* near Brentford, in 1670. Thus the family has been seated in Brentford for 170 years; and there are few other families in the metropolitan county who can boast a continuance of half that extent. James Clitherow, esq. the Colonel's father, died in 1805 (see the Gentleman's Magazine for that year, vol. LXXV. pp. 493, 1001.)

In public life Colonel Clitherow had for many years been most prominent in his exertions to maintain the established institutions of the country, and in his endeavours to ameliorate the condition of the poorer classes, as well as in promoting the interests of suffering humanity. He was a firm member of the established church, and was Treasurer of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, Vice-President of the Lay Union for the Defence of the Established Church, and President of the District Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In politics Colonel Clitherow was a staunch and consistent conservative, and for many years filled the station of Chairman of the Middlesex Conservative Registration Committee. His upright and unflinching conduct as a magistrate, both at the Middlesex Sessions and at Brentford, of which divisional bench he was also Chairman (until his resignation on the 18th Aug. last), will long be remembered by those who knew him. Colonel Clitherow was also Vice-President of the

Royal Humane Society, a Commissioner of the Metropolis Roads, one of the Committee of the National Society for the Education of the Poor, a Governor of the Bethlehem Hospital, a Visiting Magistrate and late Chairman of the Hanwell County Lunatic Asylum, in connection with which institution, as founder of the Queen Adelaide Fund for the placing out in life of convalescent patients, his name will long be remembered and revered. In all matters tending to promote the interests of his own immediate neighbourhood, Colonel Clitherow was ever foremost; and up to within a few weeks of his death, was Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Brentford Union, Chairman of the Commissioners of Taxes for that District, President and Treasurer of the Brentford and Ealing Savings' Bank, Treasurer of the National School of New Brentford, Treasurer of the New Brentford Dispensary, as well as a trustee of numerous charities at Ealing, Isleworth, Hanwell, &c. In private life Colonel Clitherow was of most unassuming and most unostentatious manners. For many years previous to the death of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, he was honoured by his friendship and esteem, which marks of royal favour were continued by the Queen Dowager. On the melancholy event of his decease becoming known in the township of New Brentford, the shutters of the principal shops, and of most of the private houses, were closed as a mark of esteem to the memory of the gallant Colonel, whose loss will be severely felt.

W. CUNLIFF LISTER, Esq. M.P.

Sept. . At Farfield House, near Ad-dingham, of rheumatic fever, in his 32d year, William Cunliffe Lister, esq. a barrister at law, and M.P. for Bradford.

He was a son of Ellis Cunliffe Lister, esq. of Manningham Hall, late M.P. for the same town, by his first wife, Ruth Myns, niece and heiress of S. Lister, esq. He was a member of Christ's college, Cambridge; and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 18, 1834. He went on the Northern circuit, and was held in great estimation among his brethren at the bar for his amiable and excellent qualities. The honourable and learned gentleman died of rheumatic fever, with which he was seized in consequence of exposure to wet and cold whilst on a shooting excursion. So sudden and violent was his disease, that a physician who was summoned from Leeds to attend him, Dr. Hobson, had not time to reach Ad-

* The remarkable features of the ancient mansion, called Boston House, have furnished several plates to one of the interesting works on Elizabethan Architecture recently published by C. J. Richardson, esq. F.S.A.

